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OFFICIAL REPORTS

Royal North-West Mounted
Police

LAW AND ORDER
1886-1887



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Canada. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Report

LAW AND ORDER

BEING THE OFFICIAL REPORTS TO
PARLIAMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

FROM

1886-1887

BY

THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
ROYAL NORTH-WEST
MOUNTED POLICE



INTRODUCTION BY
COMMISSIONER W. L. HIGGITT, R.C.M.P.

COLES CANADIANA COLLECTION

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INTRODUCTION

In May 1873 the Canadian Parliament passed an act to provide for the formation of a mounted police force to bring law and order to the vast western plains which the Dominion had acquired three years earlier from the Hudson's Bay Company. The North-West Mounted Police, as it was to be known, came into existence by order in council on August 30, 1873. Throughout the winter of 1873-74, the newly organized force began preparing for the great task of establishing friendly relations with the Indians who inhabited the area, and providing the orderly conditions which would pave the way for the territory's peaceful settlement and development. The first step towards this important goal took place on July 8, 1874, when a force of 275 men under the command of Commissioner G. A. French left Fort Dufferin, Manitoba on its epic march to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

Upon his return to Manitoba in the Fall of 1874, Commissioner French compiled an official account of the Force's activities during its first year of operation. This included his own daily diary of the progress of the Force on its westward trek, as well as the reports he received from many of his subordinate officers. The resulting chronicle was published in the *Sessional Papers of Canada* as "The Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, 1874".

Since the North-West Mounted Police first rode onto the plains in 1874 the Force's duties and responsibilities have undergone many changes. In recognition of its services, the prefix "Royal" was added to its title in 1904 by King Edward VII. Sixteen years later, when it became responsible for federal policing throughout Canada, it was changed again to "Royal Canadian Mounted Police".

In these early reports readers will find first hand accounts of many of the stirring incidents which shaped the history of the West, written by those who actually participated in them. The Indian Treaties, the influx of the American Sioux under Sitting Bull, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the North-West Rebellion, and the coming of the settlers are just a few of the dramatic events in which the North-West Mounted Police played an important part. It has been many years since these valuable reference sources were generally available to the public. Their reappearance in 1973, the Force's Centennial year, will be welcomed by all who are interested in the history of western Canada.

W. L. Higgitt,
Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Ottawa
1973

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE
1886.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1887.

*To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual
Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER, NORTH-WEST
MOUNTED POLICE, 1886.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
REGINA, December, 1886.

The Right Honorable
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,
President Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my annual report as Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, to which office I was appointed on the 1st April last, together with the annual reports of the Inspecting Superintendent and the Superintendents Commanding Divisions for the past year. I also enclose reports from Senior Surgeon Jukes and the Assistant Surgeons as to the Medical department of the force.

PROTECTION OF FRONTIER AND PATROLS.

As soon as possible after taking command, I took steps to secure the safety of the frontier by establishing a complete line of outposts, connected by patrols, between the Manitoba boundary and the Rocky Mountains, and I am happy to say that the result has quite answered my expectations, as horse stealing and smuggling have been to a great extent stopped. Still, it has only been by constant exertion and watchfulness that so much has been done. On the unavoidable withdrawal of a party in September between the head of the Cypress Mountains and Lethbridge, a marauding party of South Piegans immediately found out our absence and attempted to take advantage of it. Constant patrols have been carried on by all the divisions under my command, resulting in not only a suppression of crime in their immediate districts, but on several occasions by the arrest and punishment of parties who had managed to evade our frontier patrols and had succeeded in reaching the interior of the country. The attached map will give you some idea of the enormous tract of country that has been frequently patrolled.

HORSES.

I found the Force particularly weak in horses, being not only very much too few, but also in many cases of an inferior description, arising partly from the great quantity of work done during 1885, but generally from the large number of unsuitable horses that had to be bought in a hurry during the rebellion, and afterwards on the sudden large increase of the Force from 500 to 1,000 men. Having reported that it was useless to keep such horses on the strength of the Force and having received your sanction, I immediately commenced to weed out all the horses that I considered it impossible, by rest and ease, to make efficient, and from time to time when good opportunities for sale have occurred these horses have been offered to public competition with generally most satisfactory results, many of our cast horses selling within 25 per cent. of the price at which good ones have been bought to replace them.

Early in the season 125 horses were sent up from Ontario for team horses, in

which the Force was very short, advertisements having been called for these horses before I left Ottawa I had intended to have purchased them myself, but owing to my presence being required at headquarters the duty devolved on the Assistant Commissioner, and a good many horses unsuited for Police transport were purchased. The majority of the horses objected to were too heavy for our work and too flat in the feet, but were otherwise strong and able horses. As many of these as possible I have sold at remunerative figures, and replaced with more suitable horses, but the exigencies of the service necessitated some of those retained being employed on fast trips, before being seasoned, through sections of country affording only alkaline water, and we have lost a few from this cause. As the rest of these horses have stood a particularly hard summer's work with great scarcity of water and are now in fair condition, we have reason to believe that they are acclimatized and will do the transport service well. The first season being always hard on Ontario horses imported to this country, a large percentage in civil business with the best care invariably dying the first year. After this no more Ontario horses will be required for any purpose.

The horses offered here now, both raised in the North-West and imported from British Columbia and Oregon, of which we have purchased nearly 200 this year, are giving every satisfaction. While on first purchase it is very difficult to get transport horses, I have found after a short time on our feed quite a number of them grow and fill out so rapidly that in future this class will supply nearly all our wants for transport, and while a serviceable team of Ontario horses cost at least \$400 delivered, these western horses only cost \$250 a team, and are not nearly so liable to disease and death from bad water and exposure. At present with the exception of "G" Division the Force is very well horsed indeed; this Division is not as well off as I should like, but with care and good management will be able to do all the work required until spring, when I would recommend that a number of these horses be cast and replaced with good ones. In other divisions the severity of winter work will certainly find out the weak spots in some of the horses, and I feel certain that it will be found necessary to buy one hundred remounts in the spring to enable us to carry out next season's work, and while the present efficient system of patrols is carried out it must be expected that there will be an apparently, to eastern people, very large number of remounts required. This is caused by our being unable to buy horses old enough for the work and consequently being obliged to use our young horses at first. No comparison can be made between the work done by our horses and by those of any force that I am acquainted with. Not only have our horses frequently to travel in pursuit of horse thieves and other criminals, over fifty miles a day for some days, but when merely patrolling in the southern country adjacent to the boundary, the want of water frequently compels parties to exceed this distance for several days, and "D" Division in September on the march from Battleford to MacLeod had, on one occasion, to make fifty-eight miles with loaded teams. To this must be added the extremely cold winters, and the absolute necessity when duty calls of taking horses from stables to camp on the bleak prairie for days at a time.

All this must tend to use up a large number of horses, which people unaccustomed to our country and our work naturally consider excessive. A number of horses slightly stale have been turned out for the winter, and will be taken up early in the spring, generally much refreshed by this treatment, and will then stand another season's hard work, this will also save a lot of forage.

FORAGE.

I had hoped this year to greatly reduce the amount required to purchase forage, but the late extremely dry season, and the consequent enormous rise in the price of oats all over, and at most posts of hay, has necessitated the expenditure of a great deal more money than I expected, but every care has been taken by careful

stacking and economy in feeding to reduce this expenditure to the lowest point that the efficiency of the service will permit.

TRANSPORT.

As much as possible it has been endeavored to do away with all outside transport, and I am happy to report that the efforts in this direction have been generally successful. The march of "C" Division from Macleod to Battleford a distance of over 350 miles through an uninhabited country and of "D" Division from the latter place to Macleod having been effected at a total cost of \$250 for outside freighters, and this amount could have been saved if I had had as much experience of the Police as I now have, but to place us on a thoroughly independent and efficient footing considerable changes must at once be made in transport.

It has been the custom from time to time to purchase transport as required, and many of the vehicles thus purchased are found on trial unequal to our wants. With your permission I have ordered some pattern waggons to be made, to be oiled not painted, and from this standard it is proposed to buy all future waggons and buckboards.

HARNESS.

The harness supplied during the past year with the exception of a few sets necessarily bought in the country from local dealers, has been of very good quality and workmanship indeed, but unnecessarily heavy for our present requirements. I have already sent you specifications of harness of a lighter pattern which an experience of fourteen years has taught me is the most suitable for the country. I have also suggested certain alterations in the halters and small articles of leather sent to us in a manufactured state. Many of our horses are, when bought, wild off the plains, and halters for eastern horses are of no possible use for bronchos.

It is to be hoped that in future you will sanction our making all these and many other small articles, such as head-collars, holsters, hobbles, &c., ourselves, we having in the Force in the person of Saddler Major Horner a mechanic second to no tradesman in the Dominion, and we only require a few good stitchers and the leather to do the work.

SADDLERY.

The saddles made by Messrs. Main & Winchester are generally of good material, but should be at least two inches longer in the tree to enable us to carry rolled great coats behind the saddle, and should all be supplied in future with double cinches, as in hilly sections of country the single cinch saddles have to be drawn too tight and galls are certain to occur, otherwise these saddles, standing all sorts of weather admirably, are well adapted for our use, and preferable, all things considered, to any I know of; but for training recruits twenty saddles such as are issued to the Mounted Infantry Schools should be supplied for the Riding School. All imitations of the California saddle as yet made in Canada are unsuitable, and if used on service for a week would not only use up all the men but give sore backs to every horse in the command.

NUMNAHS.

A numnah as now supplied will not last four months if constantly used, and I have recommended lately to you that a pattern of the shape suitable for our service be sent to Pimlico, and that we get permission to obtain an adequate supply from the Imperial Government, made out of the material issued to the Imperial Cavalry until a suitable article is made in this Dominion.

WHITMAN BITS.

The Whitman bits, generally in use throughout the Force, are well suited to our requirements, when horses are once thoroughly broken, but are useless to break horses with, and I have suggested that a few cavalry bits and bridoons be furnished for breaking purposes, while a certain proportion of Whitman bits, with spare springs, should be supplied of a wider make, than those now in use for horses requiring them.

ARMS.

All the force have now been supplied with Enfield revolvers, which arm is eminently adapted for our use, and all have Winchester carbines. This weapon appears to be well suited to our requirements, but needs a good many improvements, deficiencies existing in the sighting of many of these carbines, and they are too weak in the stock. In future purchases these defects should be carefully attended to.

We are now well supplied with seven and nine-pounder guns, but we require ammunition waggons. Several gun detachments, during the season, have been well trained, but I do not consider these guns as well suited to the country or the encounters we are likely to be engaged in, as machine guns, and I would suggest that each division should be provided with a Nordenfeldt gun, which is easily handled in any part of our country, and I believe would be much more efficacious in action.

AMMUNITION.

Complaints have been made that some of the ammunition is weak, but all that has come under my immediate observation at headquarters has been good enough, the failure to reach the targets generally being occasioned by defective sights and inexperienced marksmen. An extra amount of ammunition should be allowed for target practice, and the repayment price should be put at as low a figure as possible, to encourage men on the prairie to practice whenever they can.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice has been carried on in all the divisions, but while many of the men have made excellent shooting, a considerable number have done poorly. This I hope to remedy next season by careful overhauling of the carbines, and by more instruction in preliminary drill.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF CARRYING CARBINE.

The present system of carrying the carbine on the horn of the saddle, while perfectly suitable for patrolling, is not adapted for close ranks, several plans are now on trial; and it is proposed, with your permission, to adopt the most convenient next season for the whole Force.

INCREASE OF FORCE AND RECRUITS ENGAGED.

During the last year it was deemed expedient to increase the Force, in a very limited period, from 500 to 1,000 men, and consequently many men were admitted who were neither suited by character or ability to perform the onerous and responsible duties of their new positions. It has since been found necessary to invalid some of these men who were passed by medical examiners in eastern Canada; and a good many others were men accustomed to lead idle lives around towns, this class finding that the discipline enforced prevented them from following their natural inclinations, have, in many cases, deserted; and, owing to the great facilit-

ties furnished by the enormous extent of country, have, in many instances, effected their escape, but many have been recaptured; and the majority, after undergoing their imprisonment, have turned out very well indeed.

The men we want are farmers' sons, with good common school educations, and a proportion of the better class of discharged short service men from the Imperial service. Of these two classes our best men are generally composed, although we have a number of young men of good family and education, many of whom, after a short service, in which they get accustomed to the work, are all that can be desired; but it is to the farmers' sons, raised in the Dominion, that I should like to look for the majority of our recruits; this class of recruits all understand the care of horses, and are accustomed to hard outdoor work, to the climate and to taking care of themselves in any situation; but, unfortunately, the short term of five years does not permit us to keep these trained men a sufficient time in the service; the best and smartest generally, after one period, decline to re-engage, as there is nothing to look forward to; at the expiration of five years they are generally young men feeling able to turn their hands to anything; but if a second period is put in very few would care to adapt themselves to civilian life; the majority know this, and seize the many good chances offering of taking permanent situations after their first period of service. This only can be remedied by a system of pensions, which, if carefully administered, would retain in the force a large percentage of our best men, whose example would be everything to our recruits.

Such a system I had the honor lately to submit to your consideration and the trifling expense incurred would be many times over repaid in the efficiency of the Force, which only requires the prospects of such a reward for long and meritorious service to secure and retain the services of the best men in the Dominion.

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR LAW.

The enforcement of the liquor laws is the most disagreeable and trying service the North-West Mounted Police are employed upon, and in this particular service more than in any other our weakness is apparent. Our men are generally young, and it is not possible to expect very young men to enforce these laws, unless they have a large proportion of older and steadier men to set them an example, and all with a future in the service before them. To secure an efficient Police it is necessary that the men must believe that they are better off than they could be out of the Force, and the greatest punishment inflicted should be dismissal, no constable should be kept in this Force who requires imprisonment for any offence.

COMPENSATION FOR KITS AND INCREASED RATE OF EXTRA PAY TO ARTIZANS.

Another cause of complaint has just been removed, viz., the want of a system of compensation for kits. Prudent, careful men now have a chance of saving a little money by receiving two-thirds of the value of those articles they do not require; and if the increased rates of pay are granted that I have recommended to certain artisans, great encouragement will be given, while at the same time great saving will accrue to the Department, enormous prices being charged in this country for the simplest repairs, but the extra pay hitherto granted to mechanics when employed at their trades has not been a sufficient inducement to secure good tradesmen.

CONDUCT AND COMFORT OF MEN—BANDS AND RECREATION ROOMS.

The conduct of all Divisions since I took command has been generally very good indeed, and the erection of new barracks already commenced at Lethbridge, Regina and Battleford will greatly tend to the men's comfort and enable them to enjoy a little amusement when off duty, the want of suitable recreation rooms having

been the cause of most of the instances of misconduct among the men, they having had to seek any little amusement they enjoyed in the company of the usual inhabitants of frontier towns in billiard saloons. The entire absence of theatres, concerts and other sources of amusement being extremely hard on young men, generally of good education, but with the advent of good recreation rooms and the establishment of bands in many of the Divisions most of these drawbacks will be forgotten.

Both "H" and "E" Divisions have already good bands entirely without Government assistance, and a band (instruments provided by the Department) has just been started at headquarters. Other bands will shortly follow, and I would recommend that a yearly grant of \$50 be made to each Division for the purchase of music.

BARRACKS IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The handing over the erection and repairs of barracks to the Department of Public Works will, I think, work admirably, but a competent Clerk of Works should be appointed to attend to Police business only, as there is plenty of work for one man, and constant practice at our work would soon render the services of an experienced man much more valuable to our department.

ERECTION OF NEW BARRACKS.

As it is proposed to erect new barracks at Prince Albert, where I have lately recommended the selection of a suitable site at a reasonable figure, and at Calgary and Edmonton (where I have not yet found a site), and at Battleford, I would strongly urge the adoption of brick, as being cheaper in the end and better adapted to resist fire, and in future all barracks should be two-storeyed, being more easily heated and less expensive in construction.

A new post is also required at Wood Mountain, which must always be an important point, and many small outposts are also needed; but, owing to the present unsettled routes of various railways about to be constructed, it is not advisable to spend money until we are satisfied where barracks will be permanently required, and for the present, rented buildings and boarding houses must meet our requirements in winter, and tents in summer.

PICKET FENCE ROUND BARRACKS.

Strong picket fences are also required at all posts, as the annoyance caused by cattle is great, and without proper fences it is impossible to keep both Indians and cattle outside the post.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Now that the location of permanent barracks has been finally settled at all important points, I would suggest that more attention be paid to supplying suitable barrack furniture, more particularly iron bedsteads, the same as are in use in the Imperial service. These instead of the present makeshift trestle and board style, would materially aid to the comfort of the men and greatly improve the appearance and cleanliness of the rooms.

PHYSIQUE OF FORCE.

The physique of the force is very fine and improving all the time, the trouble being to get clothing large enough; but now that our clothing is generally made in Canada, with proper size rolls there should be no difficulty in guarding against this mistake.

CLOTHING.

To keep this Force dressed as it should be, a year's supply of clothing should always be on hand at Regina, under the present system since I have taken command we have always been short.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TAILOR'S DEPARTMENT AT HEADQUARTERS.

The establishment of a proper tailor's shop at headquarters with a competent Master Tailor will greatly improve the fit of the clothing and with that the appearance of the men.

BUFFALO OVERCOATS.

The impossibility of furnishing the men who have joined this year with buffalo overcoats has afforded me the greatest uneasiness, as the Force in winter is quite useless without some such protection, and as yet no efficient substitute has been found. For this winter we are, however, well supplied by the arrival of seventy-five guard coats, with which we can manage this season.

RIDING SCHOOL AT HEADQUARTERS.

The construction of a most commodious Riding School at Regina is found of the greatest service; hitherto drill has been almost at a stand still during winter at Headquarters, but now all the recruits can be thoroughly trained in the winter, and be ready for prairie service when required in the spring, and the Department having lately appointed to an Inspectorship, Captain Matthews formerly Riding Master and Adjutant of the 3rd Imperial Hussars, has placed me in a position to avail myself to the fullest of these advantages. All constables on joining are thoroughly instructed in drill by Inspector Matthews and in Police duties by Superintendent Gagnon, an experienced lawyer.

STANDING ORDERS AND DRILL BOOK.

Revised Standing Orders for the Force are now ready for the printer, and a short and concise drill book is being prepared to which instructions in Police duties and simple rules of Veterinary practice will be attached, which will place in each Constable's possession a complete explanation of all his various duties.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction was established at Calgary during the summer, part of "G" Division joined "E" and both were inspected by you in August. It is proposed next year with your consent to form several camps at suitable places, as the result of the last was most satisfactory.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A DETECTIVE FORCE.

The establishment of a small force of reliable detectives, already authorized, is urgently required, particularly if the North-West liquor laws are to be still enforced. I am sorry to say that in the enforcement of this law the Police receive very little real encouragement from the class of settlers who are loudest in their complaints of its evasion, if the settlers opposed to liquor do not care to take the responsibility and odium of laying information it is useless for them to complain that the Police are not sufficiently zealous in this direction.

RATIONS SUPPLIED, BAKE OVENS, EXTRA PAY FOR BAKERS.

The rations supplied to the Force during the last season have been, on the whole, excellent, but in many places where meat should be cheapest the contract

price, owing to want of competition and arrangements between traders, has been much too high. For instance, beef at Regina, where it has all to be brought from a distance, is only seven cents per pound, while at Macleod it is ten and at Edmonton, Battleford and Prince Albert it is twelve and one-half cents per pound. In future only Hungarian patent flour should be called for, as Strong Baker's seems a variable grade and the delay in proving this, and making the contractor get better, is a constant trouble. During the summer we have tried buying bread, giving local bakers our flour to bake up, but I am of opinion that with Hungarian flour and a little better working pay to bakers the baking ourselves is a cheaper and better system in every way, and ovens should be erected at every post not already supplied, as the more work we can do within ourselves the more efficient we will be in times of trouble.

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPPLY STORE AT HEADQUARTERS.

The system lately adapted of paying accounts from Regina works very well indeed, and I think the re-establishment of a supply store at headquarters, for the whole Force, will work admirably, when the old buildings, lately used by the men as quarters, are fitted up for the purpose. Still it will be found necessary to purchase many little things at the headquarters of the various Divisions, and where they can be obtained at fair prices, I consider in a new and struggling country, with proper supervision from the officers, this practice should be encouraged.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

¶As far as possible it has been my aim to purchase all forage and other supplies entrusted to me to purchase from the settlers at each post, but the failure of the crop throughout the North-West last summer has necessitated most of the oats coming from Manitoba, and in some places the settlers have yet to learn that the Police intend to get their supplies, at any rate, at as low a price as ordinary individuals can buy them.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Irregularities have occurred hitherto in keeping the medical histories of men, and I have issued very stringent instructions on this point, but the unavoidable employment of civilian surgeons at many posts, over whom I have little or no control, is a great drawback to obtaining efficient returns, and I consider more surgeons are required in the Force; it is impossible, without ample assistance, for the Senior Surgeon to keep his department in a thoroughly efficient and business-like manner.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Another Veterinary Surgeon is urgently required, there being only one at present, Mr. Riddell, to look after ten Veterinary Sergeants scattered all over the country, and now that our establishment calls for 900 horses, at least two competent men are required, unless all the Veterinary Sergeants were qualified Veterinary Surgeons, which, with our present rate of pay, can hardly be expected.

The pay allowed, \$700 per annum, under the Act, for a Veterinary Surgeon, is not sufficient for the services of a competent man, and at that salary I fear we cannot expect to long retain the services of an efficient professional man. The Inspectors of this Force, on appointment, receive \$1,000, and it can hardly be expected that professional services can be obtained for less. I would respectfully suggest that the salary of the Veterinary Surgeon be increased to not exceeding \$1,200, and that one assistant, at least, be allowed at not exceeding \$1,000. I assure you the increased expense would be more than saved.

WELLS.

Additional wells have lately been sunk at all our posts, and an ample supply of water has generally been obtained, and the arrangements made for the supply of manual fire engines and hose will, with our usual bucket system and Babcocks, which is fully kept up, render us tolerably safe from fire; but in the northern posts, owing to the continued and prolonged cold weather, a small chemical engine should be supplied.

TANKS AND WINDMILLS.

A good tank and windmill should be erected at all posts next season, the wind blowing nearly every day in this country being sufficient to keep the tank constantly full, and with proper construction and a stove beneath there would be little fear of the tanks freezing in the coldest weather.

TENTS.

The bell tents supplied to the force are too small and very inconvenient for permanent camps, it being impossible to use bedsteads, and the men have to lie constantly on the ground.

For outpost service I would suggest that a certain number of oblong tents, made of heavy duck, with three feet walls, be supplied, in these men can, when camped at one place for a length of time, erect temporary bedsteads, and thus save themselves from a great deal of rheumatism, from which a good many of our best men suffer.

Each division should also be supplied with six A tents, 8 feet square, made of strong duck, for small patrols, and three tents 18 feet square, with 6 feet walls and a centre pole only, and with guy stakes at each corner, should also be supplied to each Division; these tents, when floored and lined with matched lumber and supplied with a stove could, on emergency, make good winter quarters for outposts, and make capital store tents.

PICKET LINES.

The picket lines we are able to obtain in Canada are of very poor quality, kinking all up when wet, and wearing out very fast. A better class of rope is supplied to the United States Cavalry, and a quantity of this material is required for our service. It is difficult to get constables to carry rope that is constantly kinking and giving great trouble, and the loss of several horses during the last summer may thus, I think, be attributed indirectly to the unsuitable rope we are able to buy.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The telegraph lines have been of great assistance during the year, but a line from Edmonton to Calgary is badly needed, and the line should be continued to the boundary south of Fort Macleod. At all important stations the lines should be run into the Barracks, as under the present system we cannot use them during the night and during portions of Sundays. Wood Mountain and Maple Creek should also be connected with the telegraph lines south of the boundary.

PRINTING PRESS.

I applied lately for a small and convenient printing press, this would save an enormous amount of writing, and enable us to, at all times, have a sufficient supply of forms on hand.

DESERTIONS.

Most of the deserters during the past year were men who had not completed a year's service, many of them but a few months, and, with very few exceptions, were men of a wandering disposition, who would not be contented in any sphere of life. As a rule, desertions take place during the first year of service, and the seeming large number during the past year is due to the late hurried increase in the strength of the Force, when many men of a class were engaged who, otherwise, would not have been accepted.

With reference to the remainder, two were at the time under arrest for a breach of discipline, and rather than stand their trial, broke out of barracks and escaped. Four were men stationed in the western districts, and deserted for no other reason than that of obtaining the high wages offered to men in the mines in Montana, U.S. Two were granted leave of absence to attend to private affairs in the East, and did not return at the expiration thereof. One was acting as Quartermaster Sergeant in the northern district, and taking advantage of the absence of his Commanding Officer and Division, committed breaches of discipline, for which, had he been tried, would have resulted in severe punishment; rather than undergo this, he deserted.

GENERAL STATE OF DIVISION.

It has been my aim, since appointment, to keep the Divisions in the west in every way ready for any emergency that may arise. All those Divisions are now well horsed, armed and equipped, and each is at its full strength, and generally all ranks are well up in their work; and if unfortunately they are called upon at any time to face the Indians, I have no doubt they will be found quite equal to the occasion.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

The general health of the Force has been excellent during the last year, and with the exception of an outbreak of fever at Battleford, which unfortunately resulted in five deaths, there has been no serious illness, every precaution having been taken to keep the barracks and their environs scrupulously clean; to this may be attributed, in a great measure, our immunity from sickness.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

During the last year assistance has in every way been rendered to the Indian Department, and escorts have been furnished for the conveyance of treaty money through the country whenever required; and small parties have also been present at nearly all the treaty payments, and all information gathered throughout the country, of any interest to that Department, has at once been reported to the Commissioner.

ASSISTANCE TO CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The presence of several thousand navvies at Roger's Pass, Donald, and other places along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia, and the impossibility of preventing the influx of liquor, and consequent probability of serious disturbance, occasioned the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to apply to you for a detachment of police, which was at once sent, and remained under Inspector Piercy, until the completion of the snow slides and other work. Law and order was strictly enforced all summer, and the work was finished without any unpleasantness. This service was particularly trying to our constables. The usual amusements to be found in railway towns were plentiful; and it is to be regretted that several of our finest men got into trouble, and rather than face the consequences, deserted.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

During the summer the Royal mail was robbed on two occasions. The robber of the Prince Albert mail has been secured and sentenced, but the Calgary robbers are still at large.

The mails on the routes between Calgary and Edmonton, Swift Current and Battleford, and Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert were constantly escorted by Police after the robbery until the cold weather removed the necessity, and since then outposts have been established at points along the roads for the winter, but patrolling will be resumed as soon as it is considered advisable in the spring.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the country have been very quiet and apparently contented during the year, but every precaution has been taken to keep strong bodies of Police well equipped at all important points, and constant patrols in the neighborhood of reserves have been kept up. In the north there is every reason to believe that no future trouble is likely to occur, as the Police are quite equal to any emergency there.

In the south the dangerous proximity to the boundary line of the reserves, and the numerous influences at work to irritate our Indians, one of the most powerful being the necessity they are under of surrendering all stolen horses, while horses stolen from them are not recovered in the United States, always will afford cause of uneasiness, and necessitate the greatest watchfulness on our part, particularly as long as the Indians are well armed and horsed, coupled with the enormous chances they have of doing damage at a moment's notice among the numerous herds of cattle that now completely surround their reserves.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

Great strides have been made in ranching this season, and while at first it was considered that only a small tract of country in the west was suitable for wintering cattle, large herds are now wintering as far east as Wood Mountain, and from the condition of cattle that I saw there that had wintered out in 1874 and 1875, I have every reason to believe that Wood Mountain will in future feed large herds of cattle. The cattle men on this side of the line have, however, next season to make up their minds that beef in the North-West is only worth its value in eastern markets less freight and charges. A great drop in value has occurred this year already, and next season the cattle industry will be on a business footing.

CROPS.

While a very unfavorable season has generally interfered with the prospects of the settlers, still at certain points good crops have been grown, and at Calgary and Edmonton plenty of oats have been secured for the police, and an excellent crop of wheat has been raised at Prince Albert.

As a rule too little fall ploughing is done in the North-West, and there is consequently too much hurry among farmers in the spring, and large tracts of land are sown but not sufficiently worked; nearly all the farmers work too much land for their strength, and but very few indeed make any use of the manure from their barnyards, and although at nearly all Police posts farms are quite close, I am not aware that any manure is drawn from our stables by any farmers.

GAME.

While the larger game is rapidly disappearing in the country, a considerable number of small deer and antelope are still to be seen, and furs, such as beaver, lynx and mink, are in many parts still very numerous indeed, and afford good wages in winter to those who are able to follow hunting for a living.

Since my appointment, I have received the hearty co-operation of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men generally, and all ranks have shown a laudable desire to take advantage of every opportunity afforded for increasing their knowledge of matters connected with their profession; and if the services of the North-West Mounted Police have been acceptable to the country during the time I have held the Commissionership, to the above causes must be attributed the result.

I append hereto the annual reports of:—

Inspecting Superintendent Herchmer.

Superintendent Cotton.

do McIlree.

do Gagnon.

do Neale.

do Steele.

do Perry.

do Griesbach.

do Jarvis.

do Antrobus.

Inspector Howe.

Distribution state of men and horses.

Annual reports of Senior Surgeon Jukes; the Assistant Surgeons and Junior Medical Officers of the Force.

Return of criminal and other cases disposed of in the North-West Territories from 1st December, 1885, to 30th November, 1886.

Return of cases disposed of by Inspector Piercy as Commissioner of Police and Justice of the Peace for British Columbia while on duty in that Province.

Map showing Patrols of the North-West Mounted Police during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING SUPERINTENDENT HERCHMER, 1886.

CALGARY, 2nd December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November.

POLICE DUTY.

During the year a great deal of police duty was performed as is shown by the return forwarded with Superintendent Antrobus' report.

PATROLS.

Regular patrols were sent out in different directions.

ILLICIT LIQUOR.

A large quantity of illicit liquor was seized and spilt. On one occasion Inspector Wattam seized fifty-five gallons in possession of two men named C. Lafferty and J. Young, apparently *en route* to Edmonton; at same time seizing three horses, one waggon and harness, and camp outfit. These were taken possession of by the Customs and sold, the men tried and convicted.

On another occasion Inspectors Moodie and Riddell seized 300 gallons which had been unloaded from a grain car on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Langdon. In connection with this four men were arrested, tried and convicted.

The balance of liquor seized was in quantities of ten, five and two gallons, in some instances at the railway station, it being addressed to fictitious names, and put up in various ways calculated to escape detection. There is no doubt that there has been collusion on the part of railway employes, or else this system of smuggling liquor could not be carried on. A baggageman here was tried, convicted and dismissed by the railway company for having connection with this traffic. Liquor is also brought in on passenger trains from the west, being packed in hand-bags, and carried in by passengers at Donald, and left on the seats of passenger coaches. If the police detect anything wrong or suspicious, the hand-bags are not claimed, so that there is no conviction.

In all these cases above the liquor was spilt, amounting to about 600 gallons.

DRILL.

Every opportunity, weather permitting, was taken advantage of for drilling, both dismounted and mounted, and the men were put through regular target practice. I would suggest that, as Calgary is rapidly settling up, before it is too late a piece of ground be laid aside for a rifle range.

COMMAND OF "E" DIVISION.

On the 7th April Supt. Antrobus took over command of "E" Division from me.

CAMP.

During the summer "E" Division and the headquarters of "G" Division, consisting of one officer and fifty men, were camped on the Bow River, and remained there for about six weeks. This had an excellent effect, and gave a good opportunity of perfecting the men and horses in drill and camp work. I would suggest that next summer a larger camp be formed here, it being a very central place for the western divisions to meet. Two hundred men could easily be massed from "E," "G," "H" and "D" Divisions.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan three times, the first occasion in February on special duty; then in May and November, when I inspected "G" Division. I visited Fort Macleod five times; inspected the divisions thrice the other two visits being to purchase horses. I also inspected once at Lethbridge and twice at Medicine Hat, and went to Regina three times on special duty. Reports on all inspections were made.

MOUNTAINS.

A detachment of one officer, two non-coms. and fourteen constables was stationed in the mountains for special service in connection with the railway, and placed at Donald and Rogers' Pass during the time construction was being carried on, and did excellent service in preventing and checking crime. At times there were at least 5,000 laborers employed, and all within thirty miles of road, a large number being together near Rogers' Pass. There was also the consequent large number of desperate characters who follow construction. Still there were no serious crimes committed, which shows the good service performed by our men. I inspected these detachments monthly while on duty in the mountains. There were a number of desertions. I can only account for this from the monotony of the service.

REMOUNTS.

I purchased 42 horses at Fort Macleod, and 113 at Calgary. Of the latter 5 were to replace 4 Eastern team horses, remounts of this year, which were sold as being too heavy for our service.

A number of the remounts were brought in from British Columbia and are of excellent stamp, and have generally turned out well.

The horses were purchased at different times, advertisements were always published in plenty of time, so allowing opportunity to all who had horses to dispose of. From all I can gather, the ranchers are well satisfied with the present system of purchasing. In my opinion, the western horse is well adapted to our service—hardy, easily kept and trained; in some cases they grow a trifle heavy on feed for saddle purposes, but these make excellent waggon animals.

As a rule, I consider the Eastern horse as sent us unsuitable for our requirements—they are, until acclimatised, very delicate, and always require more grain than the western horse; in most instances they are broken in to harness, and consequently seldom become first-class under saddle; also, in a great number of cases, I have found the Eastern horse as having very poor feet.

The Eastern remounts sent here during the year, and those I have inspected in other Divisions are in most cases unsuited, they being too large and heavy.

SADDLERY.

I would suggest that the officers be furnished with the Hussar saddle.

The head collars do not stand much work. I would suggest that the head collar as used in the Imperial service, with Portsmouth bit and bridoon, be adopted, I think they could be furnished equally as low in price as those now in use.

NUMNAHS.

The numnahs are inferior in quality and wear out very quickly.

HARNESSES.

The harness is very good.

TRANSPORT.

I prefer the Whitewater waggon for loads, and think the ambulance with Concord springs, and the light Chatham with half springs, as most suited for this country.

The buckboard furnished me this year is an excellent article, but is rather narrow in the bed, and short, to enable me to carry a proper load.

TENTS.

Each Division should be supplied with a few A tents.

OUTPOSTS.

Outposts have been established from "E" Division—

1st. At Stinson's Ranch, on the middle fork of High River, about 55 miles S.S.W. of Calgary, and commands a trail leading behind the Porcupine and the Foot Hills, by which criminals can escape Fort Macleod and its outposts, getting into the United States near Chief Mountain, and consequently easily get away.

2nd. At Scarlet's, 48 miles north, and on the Edmonton Trail.

3rd. At Banff Hot Springs.

An outpost is to be placed at once at the Blackfoot Reserve, South Camp, and one at the Anthracite Coal Mines, near Banff.

I forward a map showing these outposts, and giving the line ridden regularly by the men. (Not printed.)

I am of opinion that this regular patrolling has a most beneficial effect in preventing crime.

I consider it would be advisable next year to establish an outpost at the mouth of the Little Bow River.

BARRACKS.

New buildings are urgently required at Calgary and Edmonton or Fort Saskatchewan.

I consider Edmonton as the better situation, as being more central for the work required.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

The conduct and health of the men has been very good, there being little or no crime, and very little disease, and only one death. All cases tried before me, as a Justice of the Peace, are embodied in the return furnished by Supt. Antrobus.

Trusting this report may prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HERCHMER,

Inspecting Superintendent N. W. M. P.

The Commissioner
North West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT COTTON.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1886.

From January, 1886, until the end of August last, "C" Division was stationed at Fort Macleod, the Macleod District being under my command. Late in 1885 "H" Division was ordered from Regina to Macleod, thus making the force in the district two hundred men. This addition in strength was brought about from the increase of police duty demanded of us, as well as to a then objectionable change which came about in Indian affairs.

The increase of the force was, I think, accompanied by good results. Soon after you assumed command of the police, the headquarters of "H" Division was moved to Lethbridge; subsequently that Division left Macleod altogether, and from that time all the out post duty southward towards Whoop Up and eastward towards Cypress Hills was done by "H" Division. Up to the end of August "C" Division performed the usual police duty about Fort Macleod and the outposts at "Stand Off" Piegan Reserve, Pincher Creek, St. Mary's River and Riffengers Crossing.

In August last I furnished you with a detailed report on these outposts. I do not deem it necessary to now repeat this report. I shall merely add that from my experience in the south, I consider it a matter of importance that all these outposts (Riffenger's Crossing during the summer months only) should be efficiently maintained. The records of the various cases tried, and the arrests made by my Division, at Macleod will, I presume, be furnished you by the officer who succeeded me in command of that place.

During the month of August much of my time was taken up in preparing for the march from Fort Macleod to Battleford, a transfer of "C" and "D" Divisions having been ordered by you. "C" Division marched out of Fort Macleod on the 2nd of September.

Before leaving for Battleford the citizens of Fort Macleod presented the Division with a public address, bearing testimony, in the strongest and most flattering terms, of their sense of appreciation of the manner in which our Police duty had been performed. I think the Division has a right to consider such an address as an honorable record of its services in the south.

We marched out of Fort Macleod on the 2nd September, our route for Battleford being *via* the Blackfoot Crossing and the Red Deer River (Governor General's Crossing). From Macleod to the Blackfoot Crossing, a distance of eighty miles, there was a scarcity of water along the trail, owing to the exceptionally dry season. I therefore deemed it advisable to travel in easy stages. In one case we had to dig a well to obtain water. The days occupied in travelling being wet, the horses did not suffer. At the Blackfoot Crossing I forded the Bow River. The water was low. The ford I took, though unquestionably the best obtainable, is rough and long. I am pleased, however, to be able to say that we crossed without the slightest casualty of any kind whatsoever. Having crossed the Bow River I marched to Cluny, where I took in stores as well as a supply of rations and forage, in accordance with previously-made arrangements.

I then proceeded on to the Red Deer River, at which point a fresh supply of rations and forage were awaiting. The road down the very steep hills leading to the valley or "bottom," along which the Red Deer River runs, had been materially

improved by a detachment sent ahead from Fort Macleod. Of course going down these hills with heavy loads demanded of us not only much hard work, but extreme care as well. We got down, however, without the slightest accident or damage to transport. In fording the Red Deer River no trouble was experienced, the water was low and the river bottom particularly hard, yet free from stone and rocky boulders. Red Deer River was the point at which you had desired the two Divisions should meet—"C" proceeding to Battleford and "D" to Macleod. Strangely enough, considering the long marches performed, both Divisions arrived simultaneously. After taking in a supply of rations and forage I resumed my march. The pull up the hill on the north side of Red Deer River was also successfully made by doubling up teams and the free use of drag ropes.

My loads at this time (they became lighter daily, use of forage, etc.) were very heavy, and I proceeded at a rate that I considered calculated not to distress my horses. From the Red Deer River to Sounding Lake the greater part of the country presented the appearance of bad lands, and only at certain points was feed obtainable. These points were, however, numerous enough to ensure the horses getting very fair, in some cases good feed. The supply of drinkable water was good, and obtainable at easy stages. From Sounding Lake to Battleford the appearance of the country improved marvelously, there was a correspondingly great improvement in feed. The trail made by the two Divisions will last for years, and will, I think, be found most useful hereafter. The route is a much more favorable one than I had anticipated judging from the nature of the reports made to me. As I am under the impression similar reports were made to you, I would just add on this point that from Fort Macleod to Battleford I only made one dry camp, and was never without feed—the one dry camp, made at mid-day, was on the Blackfoot Crossing trail, near Fort Macleod. The health of my men throughout this march, a distance of about 334 miles, was excellent. The sick list was the smallest I have ever seen recorded. The performance of my horses was still more exceptional. From Macleod to Battleford not a single horse "played out," and the last named place was reached with the horses in as good condition as the day we marched out of the Macleod barracks. I had not a single case of "sore back," and only one collar gall, and that was from the result of an old sore.

In Inspector Brooks I had an experienced and valuable assistant. He at all times labored indefatigably, and I think that I should not close without bringing his name to your favorable notice.

On arrival at Battleford "C" went into camp in the bottom in the immediate vicinity of the Battle River Bridge. A camping place on higher ground was soon after selected and a permanent camp established on a commanding site overlooking the Battle River. The Division remained in this camp until the 22nd November, when it was moved into the new quarters built here by Public Works Department.

Your inspection of this post was made on the 20th September and following days.

The first matter meeting with your attention was the urgent need of additional barrack and stable accommodation. It was decided to erect the following buildings: One 71 ft. x 26 ft. for use as an hospital, with a small wing 20 ft. x 14 ft. Two large buildings 100 ft. x 30 ft. to be used as barrack rooms, and one building 80 ft. x 30 ft. to be used as mess room. This last building, with a wing 30 ft. x 25 ft., for kitchens. In addition to this two new stables, 80 ft. x 30 ft. were also decided on, but it was subsequently only found possible to finish one of them, owing to want of material. All work on these buildings (and other work in shape of repairs) was done by the Public Works Department. The barrack rooms are so constructed as to permit of their being hereafter available as stables, for which they are in all respects thoroughly suitable. In the meantime they will afford comfortable, airy and healthy barrack accommodation for the winter.

Attached herewith will be found a sketch (not printed) showing the exact position, on the Police Reserve, of the new buildings above alluded to. Plan of each building on a much larger scale, giving more detailed particulars, can be furnished

if required. A second sketch is also enclosed. This sketch again shows new buildings, but on a much larger scale. It shows as well other buildings required to be erected in order to complete a post of suitable dimensions to meet Police requirements at this place. In this sketch will appear such explanatory notes as I may deem expedient. The number and sizes of the various buildings required to be constructed are in all cases the result of careful investigation. In a general way I have shown these in the sketch in what I consider the manner best suited, bearing our wants in mind to the nature of the land in that portion of the reserve being built on. This, however, could of course be reconsidered hereafter, and a change made, if necessary, as regards the actual position of each building.

As you have so very recently inspected this place I do not consider it incumbent upon me to point out, at any length, how urgently new buildings are required. I shall only here add that much the greater part of the old fort is fast becoming positively uninhabitable: none of the buildings are serviceable. I am strongly inclined to believe that it will be found more economical in every respect to erect new buildings of brick. I trust no final action will be taken until the relative costs of brick and lumber as building materials have been fully enquired into. In the sketch attached the number of buildings shown is on the presumption that they will all be built of lumber, and be but one storey high (except officers' quarters). If the new fort is built of brick the number of buildings might be reduced by the addition, in many cases, of second stories. The distances between the buildings (as shown on sketch) will not, I hope, be reduced. Thus placing them is, in my opinion, the only safe method of reducing the chances of loss by fire.

In addition to the erection of the buildings above alluded to a very considerable amount of repairs have been effected, this work also being under the control of the Department of Public Works.

All the old log buildings were re-mudded and thoroughly whitewashed inside and out. This work added materially to the comfort of those quartered in them and must also have been an improvement from a sanitary point of view.

An excellent root-house has also been built, over the door of which a small log building has been erected in order to do away with vegetables being frozen during the winter months, as well as to make proper ventilation safe.

A well conveniently placed in rear of the new buildings was sunk under contract. In this well a pump was supplied from headquarters. The pump is now in the well and a well-house is being built over it. Until this house is completed the capabilities of the pump cannot (owing to frost) be spoken of with any degree of certainty. I fear, however, its powers will be found limited. If the new post is completed next year at least two more wells will be required.

The medical history of this post during the past year has been an exceedingly sad one. Never since the abandonment of Fort Walsh has malarial fever been so prevalent. The cause of the fever, together with such steps as should have been taken to prevent, as far as possible, a re-occurrence, will I presume be discussed by the Surgeons. In the meantime it is my painful duty to record the death of the following men at this post, viz.: Reg. No. 1186, Constable T. D. Sturge; Reg. No. 763, Constable J. Rummerfeld; Reg. No. 1279, Constable W. H. Masón. All these men are of "K" Division.

I am pleased to be able to say that no cases of malarial fever have preyed themselves in "C" Division, since its arrival from Fort Macleod. The new hospital now in use ensures the thorough comfort of patients under medical treatment. The general appearance of the hospital reflects the greatest credit upon Assistant Surgeon Baldwin, and I might here say that officer has performed his duty to my entire satisfaction.

Owing to the representations made to you by the acting Indian Agent at Onion Lake (12 miles from Fort Pitt) it was considered advisable to establish a Police outpost at that place.

Another outpost has been established at Bresaylor settlement (20 miles west of Battleford).

Both these are inspected monthly by an officer sent from Battleford for that purpose.

During the summer months a strong detachment under command of an officer was stationed at Eagle Creek on the Swift Current trail. This detachment, in addition to the patrolling duty it performed, regularly furnished an escort for the weekly mail between Battleford and Swift Current. This mail escort was maintained until the 12th of November, upon that date two small detachments were permanently stationed at intermediate points on the Swift Current trail.

The following is a distribution state of my Division :—

Stations.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Remarks.
Battleford	1	2	4	4	7	48	66	This distribution state does not include Asst. Surgeon Baldwin attached.
Onion Lake				1		5	6	
Bresaylor						3	3	
Swift Current Trail						2	2	
On command						2	2	
On leave		1					1	
	1	3	4	5	7	60	80	

The following is a distribution state of the horses of my Division :—

Stations.	No.	Remarks.
Battleford	75	This return does not include 21 horses transferred on the Division leaving Fort Macleod.
Onion Lake	6	
Bresaylor	4	Not yet struck off on G. O.
Swift Current Trail	2	
On command	6	
Cast and sold	3	
Dead	1	
	97	

The horses of my Division are in thoroughly good and serviceable condition. My whole Division has been thoroughly drilled, mounted and dismounted under the regulations for Mounted Infantry. I might once more say that the various articles of clothing and kit supplied for the use of non-commissioned officers and men have, almost without exception, been of excellent quality. In fact I know of no Force equally well equipped in this respect. I say this to bear testimony to the care taken to further the men's comfort. I do not, however, mean to imply that from experience gained we could not improve on the make of some of the articles in use. For my part I should much like to see the helmets and forage caps discarded. I might here say that the overshirts supplied this year—though of good material—are badly cut.

The Indian reserves about Battleford are as follows :—

Moosomin's Reserves,	12 miles N. W.
Stoney do	15 do S.
Sweetgrass do	18 do W.
Thunder Child do	18 do N. W.
Red Pheasant do	25 do S.
Poundmaker do	30 do N. W.
Little Pines do	35 do N. W.

The Indians on these reserves are all apparently quiet. During the summer and autumn all these reserves were visited monthly by our mounted patrols.

I take the following from my last year's report; it still applies with equal force: "During your recent inspection I pointed out to you the serious discomfort which non-commissioned officers and men experienced from the fact of their not being supplied with bedsteads. The old boards and trestles still in use have become sadly dilapidated through wear and tear; even when new, they make a very poor substitute for a bed. In addition to this they present a sorry appearance in a barrack room."

I would strongly urge the advisability of furnishing suitable fire protection for this post. I believe a hand fire engine, with a good supply of stout leather hose, would furnish the most efficient protection with a view of preventing loss by accidental fire.

The transport of my Division consists solely of waggons (heavy lumber waggons and light spring), all in serviceable condition. I trust, however, it will be found possible to supply me with three additional light spring waggons and, at least, four good buckboards. I have already reported the winter transport required for the proper equipment of this post.

The saddlery and harness of my Division is all in thoroughly serviceable condition, though in some cases the saddles are becoming worn through fair wear and tear.

I am well equipped with saddle blankets, but require a complete new outfit of Numnahs. All Numnahs supplied should, before issue, be properly leathered at the side.

I would remind you that my Division is not well equipped with revolvers. Some of the men are without them, while others are armed with those of an unserviceable character. I trust I may at an early date receive 100 revolvers of the latest pattern.

(NOTE.—Sixty new revolvers were sent to Battleford in December, and were received shortly after this report was written.)

It will, I hope be found expedient to supply me with six additional pairs of field glasses for issue to the non-commissioned officers.

I wish to bring Inspector Brook's name to your favorable notice. I cannot close this report without bearing testimony—and I can do so with the warmest sense of pride—to the exemplary behavior of the non-commissioned officers and men of my Division. On the prairie and in quarters alike, their duties have invariably been willingly, cheerfully and efficiently performed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,
Superintendent, Commanding "C" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT McILLREE.

MAPLE CREEK, 6th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the twelve months ending 30th November, 1886.

I also beg to enclose Hospital Steward Holme's report for the same period.

SCOUTING.

Small parties had been out scouting from here and Medicine Hat during the winter and early spring, whenever warm weather permitted. I had three scouts employed.

The first permanent party I sent out was on 5th April, when six men were sent from Medicine Hat to Piegan Creek, near Bull's Head. On 8th April I sent a second party of six men from here to a place in the hills near the Gap. On 12th April I reported at Regina to receive orders as to the season's work. By your orders I consulted with Superintendents Neale and Gagnon, and decided where our respective patrols should meet, which was submitted to and approved. I, by degrees, sent out detachments, stationed at the following points: Head of Mountain, McKay Creek (moved later to Graburn's Butte), Ten Mile Crossing, Cottonwood Coulee, Farewell Coulee and East End Post (moved afterwards to Frenchman's Creek). I sent a patrol once a week to the crossing of the Wood Mountain trail on White Mud River to meet Superintendent Gagnon's patrol on the East, and Superintendent Neale's patrol reported weekly at my most western outpost, Head of Mountain. Every non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of an outpost kept a diary, and sent me a copy of it weekly, these copies being collected at the Ten Mile Crossing and sent in here every Sunday. I found that the distance from the East End Post to where Superintendent Gagnon's patrol was met (about 80 miles) was too great for keeping up communication easily, and as there appeared to be a good deal of travel on the Balknap trail, I sent out another detachment of six men, who first camped at a lake near Balknap trail, and afterwards moved to the White Mud, near the Stone Pile. This detachment kept a close watch on the Balknap trail, and before the amnesty was granted overhauled several parties of halfbreeds and brought them into Swift Current. They also followed up the trail of a party driving a number of loose horses. It turned out to be a breed from the north, who attempted to evade Custom duties, but who was, on information furnished by members of this detachment, captured in the north. Constant patrolling has been kept up all the season, not only between outposts but in other directions. Two white men were captured on 25th April, having horses stolen from Montana in their possession. They were sentenced by Stipendiary Magistrate Macleod to five years in the penitentiary. On 6th May, trail of three Indians was found at Head of Mountain and the pursuing party came upon the Indians and chased them through thick timber, until at last Indians reached their horses and got away. The trail was followed for some distance next day, heading for Sweet Grass. No sign of Indians or horse thieves were seen until the 27th September, when some Indian cayuses were run off from Medicine Hat. On 30th September eight Indians visited a camp, about thirty-five miles from Medicine Hat, where a half-breed named Guardupuis lived. The breed could talk Blackfoot and the Indians said they were Bloods. They made Guardupuis exchange rifles, and stole from him a revolver, some ammunition and a shawl. On 1st October Scout

Quesnelle and Constable Vaudreuil came across two Indians, and in attempting to arrest them Quesnelle wounded one of their horses, which was afterwards found dead. The trail was followed next day and there proved to be eight Indians in party. They headed for the Sweet Grass. Shortly after Guardupuis being robbed, I brought in outpost from White Mud and sent Inspector Primrose with some additional men to the Head of the Mountain and increased strength of outpost at Graburn's Butte. The trail of four Indians was found near Graburn outpost on 10th October. It was followed next day but lost and again on 13th October, the trail was found and followed up Graburn's Coulee and out on prairie for some distance, when it was again lost. The trail of these four Indians was struck by some of the detachment at Head of Mountain and followed for some distance but lost eventually, owing to rain washing out tracks. The trail led as far as followed, west, along old Macleod trail. No other signs of Indians were seen, except far to the south along Milk River, where signs of Indians were numerous, who had been travelling up and down the river. Very few people, I think, passed through this district without my knowledge. Anyone not reporting at outposts was tracked up and his business ascertained. Several suspicious characters were brought in, and in the early part of the season all half-breeds were escorted in, if not personally known to some member of detachment. A number of horses have been recovered by scouting parties and owners for most of them found. A return is annexed showing number of horses found, and their disposal. The members of detachments have also acted as preventive officers, every band of horses, or cattle, or outfit of any kind being reported by them to headquarters of Division, and any small outfit that could travel rapidly escorted in. Three horses have been lost from outposts during the season, and not yet recovered. A blacksmith was stationed at Frenchman's Creek, who shod the horses of three outposts; those at Head of Mountain were shod at Sand's Mill, and the remainder were brought into this post. It is impossible to detail all the duties performed by members of the different outposts without copying verbatim all the diaries, but one or more scouting party were out from each outpost daily, and communication frequently held with outposts on each side and reports exchanged. I have much pleasure in reporting that all ranks performed their duties while on frontier service, faithfully and well, and the one case of a few Indian cayuses being stolen, is the only case of horse stealing I have to chronicle in this district. As the weather towards the middle of November began to get severe, with a good deal of snow, I began to bring in the various detachments, and by the 30th November all were in with the exception of that at Frenchman's Creek. Three of the scouts employed have been of great service. I have many first rate prairie men in my Division, but when it comes to following a trail over difficult ground good scouts are needful. Scout Cabelle, in particular, is a most conscientious and hard working fellow. I have advised several times that severe measures should be used with these parties of Indian horse thieves. They are perfectly aware that the Police have orders not to shoot them, and this knowledge makes them bold. They have no hesitation, as past instances in this country testify to, in murdering any man who crosses them in their nefarious purposes. I do not advocate shooting them on sight, but our western Indians and Indians in the south, should be made to understand that if they are off their reserves and are ordered to halt by Police and explain their presence and do not do so but pull their rifles, as they usually do, and prepare to shoot, that they must take the consequences.

GENERAL WORK.

All passenger trains were met at Medicine Hat, this point and Swift Current, and at latter place all freight trains were searched.

An escort was furnished from Swift Current to the Saskatchewan to Battleford mail.

All deserters from Assiniboine were brought in here and all Government property taken from them, amongst which were four horses. The American author-

ities sent to this place for three of them and the fourth I sent as far as the line and turned it over there. I sent two men to Balknap on 8th March to warn some witnesses required in a case before the court at Regina. Two lunatics have been in my custody and were finally sent to the Manitoba penitentiary. A town detachment has been formed at Maple Creek and a night patrol detailed at Medicine Hat whenever thought necessary by the commanding officer. A good deal of police work was done at the latter place. Eight prisoners were confined in guard room at this place and twenty-two at Medicine Hat. The men turning out at this point have saved large tracts of country from being burned. I sentenced one of the settlers here to thirty days' imprisonment for carelessly setting fire to the prairie.

Twenty-two gallons of illicit liquor was destroyed at Swift Current and five at this point. Sergt. McGinnis watched the country closely about Rush Lake and prevented any liquor being shipped down the river to Prince Albert.

CLOTHING

I would strongly advise that a waterproof of some kind be issued. The regulation cloak when wet is so cumbersome that it is difficult for a man to move about at all freely. A waterproof could be used most of the spring and summer months, and would do away with the necessity of packing the heavy cloak on the saddle wherever a man goes. I do not think a cloak will last a man's term of service if he does much prairie work. I would also strongly advise the adoption of some pattern of felt hat for field service. Helmets are too conspicuous and heavy for constant use, and forage caps are no protection whatever from the sun, and their use, I believe, tends to injure a man's eyesight.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

The only new building erected in my district during the past year was a coal shed. The Quartermaster's store at Maple Creek was coiled, greatly increasing warmth of building, and giving additional room upstairs. A large porch was added to the building, to hold coal oil tank, tools, implements, &c. A good cellar was dug under the store. Two new chimneys were built at Maple Creek, one in building used as officers' quarters, the other in men's mess room. All buildings at both posts were to be painted, but as yet are not finished. Buildings required at Maple Creek are: One officers' quarters, barrack room to hold twenty-five men, wash house, sergeants' quarters, stables to hold forty horses, sick stable for eight horses, saddle and harness room, a good guard room, a new hospital, or addition to present one, a recreation room and a waggon shed. The old waggon shed used for storing coal was blown down during a gale and completely wrecked. At Medicine Hat a new guard room is required, and a sick stable for six horses. A fence is much required about the barracks at Maple Creek. The cattle collect about here during cold weather, stand around the hay corral and buildings at night, and by spring the whole place is a mess of filth, and a lot of fatigue work is required in spring to clean up. If the whole reserve could be fenced in, it would be very desirable as there would then be a good area to turn out horses with tender feet, &c.

Considerable repairs will be required next season at both posts in the matter of plastering. A great deal is now cracked and liable to fall at any time. It was so bad at Medicine Hat that I had to recommend that some repairs be done. A man was hired for thirty dollars to do strictly necessary repairs.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our appliances for extinguishing fires at both posts are very few and insufficient. At Medicine Hat, having no well, they are dependant upon a few Babcocks and hand grenades, and some buckets and barrels, always kept filled with water. At Maple Creek there are two wells, one with a force pump. There are also six Babcocks, but they are very old and require replacing.

I would strongly recommend that a small chemical engine be furnished to each post also that a supply of hand grenades be furnished, so that every man can have one at the head of his bed ready for immediate use, they not being liable to get out of order.

DRILL.

I have labored under the disadvantage of having my Division divided up during the winter, and during the summer the greater part were out on frontier duty, so that I have not been able to have much drill. Most of the men are, individually, well grounded, but from reasons already stated, I have not been able to drill my Division together. Most of the horses are taught to stand fire and lead well.

TARGET PRACTICE.

As far as able I have put the men of my Division through a course of rifle and revolver practice. Many who have been out on outpost duty have not yet had a course. Constant high winds have greatly interfered with the practice. Should the weather permit during the winter I hope to finish both rifle and revolver practice.

TRANSPORT.

I have applied for some more transport in estimates. I would recommend that one pattern of lumber waggon and of buckboard be adopted, so that in case of wear or breakage, the necessary parts may be on hand. I consider the Van Staden a good waggon. They are light running, have a brake, and not too heavy. The best buck-board I have seen in the country is one made in London, Ontario. It is light, easy-running and strong, and will carry a good load. This one has been in constant use for five years or more, and is a good buckboard now. The high buckboards in use I do not like. They are nearly as heavy to draw as a lumber waggon, and some part of them is constantly breaking.

DESERTIONS.

I have had three desertions from my Division during the past year: Reg. No. 1208, Constable W. D. Brown was sent to Regina to be examined by a medical board. He obtained a furlough from there and did not return. Reg. No. 1320, Constable S. S. Upper, and Reg. No. 1385, Constable T. Clarey, deserted, respectively, from outpost at Frenchman's Creek. They both took horses and other Government property with them. I sent into Belknap and recovered everything.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

I would beg to recommend that suitable cots be furnished for use in barrack rooms, and also regular barrack room tables with iron legs. The rooms never look so neat as they should, when trestles and bed boards are used.

WATER SUPPLY.

The quality of the water at this post is of a very poor description. There are two wells at the barracks, and a third one north side of the creek, about half a mile distance. The water in the two wells at barracks is extremely hard, and strongly impregnated with alkali. The third well is somewhat better. I do not think it is healthy for either human beings or horses to drink. Most men going here are affected for some time by the water. It eats through any tin vessel that is used on a stove in a few days, and iron kettles and pots become lined with some hard deposit. I have reported on this subject, and urged that steps should be taken to bore for good water. At Medicine Hat the water is good, but has to be hauled some

distance from the river, and I would recommend that either wells be sunk or a tank built, and a windmill used to raise water from the river.

INDIANS.

The usual band of Indians under "Front Man" are still about here and Medicine Hat, about forty lodges in all. They are quiet and well behaved. The great drawback to them is that they are fast killing off all the game in this section. They rob the nests, kill the young ones and kill the old birds in and out of season, and in a few years at the rate it is going, there will not be a head of game in this section. Early in May last, I received orders to ship all the straggling treaty Indians who were at Swift Current to their reserves. Sergeant McGinnis not being able to move them, I left here on the 9th with six men for Swift Current, and sent a second party by road to same place, to intercept some Indians who had left Swift Current, and were on their way to this place. The party turned them back and brought them to Swift Current. I had also to arrest a couple of the leaders who were trying to dissuade the Indians not to go. I collected them and shipped them by train on the 11th May, sending Sergeant Spicer and two men to see that they did not get off at any station until they reached Regina. Sergeant Spicer and party were further employed in escorting these Indians to their reserves east of Regina.

A few Indians came in from Montana in early spring and went north. None of them were those wanted for participation in the late rebellion.

TELEPHONES.

It would be a great convenience if a telephone line could be built from the barracks connecting with the town detachments. The cost would not be very great, and it would greatly facilitate the sending and receiving of telegrams as well as other business.

SADDLES, HARNESS, &C.

I am well supplied with saddles as to number, but a good many of them are of poor quality. I have quite a number of the saddles made in Canada in which the material is very poor. I consider the double cinch to be the proper one for the Force, particularly where much work has to be done in a hilly country. They are much easier on a horse, as they have not to be cinched so tight, and save many sore backs. I have applied in estimates for some more harness and parts of harness. The new curb straps are much superior to the old ones. I require a number of saddle blankets and numnahs, and would urge that the latter be made deep at the sides and edged with leather, to prevent wear by the cinch rings. The saddle rooms at both posts are miserable substitutes. Everything is crowded, and, no matter how clean everything may be, does not look decent, and harness in daily use has to be hung up in the stables.

FERRY AT MEDICINE HAT.

This ferry has always been a constant source of expense and annoyance. I would suggest that I think it would be cheaper to sell the ferry outright or lease it to some competent person, and have an established rate for crossing. If a detachment is kept in town with a certain number of horses, it will not be necessary, except in case of emergency, for horses or waggons to cross from the barrack side, and foot passengers can go either by the bridge or row boat.

HEALTH OF DIVISION.

I am glad to report that there has not been a serious case of illness in my Division during the past year. Sergeant Paterson inflicted accidentally a bad gun-

shot wound on himself, but is now convalescent. Sergeant Smart was thrown from his horse, and broke small bones in ankle. The above are the only two serious accidents to record.

HORSES.

I had on 30th November last one hundred horses on my strength. Three are missing and one died, leaving the actual strength ninety-six. I have an average lot of horses at present, but think there will be a few head to be cast next spring. I am putting out twenty head on herd for the winter.

DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to be able to report that the general conduct of members of my Division during the past twelve months has been excellent, one and all have appeared during the past season to have done their best, by closely attending to their duties, to prevent horse stealing and other crimes as far as possible in their District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. H. McILLREE,
Superintendent Commanding "A" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT GAGNON,

REGINA, 1st December, 1886.

SIR, —In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended 30th November, 1886:

During this year I commanded "B" Division until the 1st August last and Depot Division from that date

From the 1st December, 1885, to the 22nd April last, my Division was stationed at Regina, and supplied men and horses for the following outposts on the Railway line:—

Moose Jaw.

Fort Qu'Appelle.

Broadview.

Meyer's Farm (Pipe Stone).

Moosomin.

Also one for mail service between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat.

The various duties connected with these numerous outposts and the routine at headquarters, escorting of prisoners in and out of the Territories, and the supplying of special parties for the suppression of crime and importation of intoxicants into the country, have kept the men of the Division very busy during the period mentioned.

I beg to recall to your memory the good services rendered by Inspector McGibbon in February last, when he was dispatched with a small party to Wood Mountain during very severe weather and secured the arrest of one Peter Oslen for bringing stolen property into Canada. Forty-five horses were recovered and returned to their lawful owner, a Gros Ventre Indian from Fort Belknap, U. S.

On the 22nd April, I left Regina with forty men and forty horses to establish patrols on the boundary line between the White Mud River, 108° longitude west, and the boundary of the Province of Manitoba—a distance by trails of about 320 miles. Inspector McGibbon with 16 men and 25 horses to proceed shortly after to Moose Mountain and take charge of the eastern part of the patrol.

Twenty-seven men and horses were stationed at Old Wood Mountain Post, my headquarters, and 12 men and 13 horses under a sergeant at Willow Bunch.

Shortly after his arrival in the Moose Mountain District, Inspector McGibbon was instructed to establish his headquarters at Alameda, with an outpost of 10 men and 16 horses at Wood End.

A weekly patrol, consisting of one non commissioned officer, four constables and a guide, was kept during the time I was in charge of the frontier between Wood Mountain Post and Crossing of the White Mud River, meeting patrols from "A" Division, Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch; Willow Bunch and Long River meeting patrols from Wood End; Wood End and Long River meeting patrols from Willow Bunch, Alameda and boundary of Manitoba; Alameda and Hill of the Murdered Scout. Daily patrols were sent from Wood Mountain; on Cart Coulé's and Poplar River trail as far as the international boundaries, teams going to Moose Jaw weekly for supplies looked after that trail.

The duties performed by the Division in connection with these patrols were trying, both to men and horses, on account of the extreme heat and the scarcity of water;

the work, however, was done cheerfully and effectively, not a single case of horse or cattle stealing having occurred throughout the district during the time I was in charge.

These patrols had also the effect of preventing certain agitators from the north, who, after the rebellion, had taken refuge at Turtle Mountain and Fort Assiniboine, U.S., from carrying out their designs with the half-breeds of these localities.

There has been a great deal of migration through Wood Mountain, from Montana to Dakota, and *vice versa*, but no one was allowed to go through without having been interviewed by the patrols, and in many instances suspicious looking parties were delayed until they could give satisfactory account of themselves.

Three herds of cattle came into the Territories from Dakota, one of these, belonging to the Grey Bros., after having been kept over a month under seizure at Wood End, was allowed by the Customs authorities to return to the States, without having paid any duties. The other two herds were allowed to proceed to Cypress Hills district, where the owners had secured ranches.

Several small herds of horses were brought into the country through Wood Mountain, and duties collected on them.

On the 1st August last I was posted to the command of Depot Division and resumed charge of the Headquarter District.

On arrival at Regina I found that the men on mail service had been recalled, the outpost at Dr. Meyer's Farm transferred to Whitewood and a new outpost established at Qu'Appelle Station.

In August last I was ably seconded by Sergeant Fyffe at Indian Head, in ferretting out two burglars who were respectively sentenced to 5 and 7 years penitentiary.

On the 14th October a guard of honor, composed of two officers and 33 non-commissioned officers and constables, was detached to attend the opening of the North West Council.

The ordinary escorts were also detailed to assist the Indian Department officials in paying the different bands of Indians in the district.

The Indians are peaceful and have given little trouble during the year.

On the 6th November last one sergeant and five constables were sent on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway line to prevent the traffic of liquor in that section; this party on its return will leave two constables and horses at Wolseley, where a new outpost will be maintained during the coming winter.

Large quantities of intoxicants have been destroyed during the year and every infraction to the liquor law diligently prosecuted.

With reference to the present system of preventing intoxicants from coming into the country, I would respectfully suggest that the North-West Territories Act be amended to the effect that no part of the fine imposed be given the informant, as this system brings into the Force a great amount of discredit, the men being always charged with doing their duty with a mercenary object in view; and I would recommend that when good work, in this line, has been done by any constable his reward be supplied from the North-West Mounted Police fine fund, as in cases of extraordinary duties performed.

There has been an increase of crime during the year, due most likely to hard times, but few of the offenders in this district have escaped punishment.

The conduct of the men under my command during the year has been fairly good, and with the exception of cases of desertion few crimes have been registered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SÉV. GAGNON,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT NEALE,

MACLEOD, 30th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my command for the year ending this day:

On 9th December, 1885, in pursuance of orders published at headquarters, I left Regina with "H" Division, consisting of one Superintendent, two Inspectors and ninety-eight non-commissioned officers and men, with fifty-seven horses, and proceeded by rail to Lethbridge, *en route* to Macleod. Arriving at Lethbridge on the night of the 10th December, I found that the Belly River was in such a condition as to render it impossible to cross the Division. Through the kindness of E. T. Galt, Esq., the men were allowed to use the freight shed of the North-West Coal and Navigation Company's railroad as a barrack, stoves being put up for them, and there they remained until the morning of the 13th December, when I started for Macleod.

Although the river had become somewhat less dangerous, and we crossed by the safest ford, that known as the "Slaughter House Ford," we did not get over without one or two accidents and a cold bath for some of the men, the centre of the river being frozen to the bottom, causing two of the waggon reaches to break.

Reaching the west bank we had to climb an acclivity known as "Telegraph Hill," which was covered with snow and ice, and at one place had a pitch at an angle of at least forty degrees. Being very doubtful about getting up my loads had hired a "sixteen string team" (eight pairs) but finding that it took the teamster an hour and a half to take up two waggons, I selected the heaviest of my own team horses and took the remaining nine waggons up with them.

Although we left Lethbridge at 7 a. m. the rear guard did not reach the top of "Telegraph Hill," about five miles from our starting place, until 2 p. m. After a short halt the division moved forward against a very strong, cold, westerly wind, arriving at the "Old Man's" River, opposite "Kipp" about 6.30 p. m. I had gone on ahead to try the ice and finding it unsafe had a ford cut out. The saddle horses were then crossed, followed by the waggons, one of which, the hospital spring waggon, came to grief by the horses refusing to face the wind, trying to get on the ice and breaking the pole. Both men and horses were covered with ice whenever the water had touched them, as the wind was very strong and bitterly cold.

The stopping place at Kipp being only in course of erection, there was no place to go into and the raising of a tent was an impossibility. However, the horses were placed in the shelter afforded by some haystacks, and after being dried and fed the men managed to get a cup of tea and then turned in with their horses.

Next morning, the gale having somewhat abated, we made an early start and reached here at 2 p. m.

The men (85) were temporarily placed in one of the barrack rooms (built for 25) but after a few days I obtained Superintendent Cotton's sanction to remove the greater part of them to the "Old Fort" where, although owing to the dilapidated state of the buildings they were anything but comfortable, they were not crowded. From that time until the removal of part of the Division to Lethbridge the non-commissioned officers and men performed the ordinary routine duties and trips, in conjunction with "C" Division.

On the 23rd January, 1886, Inspector Howe arrived at Lethbridge and assumed command of the detachment at that place. On the 28th February I replaced the "C" Division men there by men from "H," and myself assumed command of Lethbridge, on the 24th of March, shortly after which date Inspector Howe was transferred to Battleford.

On my arrival at Lethbridge I established a lookout post at Whoop-Up which was maintained until a few weeks ago.

On the 29th of March the detachment at Lethbridge was made up to a total strength of 34 men and 28 horses.

On the 26th April Inspector Sanders left to establish the following outposts, viz:—

	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Chin Coulée.....	1	6	6
Forty Mile Coulée.....	1	6	6
Bull's Head Coulée.....	1	6	6

Inspector Sanders reached Bull's Head Coulée on the 30th April, after having travelled nearly the whole distance through a driving snowstorm, which commenced when he was only 10 miles out from Lethbridge. He then proceeded to the head of the Cypress Hills, where he arranged with the detachment of "A" Division there stationed, for a weekly communication and interchange of reports with the detachment of "H" at Bull's Head. This connection was kept up until the 15th of August, when water and feed having become very scarce it was impossible to maintain the camps.

The connection was made as follows: 2 men left Whoop-Up on Sunday at 1 p.m. for Lethbridge; 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 men left Lethbridge on Monday morning for Chin Coulée, a similar party leaving Chin Coulée Tuesday morning for Forty Mile Coulée, and another party leaving the latter place for Bull's Head Wednesday morning, Bull's Head party sending a patrol on to the Head of the Cypress, where written reports were exchanged and the parties returned to their respective camps. The horses employed on this work travelled, on an average, 273 miles every ten days, in addition to patrolling in the immediate vicinity of their own camps. The distances on this patrol are as follows:—

	Miles.
Whoop-Up to Lethbridge (in winter, 14)	7
Lethbridge to Chin Coulée	30.13
Chin Coulée to Forty Mile Coulée.....	38.82
Forty Mile to Bull's Head.....	36.35
Bull's Head to Head of Cypress.....	24.04

For ten miles east from Lethbridge the country is level, after that to Chin Coulée. the trail is through sand hills, and the travelling very heavy. The hills leading into and out of this coulée are very hard upon draught horses.

There was no water between Chin and Forty Mile Coulées, until Inspector Sanders had a well dug, which, owing to the nature of the ground, entailed a good deal of hard work, but the long stretch between these places was too much for the horses in hot weather, and the men worked hard and got fairly good water.

Between Forty Mile and Bull's Head water can be obtained from about the 1st of May until the middle of October. In Sandy Coulée, about midway from Bull's Head to the Cypress both feed and water are easily obtained.

There are no settlements or houses between Lethbridge and the Head of the Cypress on this trail, in fact the country from ten miles east of Lethbridge to Bull's Head Coulée, and south to Milk River, is a barren waste.

The water in the "Chin" and "Forty Mile" Coulées, although always alkaline, is not so bad until the middle of August, as to be dangerous to man and beast, but after that time it is very apt to cause sickness. The only good feed at either place is around the lakes, and the horses (to say nothing of the men) suffer a martyrdom during the fly season.

There being no wood between Lethbridge and Bull's Head, I had to supply "Chin Coulée" from the former place, and "Forty Mile Coulée" from "Bull's Head," which, with the hauling of provisions and forage to all the camps, gave my team horses all they could do.

I have no hesitation in saying that, although the carrying out of this patrol duty, over such a long stretch of bad country, was very hard upon both men and horses, it has tendered more towards the suppression of horse stealing by the Indians from the settlers north of the South Saskatchewan, than anything that has ever been done by the Police heretofore.

On the 22nd May, I, in accordance with your instructions, moved the headquarters of "H" to Lethbridge and shortly afterwards withdrew all the men of that Division, horses and stores from Macleod.

On the 6th of May the Division was ordered under canvas and remained in camp until the 18th of August.

On the 15th of August my horses were inspected by Cols. Ravenhill and Philips, and Veterinary-Surgeon Matthews, of the Imperial Service, who, although 30 of the number shown them had only the previous night returned from a round trip to the Cypress and back, expressed themselves as much pleased with their condition and fitness for work.

On this date, owing to my having been ordered to Macleod, to relieve Superintendent Cotton of the command in the district, he, with his Division, being ordered to Battleford, the patrol camps were withdrawn.

On the 18th I moved the headquarters of my Division back to Macleod again, occupying the Old Fort until Superintendent Cotton moved out of the new barracks.

On the 27th of August Inspector Likely arrived at Lethbridge from Regina, with 21 non-commissioned officers and men of "D" Division and assumed command of that place, where he is still stationed.

Superintendent Cotton moved out with "C" Division on the 2nd September, handing over the command to me on that day. The post was temporarily reinforced by a detachment of "E" Division, consisting of Inspector Moodie and 31 non-commissioned officers and men, and 33 horses. This detachment returned to Calgary on the arrival of "D" Division.

On the 14th September, Superintendent Steele marched in "D" Division and his men went into barrack rooms which I had prepared for them.

OUTPOSTS OF "H" DIVISION.

"H" Division is at present finding the following detachments:—

	Men.	Horses.
Stand Off.....	4	3
St. Mary's, 1 N. C. O.....	4	5
Kootenai, do	3	5
Pincher Creek, do	7	9
The Leavings.....	3	3
Kipp.....	1	2

PATROL.

A patrol of 2 constables leaves Stand Off for St. Mary's every Monday morning; leaves St. Mary's for Kootenai Tuesday; Kootenai for Pincher Creek Wednesday; and Pincher Creek for "Scot's Coulée" at 2 p.m. Wednesday afternoon, where it is met by a party from Piegan Reserve; who return to their station that evening, and report here on Thursday morning.

The distances are as follows :—

Macleod to Stand Off.....	20
Stand Off to St. Mary's..	28
St. Mary's to Kootenai.....	27
Kootenai to Pincher Creek.....	10
Pincher Creek to Scot's Coulée.....	16
Scot's Coulée to Piegan Detachment.....	12
Piegan Detachment to Macleod.....	9

STATIONS.

The station at Stand Off is on the north-west side of the Blood Reserve.

That at St. Mary's is south of the same reserve (48 miles from Macleod).

That at Kootenai is on the "Dry Wood" fork of that river (23 miles from Macleod).

That at Pincher Creek is on the old Police Reserve, a few hundred yards from the village (32 miles from Macleod).

That at Piegan Reserve, at the north-east corner of Reserve, on the north side of Old Man's River.

The detachment stationed at The Leavings of Willow Creek, about 35 miles north on the Calgary trail, occupy part of a stopping place. They connect with a chain of detachments from Calgary, south.

PIEGAN DETACHMENT.

It would be advisable, if a reserve can be obtained, to remove this detachment from its present location. The log house now occupied immediately adjoins (if it is not upon) the farm of a Mr. Legacy, whose house is only a few yards distant. This man can observe and report every movement of the detachment to any one he may think is interested in their movements; added to which, the house and stable are built on the edge of a belt of timber about 15 yards wide, which grows at the foot of a sloping hill, and in case of trouble the buildings could be easily approached and surrounded. Again the station is on the north side of the "Old Man's" River which all winter is in a semi-frozen state and dangerous to cross. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that this detachment be removed to some point on the south side of the river where the country is open.

OTHER DETACHMENTS.

Reserves should be set aside for the other Detachments as soon as possible. In addition to the weekly connection the whole of these parties patrol in the immediate vicinity of their posts, and send to me, weekly, a copy of the diaries kept by each non-commissioned officer or man in charge.

The Detachments surrounding the Blood Reserve are continually on the move, noting the actions of the Indians, looking for branded horses, and by their presence preventing the sale to the Indians of intoxicants.

The whole of these outposts are supplied with provisions, oats and fuel from this post, which entails no small amount of hauling.

OX TRAIN.

The ox train is utilized as much as possible, but is altogether too slow, and I recommend that the oxen be sold and that ten mules be substituted therefor. Now that the snow is on the ground the oxen are next to useless, whereas mules could be used all winter.

OUTPOSTS OF "D" DIVISION.

"D" Division finds a Detachment of 1 officer, 31 non-commissioned officers and men, with 24 horses, at Lethbridge. This Detachment is at present patrolling in the vicinity of its station, and has recently materially aided Mr. Galt in the maintenance of order amongst his miners.

From the 22nd August until the 7th October this Detachment patrolled from Lethbridge to the Cypress and back weekly. On the latter date, in pursuance of instructions received from you, a camp was established in Bull's Head Coulee, after which the Lethbridge men patrolled only to Grassy Lake, 16 miles, exchanging reports with the patrol from the former place, which again kept up the communication with the Detachment at the head of the Cypress. The water becoming very bad in the Coulee, on the 18th of October, Inspector Sanders, who was in command of the party, was ordered to move on to the tank of the North-West Company's Railway at Seven Persons' Coulee, where he remained, keeping up the patrol until withdrawn on the 18th of November. This party endured a good deal of hardship, as the snow in the vicinity of the Cypress became deep and weather very cold towards the end of October.

Although numerous reports had been circulated to the effect that Southern Indians were stealing horses in this part of the country, Inspector Sanders reports that his party never saw an Indian the whole time they were out.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the Blood and Piegan Reserves are perfectly quiet and apparently contented.

In the latter part of September some uneasiness was caused by the receipt by the Bloods of the news of six of their number having been killed by the "Gros Ventres" near the boundary line. The young men wanted to start immediately on the war-path and retaliate, but by the united efforts of Mr. Pocklington (Indian Agent) and myself they were dissuaded from so doing, and although they still declare their intention of having re-venge in spring, I am inclined to think that the tribe, as a whole, will take no action in the matter.

I have been, so far, unable to visit the scene of the fight, which the "Gros Ventres" admit took place on Canadian territory, owing to the depth of the snow, but I shall do so at the earliest possible moment.

Although the Bloods are being constantly accused by the Montana, U.S., papers, of stealing horses from the other side, their reserve has been searched from end to end by United States Stock Inspector Sweeney and others, only nine horses have been claimed from them since I assumed command.

The Police at all times obtain every possible assistance from the Indian officials.

SALE OF INTOXICANTS TO INDIANS.

I would strongly recommend that the Indian Act be amended as soon as possible, and that magistrates be given power to inflict a more severe punishment on those who give or sell intoxicants to Indians. Since the introduction of hop beer a great deal of the money paid to Indians is spent therefor, and although the beer itself may not be intoxicating, the Indians render it so by boiling tobacco with it, and the sale should be prohibited to them.

BUILDINGS—MACLEOD.

I submit herewith a ground plan of this post, which shows the location of the coal-shed and stable erected this fall. (Not printed.)

The whole exterior of the barracks has been painted, battens on the buildings tightened, and double windows are now being made.

On assuming command, I found that the greater part of the zinc chimneys in use were burned out; and in accordance with your instructions I am having them repaired and, where necessary, replaced as fast as possible. Brick chimneys should be built as soon as possible.

As the lumber in the buildings has shrunk considerably since their erection, I recommend that as soon as an appropriation can be obtained, they be either clap-boarded or sided.

If it is your intention to keep 150 or 200 men, with a proportion of horses, two stables, to replace those destroyed by fire some time ago, should be erected at an early date. The log stable recently put up would then make an excellent "infirm-ary" stable.

I am, as fast as possible, having the interior of the barrack rooms whitewashed and painted by Police labor.

I also recommend that the wire on the fence around the post be removed, and that 8 feet pickets be substituted therefor.

BUILDINGS AT OUTPOSTS.

The whole of the buildings at Stand Off, St. Mary's, Kootenai, Pincher Creek and Piegan Reserve have been overhauled and whitewashed, inside and out.

At St. Mary's the Detachment built another stable for four horses without any expense to the Government beyond that for the spikes and nails.

The buildings at Pincher Creek have been plastered inside and out, rendering them very comfortable.

CORRALS.

New hay corrals of barbed wire have been built at this post, Pincher Creek and Piegan Reserve, while others of log or rails have been erected at Stand Off, St Mary's and Kootenai.

EQUIPMENT "H" DIVISION.

The equipment of "H" Division is, with the exception of the transport and two sets of harness, in first-rate order.

"D" DIVISION.

The officer commanding "D" Division is reporting separately upon his equipment.

The requirements of both Divisions have been fully set forth in the estimates.

TARGET PRACTICE, "H" DIVISION.

Owing to the number of non-commissioned officers and men on duty from "H" Division I have been unable to complete the practice.

BUILDINGS AT LETHBRIDGE.

I append hereto a ground plan of the barracks now in course of erection at Lethbridge. They are fast approaching completion. (Not printed.)

A strong hay corral has been erected there by the Detachment under command of Inspector Likely.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I cannot too urgently recommend that a manual fire engine, with 1,000 feet of hose, be at once supplied to this post. Should a fire break out, in one of the prevail-

ing high winds, on the west side of the barracks, it will be almost impossible to save a building on the side attacked, with the limited means now at my disposal. Tanks should also be built at once.

HORSES.

The horses of this command are all in good order. The stony nature of the ground in and around the post tends to make corns very common and entails a good deal of extra labor in shoeing, but there is no sickness.

DESECTIONS.

Ten desertions have taken place from "H" during the year and four from "D" since the arrival of that Division from the north; one of the former, and two of the latter having been captured and sentenced to 12 months' hard labor, each.

I attribute these desertions to the fact that the men are led to believe that at the mines in Montana, they can command from \$4 to \$6 per diem.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to record the deaths of Regimental No. 1,809, Constable I. J. Collins, of typho-malarial fever, on the 2nd October, and Regimental No. 231, Sergeant C. Chasse, of the same disease on the 16th October. Both these men belonged to "D" Division, and are supposed to have contracted the fever at Battleford.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions and light received monthly from the contractors are of good quality.

FORAGE.

The oats are also of good quality. The hay, as previously reported, is inferior. In fact no really first class hay has been cut in this district this year.

DISCHARGES.

The following non-commissioned officers and men have been discharged from "H" Division during the year:—

No.	338,	Constable Hobbs, R.....	Time expired.
	309,	Sergeant Geldert, L. D.....	do
	1057,	Constable Woodhouse, S.....	Invalided.
	1374,	do Cowan, S. I.....	do
	1647,	do Johnston, R.....	do
	1627.	do Mowat, G.....	do

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

The following non-commissioned officers have been, by your authority, re-engaged for one year:—

- No. 919, Staff-Sergeant Saffrey, C. R.
588, Sergeant Brymner, I. G.

ARTILLERY.

I also forward herewith a return of artillery stores in my charge (not printed). I have already pointed out the necessity for the ammunition waggons, which are all that is required to render the half battery complete.

OLD FORT.

Nothing now remains of old Fort Macleod but a few logs which I am hauling up for firewood.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

Assistant Surgeon Kennedy's report is also forwarded herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. R. NEALE,
Superintendent Commanding Macleod District.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT STEELE.

FORT MACLEOD, 1st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this, my report for the year ending 30th November, 1886.

I took over command of "D" Division in the month of November, 1885, from Inspector Morris, and of the Battleford post and district on the 29th of December, 1885, from Assistant Commissioner L. N. F. Crozier.

At this time two Divisions of the N.-W. Mounted Police were stationed at Battleford under my orders, namely, my own ("D") Division, and "K" Division under the command of Superintendent A. R. Macdonell.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The strength of "D" Division has been very uniform throughout the year, and now consists of 5 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers and 86 constables, total of all ranks 106 all told; of these four deserted, two being recaptured and sent as prisoners to headquarters. "K" Division has nearly the same strength.

There have been two batches of horses supplied to the Division: one at Battleford in April, 1886, which consisted mostly of old Police horses, and another at Fort Macleod in October, 1886, when seventeen young remounts were handed over, having been purchased by a board of officers, consisting of Superintendent Herchmer as president, and Superintendent Neale and myself as members.

The strength of the Division in horses now consists of 91, namely, 61 saddle and 24 team; attached 6 team, 1 F., 5 K.

In the early part of the year Assistant Surgeon Rolph reported that a number of the recently joined men were physically unfit for the work they would be called upon to perform in the Force, and in February last he recommended that 8 of "D" Division and 12 of "K" Division to be invalided. Later on when the weather got warmer, 20 were sent to headquarters.

HEALTH OF THE MEN.

Early in the month of August fever (typho-malarial) appeared in the post, and very soon a good number of the men contracted it. Assistant Surgeon Miller became ill from the disease on the 16th of August, and on the 17th another doctor was telegraphed for from headquarters. Until his arrival, Mr. Mackay, an ex-hospital Sergeant of the Force, who was practising in the town, was called in, and performed his duties as well as could be desired. The disease prevailed throughout the surrounding country, as well as amongst our men, some of the citizens being attacked as early as April last.

Prior to handing over the command of Battleford post to Superintendent Macdonell, two of the men of his Division died of the disease, and after my arrival at this post, two of the men, one a non-commissioned officer, died, one at Lethbridge, and the other here, of the same fever.

DISCIPLINE.

A few cases of insubordination occurred at Battleford early last winter, partly owing to the number of recruits in both Divisions, many of whom had no idea of the

nature of the work it was necessary to perform in this country, but when spring opened and drill commenced, as usual, it was possible to exercise a closer supervision, consequently discipline improved, and is now satisfactory.

Muster parades of men and horses have been held upon the last day of every month. Horses requiring it were then re-branded upon the hoof.

DRILL INSTRUCTION, &c.

Last winter was very cold, and in the early part it was almost impossible to perform any drill outside, but of course the horses were exercised and the manual and firing exercises were taught in the barrack rooms. Lectures on interior economy were given to the non-commissioned officers and constables, and, when practicable, towards spring a number of non-commissioned officers and constables were instructed in horse-shoeing.

During the month of April the command was put under instruction at spring drill. This drill, mounted and dismounted, was continued until the warm weather in July. On the arrival of the remounts both Divisions were frequently exercised together in the movements of the corps. All the officers were instructed by me to handle a Division of mounted infantry and take command of general parades which they performed to my satisfaction. The non-commissioned officers generally became proficient at drill and their other duties. During the period the command was put through a course of musketry instruction. The 9-pounder M.L.R. guns and carriages, taken over from "A" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, and also our own 7-pounder mountain guns and carriages were overhauled and put in thorough working order, and two gun detachments, with horses, went through a course of instruction which made them very proficient. Inspectors Howe and Wood, and Sergeant Robinson were the instructors.

Drill was discontinued in July owing to the intense heat, 95° to 105° in the shade.

QUARTERS AND MESSING.

There being no accommodation for it at the post I was unable to form a divisional constables mess at Battleford, but since our arrival at Fort Macleod this has been accomplished, and is now fairly started by the men themselves. The crockery used being their property.

Owing to the necessity of having two Divisions stationed at Battleford last winter, the accommodation for both men and horses was very limited. This could not be avoided as no other quarters were available, and the consequent crowding may in some measure account for the unusual number that appeared on the sick report during the winter.

Previous to taking over command Assistant Commissioner Crezier had put under construction a building for officers' quarters, and in the month of January lumber and shingles were by the direction of the Comptroller hauled from Prince Albert. People who had lost property during the late rebellion were employed irrespective of the part taken, those who were most in need getting the first chance.

In May the work on the new quarters for officers was discontinued. The building, at that time, was almost ready for occupation.

In the months of June and July I reported the barracks in great need of repairs, and during the latter month that new barracks, out-buildings and stables were wanted, more especially sergeants mess, artificers' shops, and recreation room for the men, also immediate stabling for thirty horses.

In June a building called the Otton House, one mile from the post, and which had been occupied by a squad of "K" Division, was vacated, and the men stationed therein placed under canvas in the vicinity of the post so as to secure more direct supervision over them.

PATROLLING.

The patrolling of the district commenced in the winter, with the approval of the Assistant Commissioner who was then at Prince Albert, and consisted of parties under the command of an officer or a non-commissioned officer visiting the outlying settlements and Indian reserves as well as patrolling around the reserves and their neighborhood. My reasons for starting this so early in the season was the general unsettled feeling that seemed prevalent amongst the settlers in the district, which feeling was almost as intense as during the time of the rebellion. The Indians were also suspicious of the Police and the whites alike, and I thought by the constant presence of small parties amongst them that this feeling might be allayed and would add to the general sense of security in the country. The subsequent state of the district proved that the steps taken in this matter were correct. Patrols were also sent to Fort Pitt, Onion Lake, Saskatchewan Landing, Duck Lake, and one patrol sent by your directions to see if any Indians were in the direction of Sounding Lake proceeded ten miles west of "The Nose" and patrolled in small parties to the north and south of Sounding Lake. No Indians were seen off their reserves without a pass, except a few vagrants who came in to Battleford, and were sent out again. The Divisions were not able to move through the district in a body, owing to the insufficiency of transport, but the patrolling in small parties has proved to be sufficient for the purpose intended.

HORSES.

I had occasion to report in March on the unfitness of the horses at Battleford post. Forty-six remounts were received from Fort Macleod and Regina in May. As soon as the grass was fit in the spring all the horses not actually required were sent out to graze. This was continued until I handed over the command to Superintendent Macdonell.

SADDLES.

The double cinch saddles, fifteen in number, for my Division and enough to make the saddles of "K" Division up to sixty in number, which were received in July last have given satisfaction; they were manufactured by Main & Winchester, of San Francisco, California. The o'der saddles in my Division are single cinch of the same manufacture, and are in good order.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied at Battleford were of good quality, except a small quantity of bacon and some flour which had been exposed during the rebellion. A board of officers assembled by my orders, recommended that the inferior articles above mentioned be sold. The board was approved of by you and the recommendation carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The past summer at Battleford and in the vicinity was very hot and dry. Hay was much more difficult to procure than in former years, and grain and other crops have been an almost total failure. During last spring you directed me to lend to the settlers, out of the Police stores, a quantity of oats. I reported in July that there was no prospect of the oats being returned during this fall or winter owing to the failure of the crops.

Owing to certain persons wishing to build in too close proximity to the post, I telegraphed to the Comptroller in March last on the subject of reserving certain lands for Police purposes, which was done, the plans and specifications being sent to headquarters and to Ottawa.

Mrs. Burke, the widow of the late Trumpeter Burke, a constable in the Force

who was killed at Cut Knife Hill, was supplied with full daily rations during the time I was in command, by authority received from Ottawa.

I am glad to be able to report upon the good feeling that existed during last winter between the men of the Police Divisions stationed at Battleford and those of "A" Battery, R.C.A. stationed in Fort Otter until March last.

A garden was planted in the spring, but owing to the dry weather the yield was of no consequence, except as regards potatoes, and they did not come to half what should have been expected of them.

I have had occasion during the past year to report upon the necessity of a well or wells being dug at the Battleford Post. The want of this was more apparent in that matter of fire, for had such broken out to any extent it would have been impossible to extinguish the flames—the water having to be drawn up a hill from the Battle River, a distance of one and a quarter miles, which required much time to accomplish, as well as causing much fatigue. To reduce the danger of fire as much as possible, a large number of buckets of water were kept filled in all of the barrack rooms and in the guard room. *

The 24th day of May and the 1st of July were, as usual, observed as general holidays. Both occasions were celebrated by holding athletic sports.

The annual course of musketry was gone through by both Divisions, Inspector Morris, who is himself an excellent practical shot, being in charge of the range.

HAY, &c.

In conformity with your orders, in July I called for tenders for the supply of hay required at Battleford during the coming winter, asking for tenders for quantities of from fifty to six hundred tons. This would allow all to compete, more especially those settlers of a poorer class, or those who had been somewhat materially injured during the rebellion. A Mr. Lytle, of Regina, tendered at \$14.70 per ton, being lower than any one, except J. Nolin, who tendered to supply fifty tons at \$14.

BAND.

Some time ago a very good band was kept up in my Division, but upon "K" Division going to Battleford, a number of the men of the band were transferred to it, so as to equalize the recruits. This made the band a Post instead of a Divisional one, and when the Division under my command moved to this Post (Fort Macleod) the band was broken up. There are now fourteen musical instruments, which are the property of the men. I hope, when the headquarters are moved to Lethbridge, that we will be able to form a first-class band, as we have no scarcity of musicians. Sergt. Major Lake is the leader, and takes a great interest in this matter.

BATTLEFORD BRIDGE.

The police and the public generally are put to a great deal of annoyance, owing to the necessity of taking down the bridge over the Battle River just before the breaking up of the ice in the spring. An appropriation has to be made each year to cover the expense of taking the bridge down and replacing it again. I would strongly recommend that efforts be made to have a substantial structure put up as expense will be saved thereby.

FUEL.

I wish to call your attention to the quantity of fuel (wood) which was used last winter and causing large fatigues, much waste, and consequently greater expense. This could be avoided by entering into coal contracts with people residing near the

* (NOTE.—A well, 93 feet deep, has since been dug at Battleford.)

coal beds up the North Saskatchewan River, who would be able to supply at low rates.

INDIANS.

In January all Indian reserves were visited with the concurrence of the Indian Agent. I drew the attention of the Lieutenant Governor, through the Commissioner of Police, to certain complaints made by two bands of Indians, with the result that a change of instructors was made. I recommended two ex-non-commissioned officers of the Force, to fill vacant positions, which was done. They have since, I believe, given great satisfaction to the agent.

In April Poundmaker returned from confinement in the Manitoba Penitentiary. He seemed to exercise a good deal of influence, and his release appeared to have a good effect. He has since died.

During the winter and spring a number of Indian women used to come into the town of Battleford for the purpose of prostituting themselves, to prevent this one of the interpreters was sent around every morning accompanied by a constable, and all Indians not having passes from the agent, were sent back to their reserves. This course appeared to have a very good effect, which was added to by the conviction of one Daniels for keeping Indian women for purposes of prostitution.

CRIME.

Only two serious offences have been committed in the Battleford District during my command. Superintendent Cotton, of course, reports upon all cases tried in the district. Since the arrival of the Division in this district, I have sat upon several cases as an associate of Superintendent Neale. That officer reports upon the cases tried under those circumstances.

In accordance with your instructions, I handed over the command of the Battleford District to Superintendant A. R. Macdonell on the 1st September, and marched out with "D" Division for this Post. I have made you a full report of the march, as requested by you. I annex a copy of the same. Since my arrival in this district the Division has been employed in patrolling and other duties under the general directions of Superintendant Neale, who commands the district, "D" Division has been performing the patrolling duties from the St. Mary's River to the point when the "A" Division patrols connect with them at the Cypress Hills.

DISTANCES PERFORMED BY PATROLS.

Since January last a record of the miles travelled upon patrol and other duties has been kept in both "D" and "K" Divisions. The distances covered by "D" Division are 14,561 miles. "K" Division about the same distance.

OFFICERS.

I cannot close this report without remarking upon the cordial support received from Superintendent Macdonell during the time the two Divisions were stationed together at Battleford, which went far to strengthen the good feeling which existed between the two Divisions.

Inspector Wood, who performed the duties of Adjutant for a time, is a very capable officer.

The officers generally rendered me a great deal of good service, and the behaviour of the command has been satisfactory.

I forward enclosed a record of the march of the Division from Battleford to Fort Macleod.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

FORT MACLEOD, 15th September, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that, in accordance with your instructions, I handed over the command of Battleford Post to Superintendent Macdonell and marched out with "D" Division for this Post, *via* Sounding Lake, and the Marquis Crossing of the Red Deer River. I took John Longmore, a native of the country, who, owing to his long experience on the Great Plains, would be of service in finding water this exceptionally dry season.

I made short marches during the first two days so as to enable the horses to make without distress the forced marches necessary on the third and fourth days. Wood had to be carried from Battleford to Sounding Lake and from that point to the Red Deer River. After passing Sounding Lake it was found necessary to keep to the north of trails to the crossing of the Red Deer River, so as to pass through a portion of the country usually better watered than that to the southward; but, notwithstanding the course taken, there was a great deal of difficulty in knowing when or where water could be found. Large lakes, some of them several miles in extent and never known to dry up, were found without water. Streams formerly running at all seasons were, with few exceptions, dry. On several occasions, owing to the above described causes, it was necessary to halt at noon without water, against which contingency I provided by having the water-cart constantly loaded, so that neither men nor horses would suffer any inconvenience.

I reached the crossing of the Red Deer on the forenoon of the 9th instant. "C" Division, under the command of Superintendent Cotton, appeared on the opposite bank at the same time. Superintendent Herchmer was encamped at the river. He directed both Divisions to take on their waggons supplies necessary for the continuance of their march. I transferred to Superintendent Cotton two narrow gauge for two broad gauge waggons. I handed over to his charge the "K" Division men and horses, with the exception of four horses, and transferred their loads to the bull team from Fort Macleod. John Longmore, as per instructions, accompanied "C" Division for the remainder of their march. I was obliged to keep the four "K" Division horses to haul the remaining waggons of my Division. Before leaving the Red Deer I gave Superintendents Herchmer and Cotton a table of the distances from one pond or stream of water to the next for the whole distance to Battleford from that point. This will enable "C" Division to move without making many "dry camps."

I crossed the Red Deer on the morning of the 10th inst.; the ford was good. The hill on the right bank was very difficult to ascend, but the men and horses worked so well that we saw the last glimpse of the river in one hour from the time we broke camp.

From the 10th until I reached Blackfoot Crossing, water was within easy reach as the trail was defined. From the latter place to Fort Macleod, which the division reached in two days and one hour, the intervals between water were about twenty miles. The division marched into Fort Macleod on the morning of the 14th. I had camped at Willow Creek the night previous, it being better to do so than come into Fort Macleod in the evening. The longest day's march between Battleford and

here was fifty-eight miles ; the shortest, seven miles. Two horses of " D " and one of " K " Division were lost at Grand Coulee, fifty-five miles from Battleford. I had a search made, but time would not admit of it being more thoroughly done. I considered it was of great importance that " C " Division should not be kept waiting at the Red Deer, consuming rations and forage that would be required for their march. I reported the circumstance verbally to Superintendent Cotton, requesting him to send Longmore and a couple of men to look for them on their way back, Longmore having told me that he could certainly find them in the goose grass lands, about ten miles south of the trail. The routine of the march was as follows :—Reveille at 4.30. March at six o'clock. Halt for dinner at 10 or 10.30 (if possible). March again at 1 or 1.30. Halt at 5.30 or 6 p.m.

(Note.—The three horses were subsequently recovered.

The behaviour of all ranks was all that could be desired, with the exception of one case of neglect of duty on picquet on the third of September.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,

Superintendent, Commanding " D " Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT PERRY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "F" DIVISION,
PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report for the current year.

In my last report I called your attention to the anxious and restless feeling which existed in the district as a result of the rebellion.

Fears were entertained that the Indians would commit small depredations and be a continual source of trouble and apprehension.

In December last and again in June, the people were very much excited and alarmed through senseless rumors being circulated, which, on enquiry, always proved to be without foundation.

Gradually, however, the feeling of danger from the Indians exhausted itself and confidence, equal to that which existed prior to the rebellion, was restored.

The behavior of the Indians has been unusually good, they have remained, with very few exceptions quietly on their reserves, and worked well at their farms. In June, a considerable number of Cree and Sioux Indians visited Prince Albert and camped in the vicinity. This caused some alarm to nervous persons.

The Sioux were here for the purpose of working in the place. With very little trouble, the Cree Indians were persuaded to return to the reserves, and the Sioux to move across the river, and camp on the north side, close enough to carry on their work cutting wood, hauling water and odd chores of that nature. The tribes which joined the rebels, have settled again on their reserves. I was particularly struck with the large amount of work performed by Beardy's Indians, a rebellious tribe, when I visited their reserve in June; they had done a great deal of fencing, and put in a large crop which was growing finely. Unfortunately a severe hail storm destroyed it the next month.

Even White Cap's band of Sioux Indians made a serious attempt at farming. His reserve was visited by one of our officers in May for the purpose of obtaining a census of the band. Inspector Bégin, the officer in question, reported that they were very anxious to get on with their farming.

The absence of crime amongst such a large Indian population, upwards of 2,000, calls for notice. With the exception of a case of wife-beating there has been no crime whatever. I have not even received a complaint by any person against an Indian, nor have I heard of them threatening or troubling settlers. Ofttimes hungry, poorly clad and suffering, still they have not helped themselves, but applied to the Indian Department for succor, which is usually liberally granted.

This absence of crime, the large amount of work done by them during the past year, and the very small number that have wandered from their reserves, show a material advance toward civilization.

The half-breed population would appear to have forgotten the late troubles.

Last winter considerable suffering existed, but not to the extent represented. They were assisted largely by freighting the lumber for the Police barracks at Battleford, forwarded from here. As far as possible the needy half-breeds only were employed.

Oats and supplies were advanced from Police stores, at contract rates. Upwards of \$2,200 were distributed in this district, an equal amount being given the half-breeds of the Battleford district. The half-breeds expressed themselves as very grateful to the Government for the considerate and liberal treatment given them.

Very little farming was done in the half-breed settlements this past summer. Freight was fairly plentiful, but, owing to the competition offered by farmers, living along the line of railway, who took it on account of the failure of the crops, the rates were lower than ever known before.

I apprehend that the same cry will be made for assistance as last year and in many cases it will have to be afforded.

CRIMES.

As you are aware, several crimes of a serious nature have been committed in this district during the past year. The principal offences are as follows :—

In December last, a quantity of beef which appeared to have been unlawfully killed, was discovered on the prairie, some five miles south-east of the town. Two days later, information was given the Police, and an immediate attempt was made by us to discover the criminals. Certain parties were suspected, but no clue could be obtained. Some days after, the beef, which had been removed from the place where it was found, was reported by a farmer as having been discovered by him hidden in his strawstack quite close to his house. Half-breeds and Indians were accused by some of having committed the depredation; but this was not true, as boot tracks were seen about the place, and the killing had been done skilfully. Until this summer not the slightest evidence could be obtained. However, near the scene of the killing, a skin was found which was identified as being that of an animal belonging to a lumbering firm of this place. This animal had been last seen tied up to the fence of J. A. Matheson. The crime was so closely brought home to him that on his preliminary examination he confessed his guilt. He afterwards confessed all the circumstances in connection with the case. His confession implicated two others, one of whom was arrested. It also implicated two others of having received stolen cattle. A conspiracy, according to him, had been formed to gather in and claim all cattle strayed during the rebellion, and for which, claims had been made for compensation, knowing well that the owners would not trouble to search for them. It was therefore of importance that the criminals should be detected and punished. In the preliminary examination which was held before three Magistrates, three persons in three cases were committed for trial. In two the evidence was so strong that bail was refused. However, when the cases came before the Stipendiary Magistrate two were heard and dismissed, the third which rested principally on the evidence of an accomplice was not heard at all.

I regret exceedingly that convictions for the serious crimes perpetrated were not secured against the guilty parties whoever they may be. It is my painful duty to report that a very widespread feeling existed for the persons accused, whether they were guilty or not. People of high-standing showed strong sympathy. Evidence was produced for the defence which could well be doubted. Not only has this case produced this sympathy for crime, but in other cases it has been plainly manifested. Petitions have been forwarded to lessen the penalties where laws of the country have wilfully and knowingly been broken. So notorious is this that it has disheartened us in attempting to secure criminal convictions. There seems to be an absurd idea that the dismissal of a charge means a snub to the Mounted Police, whereas it strikes home at the root of society, and threatens the property of the very men who jeer and flaunt.

The most serious crime during the year was the robbery of the Prince Albert mail, near Humboldt, in July last. As this was the first attempt at highway robbery in the territories, it created much excitement, and it became imperative that the perpetrators be discovered. The first notification of the robbery was received by you at Regina, the same evening. The report was very inaccurate and misleading. It stated that six (6) masked men had effected it. It was at once assumed that they were American desperadoes from the Missouri, who were seeking fresh fields. If they succeeded in getting away free it was felt that it would be but the beginning of stage robberies such as had been prevalent in the States. As my

division was then at Regina, you directed me to send detachments east and west by rail to Broadview and Moose Jaw; thence to move north, carefully covering the country through which they would likely escape. The detachment of eight Non-commissioned Officers and men, with horses and transport, left by the east-bound express two hours later. The detachment of seven men, under command of Inspector Bégin, was delayed going west, awaiting a train. The following day the remainder of the division, consisting of 47 Non-commissioned Officers and men marched for the north. At Qu'Appelle, I proceeded ahead of the division to the scene of the robbery in order to obtain a true account of the matter, and procure accurate descriptions of the robbers. I ascertained that it was the work of one man, who had, beside robbing the mail, held up and gone through a large party of five men early the same morning. This party was asleep in a tent when awakened by the firing of a couple of shots. They were ordered out singly, and tied up one by one, with the exception of two. The robber searched Mr. Swanston, a wealthy resident of this place, evidently expecting to find a large sum of money on him. Being disappointed, he with reluctance demanded the money belonging to the other members of the party, receiving it he rode off without opposition, to treat the mail stage in the same manner. About 1 p.m. of the same day, the 17th July, he stopped the mail by presenting a double-barreled shotgun at the occupants of the stage. Ordering all down he tied them up as before with the exception of one whom he detailed to attend to the horses. Borrowing a knife for the purpose, he cut open the mail bags, abstracted the registered letters, leaving valuables such as watches. He then left them and disappeared. The next day the driver of the mail going south, found a package of registered letters in the road near the scene of the robbery. They contained cheques, vouchers, etc., other than cash.

The robber must have secured over \$1,300. He took nothing belonging to the passengers, although he knew one of them had \$200 in his possession.

No attempt was made to disguise himself. He evidently knew the country and the people. Apparently it was his first attempt.

The detachments sent out from Regina arrived at Prince Albert without having discovered any trace. They had covered the routes of escape thoroughly, and had the robbers, as supposed, been Americans, they would, in all probability, have been captured, as a party had been sent out from Prince Albert by Inspector Cuthbert, but owing to the delay in transmitting the telegram, the wire being grounded, they were unable to effect anything.

On August 18th, Hart, the mail driver at the time of the robbery, reported seeing the highwayman, a man named Garnett, in Prince Albert. He was at once arrested, and the evidence produced on his preliminary examination was so strong that he was committed for trial, bail being refused. Subsequently he was sent to Regina. A search warrant was issued by me, and careful and diligent search made in Garnett's house to find the money. The mud floor was dug up and the surrounding bush examined, but unsuccessfully. Clothes were found in the house which exactly answered the description given of those worn by the robber.

Early in October Garnett was tried at Regina and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The money stolen was, I have conclusive evidence to show, secured by one Smith, about the middle of September. This man was in prison at Regina with Garnett. Immediately on his release he posted north to Garnett's place, employing a French half-breed at Touchwood Hills as guide. The money was buried in a tin can on the south side of the river, not far from the Hudson Bay Crossing, where Garnett's ferry was. Smith was very free with his money, offering \$5 to the ferryman for crossing him over, insisting on paying another \$5 for his dinner, and making a present of a bag of flour at the same place in return for a few bannocks. Although the people who saw him suspected that he had secured the stolen money, they did not inform us, and it was purely by accident that, some two weeks after, one of the sergeants happened there and learned of it. Steps were at once taken to secure Smith, but he had escaped across the lines. The half-breed whom he employed as

his guide was arrested, but being only an important witness, was allowed to go, to appear when called for.

The facts I have just stated disperee any doubts which have arisen as to Garnett's guilt.

A case of burglary occurred in the town last February. The store of Agnew & Co., hardware merchants, was broken into and some \$300 worth of money and cheques stolen. The cheques and other papers, which were of no use, were found along the street in another part of the town. On the matter being reported steps were taken, but without success. The only clue was a common make of glove. All the stores in the town were visited to have the glove identified as having been sold, but without success. The burglar was evidently familiar with the town, and either a resident of the town or of the vicinity.

By far the largest amount of Police work arises from infractions of the North-West liquor law. Fourteen convictions have been secured in the year and \$1,420 collected in fines for cases arising from dealing in liquor. If the costs be added, which reach over \$200, the total amount collected would aggregate \$1,600.

In every case it is to be remarked that the information has been laid by the Police or by others on compulsion, having been discovered with liquor in their possession. There has not been a single voluntary civilian informer.

The profits realized by the dealers in illicit liquor far exceed the amount of the fines collected.

The expenditure incurred for illicit liquor, together with that for permit liquor, which reaches a very respectable sum, forms a tremendous drain on the resources of the district. The present liquor law, as worked under the permit system is not a success, does not decrease drunkenness to any great extent, and takes from the country a large amount of money.

Permits are often used to cover unlawfully obtained liquor; they are sometimes held by dealers who for the time covered by the permit can laugh at the law; they are very frequently abused; they prevent the carrying out of the law.

I am of the opinion that the regulations guarding the disposal of alcohol for medical purposes should be more stringent. Druggists should be heavily bonded not to infringe the laws. They have every opportunity to take advantage of the privilege granted them, they can easily cover their tracks, and thus render conviction difficult.

The law as at present is not popular with any party, and does not receive the support and approval of the people. A discriminating law cannot be upheld by the people.

SMUGGLING.

Some cases of smuggling have occurred during the summer. In August last a band of twenty-five horses, mares, &c., belonging to William Drain, of this place, were seized for evading payment of Customs. These horses had been purchased at Sun River, Montana, and driven into the country by an unfrequented trail, crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Swift Current, and then following down the South Saskatchewan. It was thought that no one would suspect at a place 350 miles north of the boundary. The band was met some forty miles from here by one of our officers. He suspected smuggling, and at once reported it. Sufficient evidence was secured, and the band was accordingly sold by order of the Customs authorities. The seizure and sale, as you are aware, have recently been confirmed by the Minister of Customs, and the proceeds of the sale forfeited to the Crown. A petition was circulated in this place and forwarded to the Minister of Customs, asking for leniency. As the act was committed intentionally and knowingly there were no extenuating circumstances.

Another large party of four men with three waggons and thirteen horses was arrested and brought in by a detachment sent from here on information received from headquarters. They produced satisfactory proof to show that they were intend-

ing settlers, and had unknowingly broken the law. The Customs Department, therefore, directed that they be released on payment of all expenses in connection with their arrest.

As an immediate result of the above seizure, several half-breeds came in and reported horses and paid duty. It seems that smuggling in a small way had been carried on in previous years undetected.

As will be seen by the record of criminal cases attached to this report, a number of crimes of a trivial nature have been attended to by the Police.

In every case of a crime coming under our notice, continuous and persistent efforts have been made to detect the criminals.

PATROLS.

The past year has been a very busy one for the Division.

During last winter monthly patrols, consisting usually of an officer and five non-commissioned officers and men visited the Indian reserves and other portions of the district, in order to ascertain the state and feeling amongst the Indians, and gain general information.

In May Inspector Cuthbert arrived from Regina with a detachment of twelve men, bringing twenty-four remounts. The horses, with the exception of those left along the trail, owing to accidents, arrived in fair condition, considering that they had only reached Regina a few days from Eastern Canada.

Inspector Bégin with a detachment of 20 non-commissioned officers and men and 17 horses proceeded to White Cap's Reserve 110 miles distant, and 15 miles south-east of Saskatoon. The Lieutenant Governor desired to have a correct census of the Sioux Indians on White Caps Reserve. This information was obtained and forwarded.

On 2nd June the Division left Prince Albert to patrol the district and thus enable every man to become acquainted with its topography, trails, settlements and to teach them prairie travelling.

The marching out strength was :

Officers.....	3
Non-Commissioned and Men.....	73
Saddle Horses.....	28
Teams.....	28
Heavy Waggon.....	13
Buckboard.....	1

In addition to the baggage and other stores, two weeks' supply of rations and forage was taken. A detachment of 20 men in charge of a sergeant was left at Prince Albert.

St. Laurent, Batoche, Duck Lake, Carlton, and the Indian Reserves in the vicinity were visited. The men were instructed in their camp duties and exercised in scouting and guards.

While at Carlton on 12th June, a telegram was received from you ordering the Division to Troy. As I was in Prince Albert, Inspector Cuthbert moved it to Batoche crossing the South Branch in a small ferry barge worked by oars. On Monday noon the Division marched for Qu'Appelle carrying light baggage only, and forage as far as the Salt Plains half way, where a supply was sent to meet it.

On Saturday it arrived at Qu'Appelle, 240 miles distant; $5\frac{1}{2}$ days being the time from Batoche, an average of 44 miles per day. Owing to the very hot weather I travelled at night altogether, so that the horses stood the trip very well. It was however trying to the men, some of whom were only recruits and unaccustomed to the saddle. Nearly 13 hours each day were spent in the saddle.

From Qu'Appelle by your orders the Division was moved to Regina, where it remained for over two weeks. It was under canvas most of the time but during the extremely hot weather was moved into the drill shed. While at Regina it was inspected by you, both mounted and dismounted.

On 9th July, you ordered it to Long Lake. I proceeded to a point on the west side of the lake some 32 miles from Regina. While there a detachment of 10 men, commanded by Inspector Starnes, was sent on the east side of the lake to New Strasbourg, a German settlement 30 miles further north. Small parties were also despatched in search of an illicit still reported as being in operation in that neighborhood.

On 16th July the Division returned to Regina, where it was inspected by the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald.

The parade state for the inspection was:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers, Constables	42
Saddle horses	46
Team do	26
Waggons	13
Teamsters	13
Total men, 59; horses, 72.	

The camp was also inspected.

The evening of the inspection news of the mail robbery was received. The movements of the Division in consequence have already been mentioned.

The whole Division arrived back in Prince Albert on 28th July, having been absent and continually travelling since 2nd June, and having covered over 745 miles.

The horses returned in good condition; but one had been sick during that time, and that only for a few days.

The transport was in good order and the harness without any break.

Detachments were sent out from the post in the early part of August very frequently. One, of 13 men and 14 horses, proceeded to the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan, 150 miles distant.

On 23rd August a detachment of 15 non-commissioned officers and men were sent to Batoche for permanent duty at that post.

On the 25th of the same month Inspector Bégin with 30 non-commissioned officers and men and 31 horses proceeded to Battleford, 150 miles, to relieve "D" Division which was ordered to Fort Macleod.

While at Battleford Inspector Bégin reports that his men were steadily employed.

Escorts were furnished the mail as far as Eagle Creek, patrols were sent to the Indian Reserves, fatigues of men and horses furnished Battleford Post, and other duties performed.

Early in September Inspector Bégin with 14 men and 16 horses was sent in pursuit of a band of Cree Indians, which had left the reserve and were travelling westward. With some difficulty the trail of the Indians was followed. They were come up with five days out, in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, south of Fort Pitt. The band had divided as only thirty men were found, and these, with little difficulty, were persuaded by Inspector Bégin to return.

The detachment returned to Prince Albert on 28th September with transport and equipment in excellent shape. The horses showed signs of hard work. One had died at Battleford of inflammation of the bowels. Inspector Bégin reported that the behavior of the party had been very good, and that he had not a single complaint to make.

In September escorts were furnished Indian treaty payments as follows:—1 non-commissioned officer, 3 constables, 5 horses, at John Smith's and Fort à la Corne, about 7 days. 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 constables and 5 horses, at Sturgeon Lake, Snake Plains and other reserves north of the Saskatchewan, about 8 days.

In this month a detachment was sent out from Batoche up the Saskatchewan to look out for certain smuggled cattle and horses, which were ascertained to have come from Moose Jaw.

During October detachments were sent to Carrot River frequently, working up

cases of crime, to South Branch to tear down and haul in a warehouse, owned by the Police, and to Batoche with supplies for the winter.

Since August the mail going north and south weekly between Batoche and Humboldt, 140 miles, has been escorted by us. The detachment at Batoche furnished two mounted men as far as Humboldt, whence they returned north with the incoming mail. The Touchwood detachment escorted the mail going north to Humboldt and returned with that going south.

This duty has been very trying to the horses. I trust that the recommendations made by you for the establishment of Money Order offices may be shortly carried out, and thus relieve us of a trying and destructive duty to our horses.

TRAINING OF THE DIVISION.

During the past year, the training of the Division in both mounted and dismounted work has been carried on as far as possible.

In December last owing to the very fine weather, I was enabled to carry on rides in the open air during the whole month. The recruits who had been transferred to the Division in the previous month were thus given useful instruction.

In the winter months, owing to the severity of the climate very little drill can be carried on. However daily rides out were instituted and carried on; they kept both horses and men in good condition. A weekly parade for every man in the Division was also carried out, which kept the men up to their dismounted work.

About the middle of April a thorough course of spring drill was commenced and continued with as little interruption as possible.

The officers of the Division carried on the drill personally, acting in most cases as instructors.

Setting up drill, squad drill, manual and firing exercise, Division and field movements as laid down in the mounted infantry regulations, both mounted and dismounted, and skirmishing.

Classes were formed for instruction in riding of the recruits who had joined during the winter.

A complete course of musketry instruction was commenced but not entirely completed as the Division was ordered on patrol early in June. Four classes were formed which were in turn instructed by me. Position drill and judging distance, instruction in the mechanism of the Winchester carbine was also given and lectures on the theory of shooting. After completing their instruction, preliminary target practice was carried out under Inspectors Cuthbert and Bégin. All the men except those absent on duty fired 40 rounds each, at ranges of from 100 to 400 yards. This practice was fairly successful. In consequence of important work which occupied the Division all summer and fall no opportunity had been afforded for completing the final practice. It will however be carried out as soon as possible.

SEVEN-POUNDER GUN.

The seven-pounder gun attached to the Division was put in repair last winter. A new trail limber axle was put in the carriage. The gun is in serviceable condition.

A squad has been told off and instructed in working the gun. A large supply of ammunition for this gun was received a short time ago.

QUARTERING OF THE DIVISION.

Last winter the Division was quartered in rented buildings, situated in the eastern part of the town. These buildings were widely separated, and were mixed up with those occupied by civilians, some of whom were keeping saloons.

It was therefore difficult to keep up constant supervision over the men. The duties were greatly increased, the men having to walk over half a mile, in some

cases, to attend stables. On 20th April the Division was again placed under canvas. It did not move into quarters again until October. Much the same buildings were occupied, but the stables were divided and a portion moved to the buildings of Messrs. Moore & McDowall; this obviated the necessity of compelling the men to walk a long distance for stables. Other material improvements were carried out by your authority; porches and double windows were added to some of the buildings, the roofs of others were repaired, and temporary saddle and mess rooms were built.

The whole of this work was carried out by our own men, and was most expeditiously and thoroughly done. A liberal allowance was made them by the Public Works Department.

As a consequence of the work done, the Division is most comfortably and warmly housed for the winter, and the duties are carried on with more facility and less labor.

I would call your attention to the fact that "F" Division has been temporarily quartered since the spring of 1885, that it has been therefore intimately associated with civilians and consequently more opportunities and inducements have been offered for the commission of irregularities. It has, however, conducted itself very well and I have received no complaints against the men from civilians.

DIVINE SERVICE.

During the winter and up till the time the Division was ordered away, Divine Service was held twice each month. Every facility is offered the men for attending Service.

CONDUCT OF THE DIVISION.

The conduct of the men has been excellent, with the exception of the desertions no serious crimes have been committed. The punishments have been light.

A total of 49 entries appear in the Defaulter's Sheet for the twelve months. An average of about one entry per man every two years.

DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANK.

A total sum of \$976 has been deposited by the Division. There are twenty-two depositors, who each deposit an average amount of \$44 per year.

HEALTH OF THE MEN.

The health of the Division has been very good in the past year. There has been no disease amongst the men. Four of the men who visited Battleford during the summer were attacked by the fever which was prevalent there. They, however, quickly recovered, and became fit for duty. The average daily sick report has been 3.05. I would call to your attention the almost entire absence of preventable disease amongst the men.

HEALTH OF THE HORSES.

Although there has been no contagious disease amongst the horses, the number of deaths has been large. This I attribute, during the early part of the year, to the effects of the hard work, exposure and bad forage during the rebellion.

The horses cast and sold were those which had been at Prince Albert in spring of 1885. After the troubles were ended large parties and detachments were despatched to other posts; the best horses were naturally taken, and consequently a large number of worn out and broken-down horses fell to the lot of "F" Division. As will be seen by a previous portion of this report a great amount of work was done by the horses during the past summer. The horses, which were thoroughly acclimatized, stood the work well without, any exceptions.

To completely horse the Division about 25 remounts are required.

WINCHESTER CARBINE.

I beg to call your attention to the poor sight with which this carbine is furnished, I frequently tested it during last summer, and found many of them inaccurate at 100 yards, in nearly all cases shooting high. This is a matter of importance. I have compiled a table of the trajectories of the Winchester carbine which will be found attached to this report. The initial velocity I obtained from the Winchester Arms Company.

A glance at the table will show the trajectories to be much higher than those of a military arm.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Superintendent Commanding "E" Division.

TRAJECTORIES OF WINCHESTER CARBINE.

RANGES, from 100 to 1,000 yards; CHARGE, 75 grains; WEIGHT OF BULLET, 350 grains.

Range. Yards.	Remaining Velocity.	Range.										Time. Seconds.
		100 Yards.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	400 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	
0	1,234	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Seconds.
50	1,197	2 0 10	1 2 10	2 4	3 9	5 2	6 9	8 5	10 3	12 1	14 1	1 200
100	1,110	0	0	2 7	5 7	8 6	12 6	14 4	19 1	23 1	27 2	2506
200	991				4 7	9 4	14 10	20 5	26 4	32 8	39 4	5398
300	916				0	6 6	14 4	22 4	30 3	39 2	48 1	8516
400	854											1 195
500	800		At 100 yds.—Pine..... Earth.	8		0	10 0	20 1	32 8	42 0	53 10	1 537
600	753		At 100 yds.—Stopped by a sand bag 13				0	12 8	26 12	40 6	55 7	1 947
700	711		At 200 yds.—Pine..... Earth.	6				0	18 6	33 6	50 10	2 358
800	674		At 200 yds.—Stopped by a sand bag 10						0	20 6	42 2	2 788
900	640									0	25 6	3 246
1,000	610										0	3 740

Muzzle Velocity, 1,234 feet per second.

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT GRIESBACH.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1886.

In the fall of 1885 the Mounted Police in Edmonton District were largely increased, enabling me to thoroughly patrol the whole country, all the settlements being constantly visited, and there has been a marked absence of serious crime. Two cases of horse stealing, and one of cattle killing, were reported to me, but so long after the offences were committed, that the suspected parties had already got out of the country.

It has been found extremely difficult to entirely suppress the illicit sale of whiskey in this large district, and I would strongly recommend the employment of detectives in this duty.

During the summer escorts were furnished to the mail on the Calgary route, and the service, although very hard on horses, was continued until cold weather set in and the necessity no longer existed of accompanying the mails, but outposts were established at various points on the road, from which a careful watch was kept on all travellers, and patrols were sent out whenever possible. In addition to the other duties performed by "G" Division, escorts have been furnished to the officials of the Indian Department at all the annual payments made in the district.

The Indians have been very quiet, and appear to have given great attention to their farms during the last season.

A good harvest has enabled us to purchase all the oats required for the Division in the neighborhood, and a good market has thus been afforded the settlers.

The constant patrolling has been extremely hard on horses, many of which had already suffered from hard work and exposure in the earlier part of 1885, and it will be found necessary to cast and sell a considerable number. Many of these, however, being large, will sell well for farm purposes, as although used up for fast work, they will do useful service on farms. These will have to be replaced as soon as possible, to enable the spring work to commence.

During the early part of the year there were several cases of insubordination which were promptly suppressed, and those implicated sentenced to severe punishment, which sentences after their cases had been investigated by Superintendent Herchmer were confirmed. Since then the conduct of the Division has been excellent and the headquarters having been removed to Fort Saskatchewan where the buildings have been repaired and some small additions made generally by Police labor, the men have been very much more comfortable.

During the summer with fifty men I joined the camp of instruction at Calgary, where we remained a month, and, after being inspected by the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, returned to the Edmonton District.

The route taken by the numerous patrols supplied by "D" Division will be found on the attached map.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH.

Superintendent.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JARVIS,

HEADQUARTERS NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
REGINA, 30th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as follows on the various duties performed by the men under my command, since my appointment as Superintendent in the North-West Mounted Police.

I reported for duty at Regina on 15th April last, and on 1st May was placed in command of the Headquarters District. This district embraces the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the country on both sides of it, from Moosomin to Moose Jaw, a distance of 180 miles, together with an outpost at Fort Qu'Appelle, 20 miles north of Qu'Appelle Station.

Detachments were distributed for duty as follows :—

Moosomin.....	1 corp.	1 const.
Broadview.....	1 do.	1 do.
Fort Qu'Appelle.....	1 sergt.	4 do.
Qu'Appelle Station .....	.....	2 do.
Regina (town station).....	1 corp.	1 do.
Moose Jaw.....	1 do.	1 do.

There were also 3 constables employed as Mail Clerks, in charge of the mails between Moose Jaw and Calgary, but this service was discontinued at the end of June, when the Post Office Department replaced my men by their own officials.

During the time I was in charge of the district, viz., until the end of July, these detachments remained of the strength above stated; except that two constables were withdrawn from Fort Qu'Appelle (when it was not considered necessary to keep such a large detachment) and one or two individual changes were made along the line of railway.

The work of these detachments consisted largely—in addition to the ordinary Police work of the prevention and punishment of crime—in the suppression of illegal liquor traffic. To this end, a thorough search was made of all trains passing along the line of railway, with the result that a large quantity of contraband liquor was seized and destroyed. Supervision was also exercised over the permits granted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to bring liquor into the North-West Territories; lists of such being forwarded to the outposts, and checked by them with the actual shipments.

The detachments in my district were visited and inspected several times, and Sergeant Fyfe was placed in general charge of them (with headquarters at Qu'Appelle Station) which work he has performed most satisfactorily. I beg, on this account, to bring this sergeant's name before you for favorable notice.

At the end of July, I handed over the district to Inspector Allan

DEPOT DIVISION.

I was placed in command of the Depot Division at the beginning of May, having the supervision of the pay and clothing of the men belonging to or attached to that division.

The principal work in this division was the drill and training of recruits, carried out under the immediate orders of the adjutant; together with the ordinary routine of guards, picquets, prisoner's escorts, fatigues and other work, at which it is necessary to employ men at headquarters.

On 21th July the barracks and riding school were visited by Sir John Macdonald, accompanied by Mr. White, the Comptroller; and the men of the division were also inspected on parade.

At the end of July, I handed over the division to Inspector Allan.

"B" DIVISION.

After handing over the Headquarters District and the Depot Division to Inspector Allan, as stated above, I proceeded to Wood Mountain Post, and on the 1st August took over the command of "B" Division from Superintendent Gagnon, who returned to Regina.

PATROLS.

The work of this Division consisted in patrolling the country, parallel to the boundary line between Canada and the United States from the western limit of the Province of Manitoba to the crossing of the White Mud River, on the trail from Wood Mountain to the Cypress Hills—a distance, in a straight line, of 290 miles, or about 335 miles from one end to the other, along the trail as travelled.

The patrols were so arranged as to make a continuous chain all along the line, and to connect every week (at the crossing of the White Mud River) with the patrol of "A" Division from East End Post. The entire distance was traversed twice in each week, being divided into seven different patrols, each of which acted independently of the others, but made connection with them at the end of their respective routes. The scheme has already been submitted to you in detail, showing the strength of the parties, and the route taken and the time occupied by each.

It was the duty of these patrols to thoroughly examine the country over which they passed, to interrogate all strangers they might meet *en route*, and learn their business, to look out for stolen or stray horses or cattle, to aid, where possible, in the suppression of prairie fires, and to enquire into their origin, and to exercise general Police supervision over their line of country. Diaries were kept at the outposts, and written reports made by each patrol on returning from a trip, so that the headquarters of the Division (at Wood Mountain Post) was kept constantly informed of everything going on in the district.

These patrols continued until the beginning of November, when, as all travel through the country had ceased, they were no longer necessary, and were withdrawn, the whole Division, with the exception of the winter detachments, returning to Regina on the 21st inst.

WINTER OUTPOSTS.

The following list shows the strength and location of the outposts remaining in the district:—

Wood Mountain Post—	1 Sergeant.
do	5 Constables.
do	1 Special Constable.
do	6 horses.
do	1 pony.
Willow Bunch—	2 Constables.
do	1 Special Constable.
do	2 horses.
do	2 ponies.
Carlyle—	1 Sergeant.
do	5 Constables.
do	6 horses.
Alameda—	2 Constables.
do	2 horses.

The special constable at Willow Bunch will act as mail carrier during the winter, and will come to Regina once every month.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

Six thousand head of cattle and 250 horses have been imported from the United States by the Home Land and Cattle Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and located on their range at Wood Mountain, where their headquarters are established, seven miles west of the post. Eighty head of cattle have been located on the Chapleau rancho, fifteen miles south-east of Willow Bunch, and about 100 ponies have been imported by various settlers round the mountain.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

All the grass, and a great deal of hay, was destroyed in the neighborhood of the Souris River and Alameda by prairie fires. In nearly every case these fires were reported to have come down from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Fires also occurred in the Dirt Hills and along the Regina trail.

CRIME.

There was an entire absence of crime in this district.

SUGGESTIONS.

In conclusion I beg respectfully to offer the following suggestions, which arise out of this summer's work, and which, I think, will conduce to the better performance of the duties in this district :—

1. The old buildings at Wood Mountain Post should be destroyed, the logs of which they are built are rotten, the roofs falling in; and although some portions have been patched up and made habitable for the winter, the buildings are neither healthy nor safe for future use. The site is also bad, being low and close to a swamp, and if a new post is to be built, it should be located about half a mile south-west on a higher bench.
2. A hut and small stable should be built at Willow Bunch, where an outpost must always be kept, being in the middle of the Half-breed settlement and commanding several trails.
3. The Bell tent is not suitable for a permanent camp, being too low to admit of standing beds, and not affording sufficient protection from the weather. The square (or house) tent, about 24 feet by 16 feet, with a 4-foot wall, was found to answer best.
4. Camp kettles for prairie use should be made of stronger material than the sheet tin generally used. The "Flander's" kettle (as used by the militia), I have found the most useful and durable.
5. The Police uniform fits too well for a man actively engaged in rough prairie work, and is soon spoiled by duties required round a camp fire. I would suggest the issue of a "prairie dress" (in lieu of certain articles as at present issued) which would consist of dark brown cord or velveteen breeches, long boots and spurs, a heavy blue flannel shirt (over which the stable jacket could be worn when required) and a broad-brimmed hat of soft felt to complete the outfit. By adopting this, personal comfort and a uniform appearance would be gained, while the regular uniform would be saved for parade and duty in settled districts. The forage cap is no use at all on the prairie.
6. Delay has frequently been experienced in sending telegraphic messages to and from Wood Mountain Post. This, no doubt, occurs at Moose Jaw, where the messages

are repeated on the Canadian Pacific Railway line and are probably delayed by press of business. If the Government system of telegraphs was extended from Moose Jaw to Qu'Appelle, *via* Regina, a through line, under one control, would be established from south to north and would greatly facilitate the transaction of Police business.

7. For the use of detachments away from headquarters of their Division I would recommend a portable forge. Much time is lost in sending horses away to be shod, and even if no regular farrier is present a handy man can often be found to set a shoe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. JARVIS,

Supt. Commanding "B" Division.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ANTROBUS.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the duties performed by "E" Division since the 7th April, 1886, that being the date on which I assumed command.

Daily parades for instruction, mounted and dismounted, were at once ordered and kept up until the Division had become perfectly acquainted with the new drill, when skirmishing was practiced.

Target practice was begun shortly after my arrival, and finished while the Division was in camp. The men were put through a course of aiming and position drill previous to being sent, in squads, to the range.

The scores were not, with a few exceptions, very good. I feel confident that next year the Division will send in a much better score.

On the 15th April one Wheeler Meikle, who resides on the Elbow River, about three miles from Calgary, reported that some Cree Indians had killed one of his cows. I immediately sent a party to where the Indians were camped to enquire into the matter. The officer in charge was informed by a squaw that she had found the carcase of a cow on the bank of the river, that she had told a white man about it, and that he had given her permission to cut up the animal, which, she stated, had been drowned. Previous to this a number of animals had been drowned by falling through the ice, and, as her story appeared true, Meikle allowed the matter to drop. I warned all the Indians—who had no leave from their agent—to return to their reserves, as the settlers had complained of their being a nuisance. Inspector Primrose and Interpreter Gladstone visited all the lodges and ordered the Indians to move on the following day, which they did. As a Cree Indian named "Alexis" and his family were crossing the Elbow River one of his horses, which was harnessed to a cart, balked and acted in such a way as to cause a young man named Henry Atkinson, and others who were sitting on the bank, to laugh. This enraged the Indian, who, taking his gun from the cart, aimed and fired at Atkinson, but did not hurt him. I arrested the Indian the same evening and committed him for trial. He was subsequently sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor by the stipendiary magistrate. I report this case particularly, with a view to more strenuous efforts being made by the Indian officials to keep the Indians on their respective reserves. I know that it is a very hard thing to do, and it has been only by constant watching the arrival of parties of Indians, and sending them away from the town, that a collision between them and the citizens has been avoided.

On the 25th April I received information from Langdon that a waggon load of liquor, evidently intended for Calgary, was on the prairie near that place. I sent Sergeant Fury and two men the same evening to search for the waggon, which they found the following morning. The owners must have seen our men approaching, as when Fury arrived at the waggon he found a pair of horses tied to the wheels of the waggon, and harnessed as if the owners had been preparing to start. In the waggon were five kegs containing liquor. Sergeant Fury searched the place thoroughly and found eleven other kegs, making in all sixteen five-gallon kegs, which, upon examination, were proved to contain "Bourbon" whiskey; each keg was marked St. Louis. The men made thorough search for the traders but did not succeed in arresting them. The liquor was spilled on the ground after arriving at barracks, and the other property handed over to the Collector of Customs by whom it was sold.

Early in May one Jenkins reported having lost a horse last fall, 1885, which he heard was in possession of an Indian at the Blackfoot Crossing. Interpreter Gladstone proceeded thither, but the Indian refused to give up the horse unless Jenkins paid for his keep during the winter. I advised Jenkins to pay the Indian something as he had not stolen the horse. Inspector Moodie and Gladstone went to the reserve with Jenkins and the Indian gave up the animal on receipt of \$10.00, which he would not have done—so he stated—had not a Police officer advised it.

On the 22nd May a Half-breed named Whitford brought a despatch from yourself, while *en route* to Edmonton, informing me that two prisoners named "Gallagher" and "Crackerbox" (Jones), having escaped from Edmonton, had been captured by Sergeant Gordon, from whom, after shooting him, they had escaped. As it was supposed these men would go by Blackfoot Crossing, I sent a sergeant, six men and Interpreter Gladstone to that place the same evening, with instructions to thoroughly patrol the country between here and there. I also placed men at the fords on the Bow River, sent telegrams to Indian Agent Bogg at Blackfoot Crossing, the Rev. J. McDougall at Morley, and a letter to the agent at the Sarcee Reserve asking them to warn the Indians to be on the watch for the escaped, and authorizing them to tell the Indians that they would be rewarded if they assisted us in capturing "Gallagher" and "Crackerbox." I also telegraphed the officers commanding at Macleod, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. Inspector Primrose, two non-commissioned officers and nine men I sent on the Edmonton trail, with instructions to patrol on both sides of it, extending his men for that purpose. Sergeant-Major (now Inspector) Wattam with five men went to Morley. These parties were instructed to follow up the slightest clue. The party that went to the Crossing having gone down on the north side of Bow River, returned on the south side, taking two days from Gleichen to Calgary so as to patrol the country. On the 27th Inspector Primrose and four men proceeded to the "Gap" with instructions to remain a week absent and to patrol that part of the country. This party returned on the 2nd June, having discovered no trace of the fugitives. Fearing that these men might be harbored by some settler, or Half-breed, I had all places in the vicinity of the town and along the Elbow and Bow Rivers searched at different times at night, as well as in daytime, but without success. If they were concealed anywhere within a long distance of this post they must have been in the town of Calgary itself, as the outskirts of the town and the country all round was thoroughly patrolled and houses searched. In spite of rumors, circulated some time afterwards, to the effect that they were concealed in the town, I do not believe they were. About this time several horses were reported stolen, and, of course, the escaped prisoners were supposed to have stolen them. I sent men out in different directions who found the horses, they having merely strayed from their usual feeding ground. On 29th May it was reported that two men had been seen walking along the north side of Bow River in the direction of Langdon. I at once sent four men to follow them, but they saw no one. On 1st June a party of one non-commissioned officer and six men left for patrol duty to High River; this party returned on the 10th, having thoroughly patrolled that part of the district.

On 2nd June Inspecting Superintendent Herchmer left for the mountains, taking one non-commissioned officer and eight men to establish the "Mountain Detachment," and on the 5th Inspector Piercy went west to take charge. On the 9th ten more men were sent up to make this detachment twenty strong. I enclose report from Inspector Piercy as to work performed by his detachment.

In connection with the escape of Gallagher and "Crackerbox," one E. Barnett was arrested and charged with having assisted them to escape. He was brought up for preliminary examination on the 16th June and discharged.

On the 24th June the whole division, with the exception of a sufficient number who were left to protect the barracks and guard the prisoners, moved into camp on Bow River about four miles east of Calgary. On the 26th "G" Division, under the command of Superintendent Griesbach, arrived from Fort Saskatchewan and camped beside us on ground chosen by Superintendent Herchmer. While in camp

mounted and dismounted drills were kept up, and the two divisions paraded together. Rifle and revolver practice, which were commenced before going into camp, were concluded.

On the 21st July the camp and divisions were inspected by, and the latter drilled before the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, who expressed to the division, through yourself, his satisfaction at the manner in which the men had acquitted themselves on parade. The camp was broken up and the division returned to barracks on the 5th August.

These camps of instruction, particularly when two or more divisions are camped together, have a very good effect on the men, as besides bringing the men of different divisions together and being a change from barrack life, it is more healthy, and fits them for work in the field should their services be required. If allowed, I would respectfully suggest that these camps be formed every year, that they be not permanent camps, but be moved from place to place, no stated time for moving being given.

On the 14th August, I heard that two brothers named de Rainbouville had been robbed by masked men, at their camp on the Elbow River, about fifteen miles from Calgary. The robbery took place on the morning of the 5th August, and had not been reported to either Superintendent Herchmer or myself. Judge Rouleau told me I might find the de Rainbouilles at the Roman Catholic Mission, to which place I went, but they were not there. One of the Priests, Father Leduc, promised to bring Mr. de Rainbouville to barracks, which he did. I took his statement, which rather threw suspicion on one, William Mitchell. \$372.00 was the amount of money stolen. On the night of the 23rd Superintendents Herchmer and Gagnon, Inspector Moodie with a party of men, went to Mitchell's and (information on suspicion having previously been laid against them), arrested W. Mitchell, T. Behan, and a man called Patton. These men had a hearing before me, Mitchell being committed for trial, and the charges against the other two dismissed, but the parties were held as witnesses. Mitchell was subsequently tried and acquitted by the jury.

On their way to Mitchell's, and when passing the Mission, about a mile from barracks, the above party heard Indians yelling in a ravine. Inspector Moodie and two men were sent to see what was the matter. The noise came from Indians whom Inspector Moodie had told to leave town. They attacked Mr. Moodie and the men, and fired at them; Mr. Moodie and Constable Green returned the fire, whereupon the Indians retreated. It was afterwards reported that a couple of the Indians had been wounded, but the report was never confirmed, and the Indians refused to come to barracks, so we have not been able to ascertain even the names of those who were camped in the ravine.

On the above date (23rd August), at 5.30 in the evening, a man named Burns came in and reported that the stage from Edmonton had been robbed by two men at 12.45 that day. The mail bags were cut open but nothing taken from them. There were three passengers on the stage, from whom, as well as from the driver, money was taken. The robbers were both masked, one being described as having part of a Union Jack over his face. I left Barracks at 6.15 that evening for the scene of the robbery, tracked the robbers through long grass, in a coulee, for about two miles, when we could track them no longer, the grass being very short and the ground hard. Upon searching near a large rock at the place from which we could no longer track them, I found two pairs of overalls and a mask, which had been buried, no doubt by the robbers, as the mask was made from part of a Union Jack, and corresponded exactly with the description given by Burns. I divided my party (17 men), into three, and returned to Calgary as follows: Acting Sergeant-Major Richards and five men to go, in extended order, to Dog Pond and from there to the Twin Bridges, and then to Calgary on north side of Bow River. Party under myself, on each side of trail, covering a distance of about three miles. And the third party, under Corporal Shore, to the east of my party, also extended. In this order we thoroughly patrolled the country from the scene of the robbery to Calgary, for a distance on either side of the trail of about twelve miles. One of the two pairs of overalls found, were identified

as having belonged to a man named Young, who had been released from imprisonment in our Guard Room only a short time before the robbery.

On the 25th August, a report was brought in to the effect that a man known by the name of "Clinker" Scott, but whose proper name is Scott A. Krenger, had been murdered in his shanty, up the Bow River about twelve miles from Calgary, and that his body was still in the shanty. A team was sent for the body, which was brought in and placed in our hospital. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" rendered. A copy of the evidence taken at the inquest was forwarded you on 7th September. I do not think there can be any doubt as to the parties who stopped the Edmonton stage, robbed the de Rainbouville brothers and murdered Scott Krenger, being the same. Probably, although not one of the gang, Krenger may have known all the circumstances connected with the above crimes, as well as the parties who committed them, and was murdered to prevent his informing, or even giving evidence against the guilty parties, should they ever be arrested. Although the most diligent search was made throughout this district, in the mountains, and telegrams sent to the different Police posts, as well as to places in the States to which the suspected parties would be likely to go, the criminals have not yet been brought to justice.

On 30th August, Inspector Moodie left for Fort Macleod, with thirty men, to do duty at that post while the transfer of "C" Division to Battleford and "D" Division to Fort Macleod were being effected. The following duties were performed by this detachment apart from fatigue and other inside work:

One non-commissioned officer, three constables, with team and buckboard, under command of Inspector Huot, to Blood Reserve with Indian annuity money. Two constables to Blackfoot Crossing, to look for two horses strayed from "C" Division. One man to Stand-off Detachment and Indian Reserve with letters. One constable with team and buckboard to Kip, to meet Superintendent Horchmer. This detachment returned to Calgary on the 17th September. Inspector Moodie closes his report to me with the following words:—

"In closing my report, I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men whilst under my command. Constable Barry was most painstaking and zealous in his care of the horses. Mr. Pocklington, Indian Agent, thanked me for sending the escort, saying the men were the best he ever had placed at his disposal."

In connection with the robberies and murder cases one J. L. Benoit was engaged as a detective and appointed a special constable. He patrolled between here and the mountains and into the mountains, but was not successful in finding any trace of the men he was after.

Sergeant Spicer was sent up from Maple Creek for the same purpose, and Sergeant McDoanell also did duty as a detective. Both these non-commissioned officers worked hard and well, and although they traced different parties who were supposed to be the men they wanted, they always found they were wrong.

The men employed by, and working on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway promised to assist us in the capture of the criminals, and I have no doubt did all they could, but up to now we have not been able to obtain the least information as to their whereabouts. If the same men committed the three crimes they have sufficient money to live on for some time, and may still be concealed in the mountains.

Constable Scholes of "H" Division also did duty as a detective in the mountains but was not more successful than the others.

The Canadian Pacific Railway officials at Langdon reported, on different occasions, that Indians, passing between the Blackfoot Crossing and Calgary, were in the habit of helping themselves to wood and water, much to their annoyance, particularly in the matter of water they having to depend upon passing trains for their supply, and requested me on the 18th of September to send a couple of men to remain at Langdon until the Indians had come to Calgary to spend their annuity money had all

passed on their way back to the reserve. I complied with their request by sending Constables Green and Lunridge who remained there until the 24th.

On the 12th of October Inspector Moodie proceeded to Scarlett's, to arrange for a detachment of two men being stationed there. This detachment consisting of two constables was started and has been maintained ever since, the men being changed periodically. The instructions given this detachment are to patrol in the vicinity, and to escort the Edmonton mail a distance of ten or twelve miles north and south. These duties have been regularly performed.

On Sunday, 24th of October, J. Carney came to the barracks and reported that a squaw had been killed by an Indian on the east side of the Elbow. Two parties, one under Inspector Moodie, and the other under Sergeant Wilde, were sent to find out if there was any truth in the report, and if so, to bring in the body and arrest the Indian. The woman said to have been killed was found; she stated that her husband had beaten her with a stick, but that she did not wish to have him arrested, and positively refused to lay a complaint against him.

On the morning of the 6th November, at about six o'clock the assembly was sounded, a large fire having been seen in town. The Division turned out and doubled to the scene of fire, which had started behind a large provision store kept by S. Parrish & Son. After very hard work the fire was got under control, but not before several buildings, principally stores and saloons, had been destroyed, with almost all they contained. The behavior of the men of "E" Division, and the way they worked, was remarked on all sides, it being freely and openly stated that had it not been for the presence of the police, and the systematic way they worked, much valuable property in the shape of goods saved from the burning, might, and no doubt would have been stolen; and a great many more buildings if not the whole town, would have been burned. While some men worked at the burning houses others were placed on guard over property saved, and all worked well, showing good discipline and organization, in the quick, quiet, and systematic manner in which they obeyed all orders given them.

The town council at its first meeting after the fire, passed a vote of thanks to the police, a copy of which was sent to the officer commanding at this post who forwarded it on to you. The town was placed under the control of the police during that day and night, when men were placed on duty to protect property and see that the fire did not break out afresh.

It having been reported by General Strange, manager of the Military Colonization Rancho Company, that some of his cattle had been killed, and that he suspected a Blackfoot Indian named "Lake Raiser," I sent Corporal Swinton and Interpreter Gladstone to enquire into the report and to arrest the Indian, whom they could not find, he having evidently been warned by friends of the approach of the police. On the 15th November, General Strange and J. Scott, the Indian Farm Instructor, informed us that "Lake Raiser" was camped on "Old Sun's" Reserve. Sergeant McDonnell, Interpreter Gladstone and three constables were sent by train to Gleichen with instructions to remain there until dark when they would be met by Indian Agent Begg, and an Indian named "Wolf Head" who had agreed to point out "Lake Raiser's" lodge to our men if they came at night. Having met "Wolf Head" the party proceeded to the reserve and succeeded in arresting "Lake Raiser," but not without some difficulty, as other Indians and squaws got around the prisoner, and in every way did their utmost to prevent his being taken. Had it been even suspected that our men were near the reserve "Lake Raiser" would undoubtedly have cleared out and would not have been arrested for some time hence. Since his arrest he has been sick, consequently his preliminary trial has been postponed. Sergeant McDonnell and his men deserve credit for the manner in which they made this arrest, as besides getting to the reserve without being seen or suspected by Indians, their discretion in not resorting to violence while arresting, and the friends of the prisoners doing all in their power to make it hard for them, is very commendable.

On 15th November a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and three con-

stables proceeded to Stimson's ranche, about forty miles from here, to be stationed at that place. This detachment will constantly patrol that section of the country, sending one man every Monday to Mosquito Creek (half way between Calgary and Fort Macleod) to meet a man from "H" Division; and another, on same day, to Barter's ranche, to meet man from Calgary. By this system we can have weekly reports as to what goes on between here and Fort Macleod.

On the 26th November W. P. Walsh was committed to our guard-room by G. C. King, J. P., for lunacy, to await the pleasure of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lafayette French was brought from Banff by Constable Skinner, to give information as to the death of a squaw near Shagganappi Point, about three miles from barracks. French reports that in passing near some lodges on the evening of the 23rd November, he saw what appeared to him to be a body being carried out of a lodge. After walking a short distance he turned around and saw two figures on the top of a small hill, one standing and the other apparently kneeling. As it was after dusk he would not be positive as to last statement. The figure that appeared to be kneeling suddenly disappeared. Feeling certain that a murder had been committed he came to town and informed the chief of the town police; he then went to Banff where he repeated the above story, and he was sent down by Constable Skinner. I saw Chief of Police Ingram at once, and he told me that French had made the statement to him but that he did not believe him, and never gave the matter a thought since. I sent Inspector Moodie and Interpreter Gladstone to the place, and they were there told by an Indian that there had been a sick woman in a lodge at the Point; that the woman had died and the lodge had been moved to another place. French was brought down on the 29th and the above information obtained on the same day. I will have the body taken up and examined by Dr. Henderson to ascertain if it bears any marks of violence, and, if it does, I will hunt up the parties who were camped at Shagganappi Point on the date mentioned by French, and will arrest them on suspicion of murder.*

The money for the annuity payments to Indians at Edmonton, and in that District, was sent to Red Deer River with an escort of "G" Division men under command of Inspector Moodie, at which place he handed it over to Inspector Chalmers, who took it on to Edmonton. The money for Blackfoot Crossing was taken to that place by Superintendent Herchmer with an escort of two men, who assisted the Indian Agent in making the payments. The money for the Stoney and Sarcee Reserves was by me handed over to the Indian Agent de Balinhard.

Breaches of the liquor law have, I regret to say, increased during the past year, notwithstanding the heavy fines imposed and the great quantity of liquor that has been destroyed. This increase is attributable to the fact that now liquor can be brought into the Territories from the West as well as from the east and south, whereas formerly it was brought in from only the two last named directions.

We have now in "E" Division a band numbering seventeen men with instruments for playing either mounted or dismounted. These instruments which cost nearly six hundred dollars are all paid for, every member of the Division contributing so many days' pay until the required amount was collected. The men play very well and every member of the Division takes an interest in the band. I would respectfully request, on behalf of the Division, that a yearly grant of \$100 be allowed by the Government towards the running expenses, new music being constantly required, and it would be well to have a few music stands for use when playing dismounted. A very good folding stand would cost about \$4.

NOTE.—Since writing the above an external and internal examination was made by Dr. Henderson who reports that the woman died from a disease she had been suffering from, and not from foul play.

W. D. A.

STATEMENT of Parties leaving N.-W. M. P. Post at Calgary on duty from 7th April to 30th November, 1886.

(Not mentioned in General Report.)

Date.	Number of			Remarks.
	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	
April 13...	1	1	1	Supt. Herchmer to Fort Macleod.
do 13...	.....	1	.....	To Fish Creek for horse reported stolen; returned same day with horse which was handed to owner; party from whom taken stated he had purchased the horse from an Indian for \$30.
do 15...	1	.....	1	To warn Indians up Elbow to return to Reserves.
do 16...	.....	1	6	To arrest Indian who shot at H. Atkinson.
do 20...	.....	.....	2	To Gleichen to look for liquor.
do 22...	.....	.....	20	Ten on each side Bow River looking for body of drowned civilian.
do 23...	.....	.....	2	To High River to arrest Tucker on liquor case.
do 27...	1	.....	.....	To Canmore.
do 28...	.....	1	2	To Langdon after liquor; captured 80 gallons.
do 29...	.....	.....	1	To serve summons 20 miles up the Elbow River.
May 3...	.....	.....	6	Left for Regina with horses by train.
do 4...	.....	.....	2	To get horse from Indian at Crossing; horse lost a year ago.
do 4...	1	.....	.....	To Cochrane Rancho to notify <i>re</i> bringing horses for sale.
do 10...	1	.....	1	To Crossing for Jenkins' horse; paid Indian \$10 for keep.
do 11...	.....	.....	2	To Sheep Creek to arrest Fraser; liquor case.
do 12...	.....	1	.....	To Laggan on duty and to remain there.
do 15...	.....	.....	4	Teamsters with 4 waggons, transport "G" Division men to Mosquito Creek.
do 21...	3	.....	2	Commissioner, Surgeon Jukes and Supt. Herchmer to Edmonton.
do 26...	.....	1	.....	Veterinary Sergeant Burnett to Regina.
do 27...	1	1	3	Patrol duty at "The Gap."
do 28...	.....	.....	1	20 miles up the Elbow to look for still; none found.
do 29...	.....	.....	3	To search shacks down Bow River at night.
June 1...	.....	1	6	Patrol duty on High River.
do 2...	.....	3	6	To search shacks up the Elbow River; 3 parties, at night.
do 7...	.....	1	3	Patrol duty at Gleichen.
do 7...	.....	.....	1	Search in and around town for liquor.
do 9...	1	.....	10	Inspector Antrobus to return; men to strengthen Mountain Detachment.
do 10...	.....	1	.....	With note to Scarlett's <i>re</i> Burnett's arrest.
do 11...	.....	.....	3	To search half-breed camp for liquor on Bow River.
do 12...	.....	.....	2	With load of oats to Red Deer; oats borrowed by "G" Division men.
do 13...	.....	.....	1	To Strange's Rancho.
do 19...	.....	.....	3	To watch for liquor being brought in; none found.
do 24...	1	.....	2	Patrol, Pine Creek, expected to find 2 "G" Division horses.
do 29...	.....	.....	2	Patrol, High River.
July 5...	.....	.....	1	To Blackfoot Crossing to caution Indians <i>re</i> stealing wood.
do 10...	.....	.....	1	With prisoner from Banff.
do 19...	1	.....	11	To Gleichen, escort duty.
do 28...	.....	.....	1	To Regina in charge of car load of horses.
do 30...	.....	.....	1	To Sarcee Reserve <i>re</i> liquor cases, for evidence.
do 30...	.....	1	.....	To Banff <i>re</i> liquor case against J. Barr.
Aug. 13...	.....	.....	2	Patrol duty to Sheep Creek.
do 14...	.....	1	2	To Cochrane to search for illicit still; found still.
do 14...	1	.....	.....	Supt. Antrobus to Gleichen to arrange for freight to Battleford.
do 16...	.....	.....	2	To Mosquito Creek to meet Col. Ravenhill.
do 18...	.....	.....	2	To arrest Bailey for assault, 4 miles south.
do 20...	.....	.....	1	To Cochrane to search for liquor.
do 29...	.....	1	1	Patrol towards Morley.
Sept. 3...	.....	.....	2	Patrol duty, High River.
do 6...	.....	.....	2	Duty at Blackfoot Crossing during Indian payment.
do 9...	.....	.....	2	To Scarlett's to escort Edmonton stage.
do 10...	.....	1	.....	To Cluny with letter from Commissioner to Supt. Steele.
do 11...	.....	1	2	Patrol duty up Elbow and in Foot Hills.
do 20...	.....	1	4	Patrol duty at Ghost River.
do 23...	1	.....	.....	With "G" Division men and Indian money to Red Deer.
do 27...	.....	.....	2	To Lethbridge with prisoner, L. Patton.
do 27...	.....	.....	1	To Gleichen for witness.

STATEMENT of Parties leaving N.-W. M. P. Post at Calgary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Number of			Remarks.
	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	
Sept. 27...	1	6	Patrol duty, vicinity of Battleford Crossing.
do 29...	1	2	To Stimson's Rancho with letter <i>re</i> Lafferty.
do 30...	2	2	On Morley trail.
Oct. 4...	1	.....	3	Patrol duty, vicinity High River, Barters, Pine Creek.
do 1...	1	.....	To Canmore to serve summons.
do 11...	2	To look for cache, north side Bow River.
do 15...	1	.....	To Gleichen to enquire for L. Cornell on warrant from Macleod.
do 22...	2	To Langdon to arrest J. Little.
do 24...	2	To Sheep Creek to bring in sick horse left by Supt. Herchmer.
do 27...	1	.....	.....	Inspector Moodie to Banff to try liquor case; prisoner sick.
do 28...	1	1	To Nose Creek to look for Kickawasis, wanted at Battleford.
Nov. 12...	1	2	To Regina with horses.
do 16...	1	1	With horses to be left at Kerfoot's Rancho on herd.
do 22...	2	With supply of oats for Stimson Detachment.
do 23...	2	To Radnor with search warrant; no stolen goods found.
do 25...	2	5 miles up Elbow to arrest Davis; liquor.
do 29...	1	To Barter's to meet man from Stimson's Detachment.
do 30...	1	.....	3	To Cochrane to seize liquor (500 gallons) reported as coming on C.P.R. to that place; none found.

During the year the following improvements were made at this post:—

A wind mill pump was put in the square, but so far no tank has been contracted for. I would respectfully recommend that one be built as soon as possible.

The building lately occupied as a Quartermaster store has been turned into a stable. The work being done by our own men.

A new building for Quartermaster store was put up also by our own men. This is a very substantial building and well laid out for the purpose for which it is intended.

An addition was put to the quarters occupied by Superintendent Herchmer.

A waggon shed was also built; size 20 by 24. This shed is very small and is used for waggons lately purchased.

In closing this report it affords me very great pleasure to acknowledge the cheerful and able assistance I have at all times received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables under my command.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. ANTROBUS,

Superintendent, Commanding "E Division."

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR HOWE.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to place in your hands this my annual report of "K" Division, N. W. M. P., for the twelve months terminating on the 30th November, 1886.

I regret that this report must necessarily be of a meagre nature, inasmuch as "K" Division was for some time, in the earlier period of its existence, without officers or non-commissioned officers of its own, it necessarily fell under the guidance of officers and non-commissioned officers of "D" Division. No records, save those of "D" Division, were kept of the work performed, and by the removal of that Division to Macleod during the latter part of the year, these records are removed from my reach.

"K" Division, under the command of Assistant Commissioner Crozier, arrived at Battleford on the 20th October, 1885, the other officers attached to the Division being Inspectors Allan, Wood and Wilson, the strength of the Division, at the time, being 89 men and 48 horses.

There being no quarters for the men, the Division was broken up; some of the men were quartered in the large barrack room outside the stockade, some in the Sergeant's Mess room and kitchen and the remainder in a building known as the Otten House which was rented for that purpose.

On the 24th October, 1885, Inspector Wood took over command of the Division.

During the month a party consisting of one Staff Sergeant and eighteen constables were transferred from "K" to "F" Division at Prince Albert, by order of the Assistant Commissioner, their places in "K" Division being taken by nineteen men from "F" Division.

About this time another interchange of men was made between "K" and "D" Divisions. These changes were made in order that a fair proportion of trained men should be in the ranks of the division, it having on its departure from Regina been made up principally of recruits.

With the same intention, there being no non-commissioned officers posted to the division, the Assistant Commissioner filled up the greater part of the non-commissioned rank by promoting corporals of "D" Division to be sergeants in "K" and constables of "D" to be corporals in "K." Sergeant Martin of "D" being attached to "K" as Acting Sergeant-Major.

On the 24th of December Superintendent A. R. Macdonell having arrived from Regina took over the command of the division from Inspector Wood, who returned to duty with his own division, viz, "D."

DRILL.

A regular course of drill was gone through at this post during the year, both mounted and on foot.

Special attention was given to the musketry instruction, each man having fired at the various ranges in accordance with the orders on the subject issued from Headquarters.

GUN DRILL, 9-PR. M.L.R. AND 7-PR. M. G.

I drilled and instructed two non-commissioned officers and fourteen men of the division thoroughly in gun drill, both with the 9 pr. M.L.R. and the 7 pr. mountain gun, and explained to them the use of the various projectiles, etc., etc.

ARMS.

The arms of the Division are in very good order.

There are still 18 of the old pattern (Adams) revolvers in the Division, and it would be advisable if possible to have them returned to headquarters, receiving the Enfield in place of them.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery of the Division is in good condition, the new double-cincha saddles give satisfaction.

Whitman bits are much required, there being at present only (20) of them in possession of the Division.

The Pelham bit does not seem so suitable for police purposes as the Whitman.

Saddler's tools are urgently required.

There are at present on the Division books 62 numnahs, but of these 15 are in bad order and should be replaced; saddle blankets have just been issued to the Division it being found that the numnah was not a sufficient protection for the horses' backs when employed on trips.

CLOTHING.

On account of the want of clothing in the Quartermaster's store here; it has been impossible to complete the annual issues to the men when due.

Stores are now constantly arriving and the men's kits are being made complete as fast as possible.

HORSES.

Owing to the amount of work performed by the Division in escorting the mails, making trips around the reserves, &c., they were for some time very poor in condition.

They have, however, picked up greatly during the last two months, and with the exception of a few which I would suggest should be cast and sold, they are fit for service.

OUTBREAK OF FEVER.

This summer and fall "K" Division along with "D" has suffered from a severe outbreak of typho-malarial fever.

At one time about the end of August there were between 30 and 40 men on the sick list, which circumstance, with the men employed on escort duty, &c., and those necessarily employed on the Staff, left only a very few men available for duty.

Three men of the Division died at this post from fever, viz: Regimental No. 763, Constable Rummerfield, Regimental No. 1,186, Sturge, and Regimental No. 1,279, Mason, and on the 7th July, Constable W. E. Cowan, was accidentally drowned, this making four deaths in the Division during the year.

DESERTIONS.

Few desertions have taken place from "K" Division.

On the 6th day of May, Regimental No. 1,215, Constable Comber, deserted and although parties were despatched in pursuit and every endeavor made to capture him he succeeded in evading them.

On the 10th July, Regimental No. 1,538, Constable E. Dubois, deserted during the night.

This man was taken at Swift Current by Sergeant McGinnis, of "A" Division to whom notice of the desertion had been sent. Dubois is now at Regina undergoing imprisonment.

DUTY OUTSIDE THE POST.

A very large share of the outside duty of the post has been performed by "K" Division. In January a regular system of patrols to visit all the reserves in this district was established. Parties consisting of usually one non-commissioned officer and six men left the post every week and made a trip around all the Indian reserves in the neighborhood.

The distance travelled on each trip averaged about 140 miles, and usually took eight or ten days. "K" Division also furnished a party under an officer for the purpose of escorting the mail between this place and Swift Current.

This detachment under Inspector Wilson went out to the mail station at Bush Lake on the 29th July last; and since that time up to the beginning of last month performed all the escort duty.

I relieved Inspector Wilson in the beginning of September. The detachment was withdrawn on the 20th October, other arrangements being made for the winter months.

The transport of "K" Division accompanied "D" Division, which left this post for Fort Macleod on 1st September last; going as far as the Red Deer River, with that Division and returned thence with "C" Division, Superintendent Cotton; arriving here on the 17th September. Various trips to Sounding Lake, Fort Pitt, Swift Current, &c., &c., have also been performed by "K" Division, which has borne a very great part of the police work done in this district.

TRANSPORT.

The Division has in its possession thirteen heavy waggons, which with two spring waggons and four buckboards comprise all the transport.

This, however, is in good order, with the exception of two of the buckboards; one of these I shall have to condemn as unfit for further use; the other can be repaired by our own artisans.

With the exception of one heavy waggon at Onion Lake all transport of the Division is now at this post.

HARNESS.

There are in possession of the Division:—

7 sets wheel harness.

4 do lead do

3 do single do

I would request that eight more sets of wheel harness might be supplied so that we might be able to use all our transport if required.

CARBINE SLINGS.

Carbine slings for the saddles are urgently required.

I would suggest that the sling should be made with buckle and strap.

LANYARDS.

Lanyards for the revolvers have been made and issued to each man in the Division in accordance with General Orders.

CRIME.

There has been very little crime in the Division during the past year.

I regret to say that one constable of "K" Division, Regimental No. 825, Constable McGinnis, is at present a prisoner awaiting trial at the next sitting of the court here.

DISCIPLINE.

Several slight breaches of discipline have occurred, but the general behavior of the men, the manner in which they performed their duty, their appearance and smartness both on and off parade, and the small amount of crime, I think, show that a high state of discipline has been maintained, notwithstanding the Division having of necessity been so much broken up during the year, and the many and frequent changes among the non-commissioned officers.

FATIGUE.

In consequence of the repairs recently made here, both to the men's quarters and stables there has been an immense amount of fatigue duty to be done, which, has had the effect of leaving few opportunities for parades.

DETACHMENTS.

The only permanent detachment at present furnished by "K" Division consists of one non-commissioned officer and three constables with three horses at Bresaylor and three constable and four horses at Onion Lake, and two men and two horses at the Sixty Mile Bush, Swift Current Trail.

INDIAN MATTERS.

At various times during the year reports of the alleged unsettled state of the Indians in this district have been rife, but enquiry has, in every case but one, proved their falsity.

This one exception was not of a very serious nature. On the 10th September Indian Agent MacKay reported that a band numbering about sixty Indians had deserted from Poundmaker's reserve.

Inspector Bégin, of "F" Division, was instructed by Superintendent MacDonell to follow these Indians and if possible induce them to return to their reserve.

Inspector Bégin returned in a few days, having been successful in finding a portion of the band and bringing them back to their reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Inspector.

To the Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Superintendent and Adjutant.	Senior Surgeon.	Quartermaster.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Grand Total, Men.	Horses.	Total Division.	
Depot...	Regina.....	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	10	7	4	133	169	85		
	Whitewood											1	1	2	1		
	Fort Qu' Appelle											1	2	3	6		
	Moose Jaw											1	1	2	2		
	Town Station											1	1	2			
	Moosomin												1	1	1		
	Manitoba and North-Western Rail- way, Wolverine, Man.....												4	4	2		
															183		97	
"A"...	Maple Creek					1	1			3	4	7	58	74	55		
	Medicine Hat.....					1				1		2	13	17	31		
	Swift Current									1			3	4	4		
	East End Post											1	3	4			
	Regina												1	1			
															100		90	
"B"...	Regina.....					1	2			2	1	6	46	58	93		
	Broadview											1	1	2			
	Fort Qu' Appelle												1	1			
	Qu' Appelle Station									1			2	3			
	Moose Mountain									1			7	8	10		
	Moosomin											1	1	2			
	Town Station												1	1			
	Wood Mountain										1		5	6	5		
	Willow Bunch												2	2	2		
	North-Western Railway, Manitoba									1				1			
															84		110	
"C"...	Battleford.....					1	3	1		4	4	7	51	71	80		
	Union Lake									1			5	6	6		
	Bresaylor												3	3	4		
	60-Mile Bush												2	2	1		
															82		91	
"D"...	Fort Macleod.....					1				3	4	4	59	71	54		
	Lethbridge					1	1			1	1	2	26	32	22		
	Battleford							1						1			
	Absent with leave.													1	1		
															105		76	
"E"...	Calgary					2	2			3	6	5	81	99	74		
	Regina.....											1		1			
	Stinson's									1			3	4	5		
	Banff												2	2	2		
	Scarlett's												2	2	2		
															108		83	
"F"...	Prince Albert					1	1			4	2	4	51	63	53</		

APPENDIX M.—North-West Mounted Police—General Distribution State of Men and Horses—Concluded.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Superintendent and Adjutant.	Senior Surgeon.	Quartermaster.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Grand Total, Men.	Horses.	Total Division.
"H"...	Pincher Creek.....	1	7	8	...	6	95
	Stand Off.....	4	4	...	3	
	St. Mary's.....	1	4	5	...	4	
	Piegan Reserve.....	4	4	...	3	
	Kootenai.....	1	3	4	...	4	
	Leavings, Willow Creek.....	3	3	...	6	
	Kipp.....	1	1	...	4	
	Regina.....	1	1	
	On Command.....	1	1	3	5	
	Lethbridge.....	
"K"...	Fort Macleod.....	1	2	...	3	5	...	2	49	62	...	97	65	61
	Battleford.....	3	...	1	3	...	6	56	69	55	
	Union Lake.....	3	3	...	4	
	Settlement.....	1	3	4	...	2	
	Mail Duty.....	2	2	
	Fort Macleod.....	1	1	1	
	Regina.....	1	1	
	On leave.....	1	1	1	3	845
		1	1	1	1	1	28	5	1	41	52	67	796	1005	

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENIOR SURGEON JUKES.

REGINA, N.W.T., 16th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to place in your hands to-day my annual report as senior surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police for the twelve months terminating with 30th November, 1886.

During much of the period which has elapsed since my last annual report was forwarded I have been absent from headquarters, engaged in various duties devolving upon me as senior surgeon.

Leaving Regina on the 5th of December, 1885, in obedience to instructions received, I proceeded to Ottawa to prepare from the various requisitions already forwarded, the revised estimates for the annual supply of medical stores for the service of this force, which, during the year 1885, had been rapidly increased from 500 to 1,000 men. Having performed this and other incidental duties required of me in Ottawa, where much other matter, including the examination by the Medical Board of various discharged men, who made claims for compensation on various grounds demanded consideration, the medical estimates were placed in the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Kenneth Campbell, & Co., of Montreal, to which place I next proceeded, in order to superintend the selection of special medical stores, including hospital furniture and appliances, which required personal supervision. These duties having at length been accomplished to the best of my ability, I proceeded to Toronto to examine and select from among many applicants three additional men, members by examination of the Ontario Pharmaceutical College, who were required to fill vacancies in the newly created divisions of the enlarged force as hospital staff sergeants.

Having completed the various duties above referred to, a short leave was kindly granted, to enable me to visit members of my family in Ontario; after which, namely, on the 14th of April, 1886, I left Toronto by the Canadian Pacific Railway, arriving at my destination, headquarters, Regina, five days later.

Owing to the continued severity of the weather during the first weeks of April, 1886, it was not considered prudent to risk the safety of so large and valuable a consignment of medical stores by forwarding them as early in the spring as was otherwise desirable; but on the 18th and 19th of April they were shipped *via* Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal, those directed to Regina reaching their destination safely and in excellent condition on the 10th of May, and at more distant posts as soon after that date as the means of transport available to each rendered their safe delivery possible.

On the 18th of May I left Regina in company with the Commissioner for the western posts, on my annual tour of inspection, between which date and June the 16th, I visited and inspected the hospitals and the sanitary condition of the force generally, at Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Macleod, Lethbridge and Maple Creek, examining at various posts and forwarding to headquarters to be invalided, some few members of the force who were rendered unfit for service by chronic affections of long standing.

I reached Calgary by Canadian Pacific Railway on the 19th of May, but the post though then to a certain extent examined was not thoroughly inspected by me until after my return from the north, a fortnight later. To this I now turned my face, proceeding by a light waggon 194 miles, nearly due north over an elevated rolling country, much of which is of great natural beauty and fertility, abundantly watered,

in some places fairly supplied with timber, to the old Hudson Bay Fort at Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, which long constituted our most north-westerly post, but at which a very small detachment was now stationed (the old "Fort" being in a more or less ruinous and unhealthy condition), and thence down the river, which at this point flows in broad and rapid flood to the north eastward, twenty miles further down stream to Fort Saskatchewan, the present headquarter post of "G" Division.

The hospital accommodation at Fort Saskatchewan is extremely limited, and whether this post is continued permanently at its present site, or is removed to a more convenient location, a new hospital containing room for not less than ten patients, with quarters for hospital staff-sergeant and a competent dispensary should be provided as soon as possible, as the one inspected by me was altogether insufficient for the force stationed there. Fortunately the health of the men was remarkably good; but hospital accommodation to the extent mentioned, should, in all cases, be furnished for every division of 100 men wherever they are permanently stationed, as circumstances might at any time arise when the want of adequate provisions for the sick would be severely felt.

The site of the present post, upon the elevated plateau to the south-east of the North Saskatchewan valley, probably several hundred feet above the river, with a considerable growth of small timber and dense copsewood clothing the steep incline to its summit, and the plateau above it to within 120 yards of the stockade, to which distance it was cleared away during the Riel rebellion, appears to be a highly salubrious one, the conditions here referred to proving largely instrumental in producing this result; a far narrower belt of timber or copsewood than is here found interposed between the post and the deep valley which lies below it, having been often found sufficient to ward off by influences, which, though long recognized, are still scientifically inexplicable, the deleterious effects of malaria, which at certain seasons, and under conditions favorable to its development, unquestionably infests to a greater or less extent the deep valley through which the river flows.

An examination of the sick reports confirm in a striking manner the observations here made and the well known though hitherto unexplained fact above referred to, only one case of mild intermittent fever of a few days' duration having occurred at this post during July, August, September and October of 1886, the months during which in these latitudes malarial fever more especially prevails. The very strong and rapid current of the "Swift-running Water" (which the Indian name "Sas-kauja-wun" literally signifies) for several miles both above and below Fort Saskatchewan exercises also a healthy influence, even where malaria is largely generated in its neighborhood, as has long been noticed by observers.

The old log hospital at Calgary, long since condemned, is still the only one available at that post, which also, during the past season, has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from malarial fever; the rapid current of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, which here coalesce, and the comparatively restricted channels in which they flow exercising a favorable influence in this direction, but the growing importance of the town of Calgary, in immediate proximity to the post, and the great number of visitors arriving there during the summer months from every part of the Dominion and beyond it by the Canadian Pacific Railway, may at any time be the means of introducing contagious zymotic diseases, from which under such circumstances the garrison could hardly be expected to escape, and another summer should not be permitted to pass until a competent hospital containing from twelve to fifteen beds, with all necessary appointments, is completed. I cannot too strongly urge the adoption of this recommendation at an early day; the more so because under quite possible conditions dependent upon heavy rainfalls during the summer and autumn months' alternating with periods of high temperature and cloudless skies, Calgary and its neighborhood, under opposite conditions to those recently obtaining at Battleford, and in a less degree at Macleod, might suffer from a similar visitation of malarial fever.

The hospital at MacLeod, which was next visited and inspected, is the best

hitherto provided at any post in the North-West Territories, affording ample accommodation for one division, *i.e.* for a force of one hundred men. In the report of Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, herewith forwarded, no reference is made to the abundance and excellence of the medical supplies and hospital comforts provided; this may I think be regarded as conclusive evidence that nothing material is required to promote the efficiency of the service or the comfort of the sick, was wanting at this post, and the inspection made by me was upon this point equally satisfactory. The "fever" lately prevailing at this post and throughout the North-West Territories generally, to which allusion has been made by Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, demands special consideration and will be referred to later on in this report.

If a new post is to be erected at Lethbridge for one division of the force, competent hospital accommodation should be provided as early as possible in the spring of 1887. During the greater part of the year now expiring, the headquarters of "H" Division was under canvas here, but a considerable number of the men were engaged during the summer and autumn months in patrolling the country lying between Lethbridge and the international boundary. For the present the greater part of this Division has gone into winter quarters at Fort Macleod. In the course of my western tour I inspected the condition of those encamped at Lethbridge, furnished them with a hospital marquee and suggested such other temporary hospital accommodation as seemed necessary. The outpost has since from time to time been provided with the requisite medical stores, but the high winds uniformly prevailing throughout this section of country, which is bare and devoid of shelter, renders anything less substantial than a wooden building unfit for hospital purposes, and if the headquarters of one Division is to be permanently established here, sufficient hospital accommodation both for the reception of the sick and the preservation of hospital stores, should be promptly arranged for; a healthy location for the post can no doubt be found, and this should be selected by some one familiar with the laws by which the generation and distribution of malaria, the prolific source of endemic fevers so common throughout extensive regions of this and other continents, is universally governed.

Proceeding eastward from Lethbridge, the next and last post inspected by me during this journey, was Maple Creek.

The supply of medical stores and appliances at this post was found to be abundant and in admirable order, notwithstanding the limited and wholly insufficient accommodation afforded by the present hospital building. The barracks at this post are very good; the hospital, a very small one, badly constructed and ill-arranged for the purposes required of it, is altogether inadequate under quite possible circumstances for the garrison ordinarily stationed there, and should be either enlarged, repaired and re-arranged without delay, or an entirely new and sufficient one should be constructed. A better site also might be selected than the one it now occupies.

Only one case of malarial fever, and that a very mild one of ordinary "intermittent," has occurred at Maple Creek post during 1886, but this fact is less due to its situation than to a concurrence of circumstances which have tended during the past season to maintain its salubrity. The situation is a favorable one near the foot of the northern slope of the Cypress Hills, the soil to a considerably depth is naturally sandy and dry, and the rainfall during the spring, summer and autumn months having been phenomenally light, although the heat has been intense, one of the essential elements required for the generation of malaria, namely moisture, has been lacking and consequently malaria has been but slightly and imperfectly eliminated. But during a season alternately wet and hot, such as may not unfrequently occur, this now healthful post would in all probability be visited by endemic malaria fever; while under precisely similar conditions, the vast marshy flats and river bottoms, like those of the great Saskatchewan in the neighborhood of Battleford, now parched and dry, would enjoy comparative immunity from malaria influences, because they would then for the most part be covered with water. That cases of this fever have occurred to some extent in the village of Maple Creek, three miles to the northward of the post, is due to the fact that it occupies considerably lower grounds; the soil is one more tenacious of moisture and the descent being continuous though

moderate from the post to the railway station where the village lies, a greater degree of moisture was present there to be exhaled by the sun's rays.

It may and probably will happen in succeeding years when I and my words are forgotten, that altered atmospheric conditions such as those referred to will be found to have relatively altered the focus of malaria fever throughout this country; the high and dry situations being then subjected to its influence, while the ordinary marshy district and low river bottoms, in which it has recently so extensively prevailed, will enjoy for the reason above referred to, at least a temporary immunity. Had endemic fever prevailed during last autumn at Maple Creek, the present hospital would have proved altogether unequal to the requirements.

The supply of wholesome water at this post was also examined by me, as one demanding prompt attention, that at present available being of a highly alkaline and deleterious character. If Staff Sergeant Holme is right in his assertion, that an abundant supply of good and wholesome water can be obtained at a depth of from 16 to 20 feet on the opposite side of the creek, instructions shall be given that wells may be sunk there as far as practicable if none nearer is attainable, the one intended for the supply of the garrison being strictly retained for that purpose alone and carefully isolated from that in the neighborhood of which the horses are daily watered.

A very severe injury was sustained by Sergeant Smart a few days before my arrival at Maple Creek, both bones of the leg being fractured at the ankle joint. A special apparatus was made for him under my immediate superintendence and applied to the limb. A month later, when able to travel, he came down to Regina, the recovery of the injured limb was perfect. After completing my inspection of the various posts above referred to I returned to Regina on the 16th of June, after an absence of twenty-nine days.

Having received a telegram from Maple Creek that Sergeant Paterson, of "A" Division, had sustained a dangerous bullet wound by the accidental discharge of his pistol, requiring my immediate attendance, I left Regina by the 24 o'clock train on the 12th of July for that post. I found on my arrival that the severity of the injury had not, and could hardly have been, exaggerated. At the time of its occurrence, Sergeant Paterson was practicing firing from the saddle with a new horse unaccustomed to the discharge of fire-arms, which plunged so violently at the explosion that Sergeant Paterson threw his right hand, which held the pistol, rapidly forward and across his body to seize the horn of the saddle, in grasping which, the weapon, a self-cocking Deane & Adams 45 calibre revolver, throwing a heavy projectile, was fired by the pressure of the hand, the ball striking the left thigh close to the groin and shattering the thigh bone high up in its upper third. Gunshot fractures of this nature are attended with extreme danger to life, especially when fired from a rifled weapon at close range, and when the ball, as in this instance, is a conical one. Dr. Frank Hamilton, Surgeon General of the American army during the late Southern war, and one of the highest authorities on this subject, speaks of this injury as follows: "Gunshot fractures of the upper third of the shaft of the femur" (thigh bone) "are generally fatal, but if the main artery and the principal nerves are uninjured, the life is in general less hazarded by an attempt to save the limb than by amputation." Acting upon this principle which accorded with my own experience, a fracture bed was constructed under my superintendence of such a nature as to obviate the necessity of moving him in the slightest degree for any purpose whatever, and a course of treatment inaugurated which under the careful management of Assistant-Surgeon Rolph and Staff-Sergeant Holme—now a registered practitioner—has been productive of the best results possible in the saving of both life and limb. I remained with him personally until the 16th of July, since which time I have not seen him, but Staff-Sergeant Holme under date of 15th November, wrote in answer to my enquiries, as follows:—

"With regard to Sergeant Paterson, I have to inform you that he has returned to duty on the 5th of October, although he was actually doing duty a week previous. He has thrown away his crutches more than two weeks ago. There is considerable bowing of the leg, but only $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches of shortening. He is assistant Quartermaster

Sergeant here, and has a great deal of walking to do; he is well adapted for the work, having occupied that position before at Macleod. He is unable to ride, and is incapacitated for that duty for the rest of his life."

Sergeant Paterson has no desire to leave the Force if some permanent office work is provided for him in it, which I should be glad to see done if possible. The result, under the circumstances, may be regarded as very good.

On the 31st of August the letters of Superintendent Steele and Acting Hospital Sergeant Mackay, dated Battleford, 24th August, enclosing daily sick reports for the week ending at that date, were placed in my hands by the Commissioner, which first revealed to me the condition of affairs at that post, when I immediately forwarded to the Commissioner my report. After clearly pointing out from the symptoms recorded "that this fever is of malarious origin," but "that some few, at least, of the cases have passed during their course into typho-malarial fever," I direct attention to the influences which alone could account for the presence of this dangerous complication, urging immediate attention to the recommendations made, because "the mere fact that typho-malarial fever is present in the post implies the existence of a competent cause, and should lead to a prompt and vigorous removal and disinfection of all possible and suspected sources of contamination."

These suggestions were at once telegraphed to Battleford by the Commissioner and were more or less acted upon at the time with beneficial results; but much remained to be done when three weeks later I arrived with him at that post.

Having already given expression to the views entertained by me respecting the specific character and exciting cause of the fever prevailing at certain seasons of the year, more particularly in autumn, throughout various portions of these Territories; opinions based not alone upon personal experience and long familiarity with its characteristics, acquired during thirty-three years of active professional life in a highly malarious and extensive district of Ontario before my appointment to this Force five years ago; but on a careful comparison of my own observations with those of the most eminent and enlightened authorities on this special branch of pathological science in every part of the world, during the last hundred years. I should not again have reverted to the subject, but for the reference made to it by Assistant Surgeon Kennedy in his annual report from Macleod for the current year, before reading which I was not aware that "medical men throughout the Territories entertain different opinions regarding its nature, cause, symptoms and treatment." If this be really so, it will, I think, be found on examination that these alleged differences of opinion are mainly due to the different degrees of general knowledge, experience, aptitude for such investigations, opportunities, &c., brought to bear by differing individuals upon the subject of malaria, and the special characteristics observable in diseases dependent solely upon its presence for existence.

In the report here referred to, Assistant-Surgeon Kennedy expresses no definite opinion respecting it, but the general tenor of his remarks conveys the impression that he regards this fever as one, the nature and specific cause of which have not hitherto been accurately observed and apprehended; that it is, in fact, an anomalous form of fever peculiar to the tract of country indicated by him, and not one universally known and recognized by competent professional men everywhere at the present day, and in this assumption recommends that "collective investigation" into all available knowledge relating to it be made by assistant surgeons throughout the force, and that their observations and records may be ultimately submitted to the senior surgeon for careful examination and analysis; upon which materials so obtained he considers "it ought to be possible to found a treatise which would prove not only of infinitive service to the medical corps of the Force, but a valuable addition to medical science."

In reply to this suggestion I can only say that nothing will afford me greater pleasure than to receive from every one of the Assistant Surgeons in charge of posts throughout my medical jurisdiction an accurate, and carefully prepared record of observations made by them based upon cases of this fever occurring at various outposts under their own special superintendence, which might also be contributed over

their own signatures to the medical periodicals of the day, for which the senior surgeon will be glad to prepare a paper on the same subject; not only because every honest effort to instruct others tends, in an especial manner, to educate ourselves, and that every careful observer should be willing to contribute his mite, however small, to swell the sum of human knowledge; but because, from the remarks made by Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, it would appear that some, at least, who might reasonably be expected to be better informed are still ignorant of the long observed and universally recognized cause commonly known as "malaria," which throughout extensive but clearly defined portions of the earth's surface, in both hemispheres, at particular seasons of the year reign supreme; to the presence of which exciting cause alone the "fever" now under consideration is unquestionably due, and, in the absence of which, as has been conclusively demonstrated, neither this endemic fever, variously modified as it will be by the climate, season, soil and physical aspects of the geographical region in which it is domiciled, nor any other of the well known kindred affections distinctly traceable to the same malignant agency, either can or do actually anywhere exist; and if the assertion made by me that the "fever" here referred to as recently prevailing to so great an extent at Battleford, and to a less degree, but from the same cause, at Macleod, is clearly due to the presence of "malaria" is questioned by any, I would draw attention to the fact which will be questioned by no one who has studied its characteristics, that this "fever" is invariably, during its earlier stages, either intermittent or remittent in character, and that it is no longer doubted by competent observers that no other cause in the absence of malaria is capable of producing like results.

If the above facts respecting this "fever" are admitted, as I venture to think they will be, by physicians everywhere, the "different opinions regarding its nature, cause, symptoms and treatment," which Assistant Surgeon Kennedy asserts, "medical men stationed throughout the Territories entertain," will no longer prove a stumbling block to its rational understanding and treatment; because when once its nature and specific cause are recognized and accepted, the course of treatment indicated becomes clear to everyone capable of appreciating such knowledge, even though, as must often be the case, marked differences of type may be observable in the character of succeeding epidemics, even when occurring in the same locality, according as they are modified by the season at which they occur—the heat and dryness of the preceding summer, the nature of the soil and the habits of those exposed to their influences.

This fever is no stranger to scientific men, no newly discovered form of disease peculiar to these Territories, the elucidation of which, as Dr. Kennedy thinks, would prove a valuable addition to medical science, but one long intimately observed and diligently studied, wherever through the varied regions of the habitable earth the footsteps of enlightened men have trod. The almost ubiquitous exciting cause, to which it owes its origin, has been ever increasingly recognized and accepted since first in 1689 the Italian Lancisi published his original work respecting it, though the steady advance of knowledge since his time, and especially the labors of Dr. William Ferguson in the beginning of the present century, have added greatly to our information respecting it, and have cleared out some errors and misapprehensions under which Lancisi necessarily labored.

This fever is under no circumstances contagious, that is, communicable from man to man, though a number of cases occurring simultaneously in certain localities might lead the ill informed to an opposite conclusion; it therefore never becomes, like cholera and typhus fever, epidemic. It invariably preserves its endemic and non-contagious character even in its most virulent forms. It is found prevailing in its season and under conditions now well understood, within certain clearly defined limits on every continent and the majority of islands between the latitudes of Iceland and Terra-del-Fuego, and throughout all degrees of longitude, variously modified by climatic and atmospheric conditions, local influences, the prevailing temperature, the nature of the soil and its elevation, &c. Its effects, as a rule, increase in intensity as we approach the equator, but are everywhere intensified by the long continuance of

a high temperature, and are unfavorably modified, often to a very fatal degree by the accessibility of its habitat to sea or saline water, as in the Tuscan Maremma, (whence we derive its name "mal'aria") and the tidal marshes, bayos and embouchures of rivers common to parts of the coast of North and South America, of Africa and of Asia.

It is the same fever as that which, in 1794, prostrated so large a proportion of our army encamped at Rosendaal and Oosterhout in Holland, where the soil is a level plain of sand or silt, with a perfectly dry surface and little vegetation, much of the same character as that of the plateau on which the post at Battleford stands, and of much of the valley below it, but containing more moisture. It is the same fever which, as recorded by Sir Gilbert Blane, raged as a deadly pestilence among our troops encamped on the island of Watcheron in 1809, where the soil is precisely similar; yet, "after a hot and dry summer, the force suffered to a degree almost unprecedented in the annals of warfare."

"After the battle of Talavera," as we learn from Sir Thomas Watson and Dr. Wm. Ferguson, "the army retreated along the course of the Guardiana River into the plains of Estramadura. The country was so arid and dry for want of rain that the Guardiana itself and all the smaller streams had ceased to flow and were no more than detached pools in the courses that had formerly been rivers" (a condition closely resembling that of immense expanses of the great valley of the Saskatchewan and much of the country surrounding Battleford during the autumn months of 1886, and in a less degree the valley of the "Old Man's River," stretching westward from Macleod during the same period). Yet there, continues Dr. Ferguson, "the troops suffered from remittent fever of such destructive malignity that the enemy and all Europe believed the British host was extirpated."

But elevated and ordinarily salubrious situations may suffer from a like infliction if, as in the case at Battleford and Macleod, they lie in the direct line of the prevailing winds which come to them, after unusually hot and dry summers, over arid flats, dried up marshes and old river beds, extending to great distances on their windward side.

A very severe outbreak of this fever occurred among our troops at Ciudad Rodrigo, which is situated on the high, rocky bank of the River Agneda, a bare, open, hollow country lying at some considerable distance to the westward, "which, after having been flooded in the rainy season, had become as hard, barren and dry as a brick ground," but from which, borne by the prevailing winds, "there arose to our troops a fever which, for malignity of type, could only be matched by that before mentioned on the Guardiana."

But there is another condition under which elevated and ordinarily dry ranges of country, such as are common throughout these Territories and over large expansions of Central Asia, become subject to very severe forms of the same endemic fever, namely, when after an unusually wet spring and summer, the autumn months are intensely hot and dry. I know of elevated, dry and ordinarily healthful regions of Ontario which have more than once, within my own experience, suffered from severe malarial endemics under these conditions. The same thing has occasionally happened at Gibraltar, and more frequently on the high and rocky islands of Minorca, Sicily, Sardinia and the Cyclades, and will hereafter, I have no doubt, as these Territories become more intimately known and inhabited, be found prevailing during certain seasons over vast expanses of high, rolling country when these conditions, essential to its presence everywhere concur to favour its development.

That malaria, pure and simple, constituted the prime exciting cause of the severe endemic fevers already adverted to, no well informed physician at the present day questions, but in the light of later knowledge it may be, at least, suspected that in the specially fatal instances recorded as occurring where large bodies of troops were crowded together in naturally unhealthy encampments, in the presence of an enemy, the baneful influences of malaria were fatally intensified and complicated by the addition of poisonous *miasmatic* emanations begotten by the decomposition under heat and moisture of the various animal refuse and excreta incident to the neighborhood of all camps under like conditions; to a combination of which

causes, it is now well known, the deadly endemic fever which decimated the American army of the Potomac in 1862, in the fatal swamps of the Chickahominy, since then known everywhere as "typho-malaria" fever, was very largely to be attributed. The very same complicated form of fever is capable of being developed under analogous conditions, as we have already more than once been rudely reminded, in all cities, posts, encampments and even isolated houses situated in the malarious districts, where the strict observance of sanitary regulations during such seasons is neglected.

In illustration of the principles I have here endeavored concisely to explain, I may mention the fact that during the past season only two or three mild cases of intermittent of a few days' duration have occurred at Regina, which post during the same months of 1885 suffered from the prolonged invasion of a malignant form of malarial remittent, modified by the unfavorable conditions referred to in my report for that year; and our present immunity, after an abnormally hot and dry season is to be attributed solely to the extremely small rainfall over a country preternaturally dry, and the maintenance at a high and uniform level, by means of a dam constructed at some distance below it, of the water in the creek running past the post, which would otherwise, as in former and equally rainless summers, have altogether disappeared, exposing its dry channel and the adjacent uncovered flats to the intense heat of the July, August and September sun.

In the foregoing pages I have barely touched upon this important subject, but have said more than I originally intended, more perhaps than may be considered necessary in a general report of this nature; but it is a subject the importance of which, in its relation to the health and well-being of the Force stationed at various remote posts throughout these Territories, over which I have been considered competent to preside medically, cannot be over estimated, and its insertion in my annual report will be more likely to bring it within the notice of those especially interested in maintaining its health and sanitation than a more labored article contributed to the medical press, and may be the means of inducing some, at least, to look more deeply into the subject to which it specially refers, and on which so much that deserves careful study has been written.

More than one of our posts throughout the North-West Territories have suffered during past seasons from endemic malarial fever, from which, under certain conditions at present beyond our control, they cannot altogether escape; but the more deadly form of fever known as the "typho-malarial," of which instances too frequently occur, may be averted altogether by a strict observance and enforcement of sanitary laws—because this complex, protracted and often fatal fever requires for its generation, not malaria only, but the presence, in addition to malaria, of putrid animal miasmata.

We have at present in these Territories, exclusive of small detached outposts, eight considerable posts, namely, Regina, Prince Albert, Battleford, Fort Saskatchewan, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Maple Creek, at each of which an assistant surgeon should be stationed. To supply this demand we have at present five assistant surgeons; one post, namely, Maple Creek, being left in charge of Staff-Sergeant Holme, whose term of service expires early next spring; the posts at Prince Albert, Calgary and Lethbridge being at present under the medical charge of local civil practitioners. It would be more satisfactory if an assistant surgeon were appointed to each of these posts. Calgary, especially, should have one. There is no difficulty in obtaining, as I have already shown, competent, capable and trustworthy men, of character and reputation, to fill these positions, beginning at a very reasonable salary. Some arrangement must be made for Maple Creek before Sergt. Holme retires; and, if others are appointed, I would recommend that Assistant Surgeon Aylen be placed in charge of Calgary; he is a capable and thoroughly trustworthy man, and the post is an important one, requiring the constant presence of a medical officer, which cannot be the case when it is dependent on a civil practitioner, whose duties necessarily take him away at times when he may be urgently required.

An unusually large number of men have been invalided during the year ending 1st December, 1886. A list of these, thirty-four in number, will be found in "Schedule-

No. 1," to which I desire to draw your special attention. An examination of this schedule reveals the fact that of these thirty-four no less than twenty-five were invalided either for diseases with which they were admitted to the Force by examining surgeons, or which, such as rheumatism and syphilis, they had suffered from previous to their enlistment, the first of which is extremely liable to recurrence from exposure, and the second, to the appearance of secondary stertary affections after various periods. Of the remaining nine, one was not re-examined on his arrival at Regina, and may like many others rejected for the same disease on re-examination, have entered the Force with "hernia." And a second was a "chronic malingerer," who had exhausted every device to escape duty since he entered the Force and was quite capable of producing artificially the condition of the ear for which he was finally invalided or discharged as unserviceable.

But leaving the last two out of the question and assuming that all those not included in the twenty-five above mentioned were really unfit for service and incurables from diseases acquired after admission to the Force, the number of those whom it would have been found necessary to "invalid," had they been rigidly and scrupulously examined before admission, would have been reduced to nine-tenths of one per cent. for the whole Force. And I am satisfied that some even of these, amounting to at least 15 per cent., might have been rendered fit for service had they not determined to make their ailments a means of escaping from their engagements.

A careful examination of the schedule referred to, which has been prepared not without labor, will indicate more strongly than any verbal representation made by me, the necessity for using greater judgment in the selection of examining surgeons, the medical examination of recruits being often very insufficiently performed. I would also recommend that the following questions be asked in addition to those already contained in the medical examination papers, and the utmost care taken to see that they are all answered correctly and truthfully, namely, has the applicant ever suffered from any of the following affections: 1, Rheumatism? 2, Syphilis? 3, Hamoptyses? 4, Epilepsy? If there is any reason to believe that he has, he should be rejected without hesitation.

In compliance with the recommendation made in my annual report for 1885, all men regarded as incurable, and therefore unserviceable at the outposts, have, during the past year (with the exception of some one or two invalided by Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, at Macleod), been sent down to headquarters to be invalided, with the result that nearly one-half of those so sent down, have, after longer or shorter treatment been "returned to duty," the recommendation having been apparently taken advantage of to send all trouble-some cases that were capable of travelling, to headquarters for treatment, with many who only feigned illness and were not actually sick at all. Out of one batch of twenty-five sent down from Battleford and Calgary, to be invalided for various nominal diseases, fourteen were given their choice, to return to full duty forthwith, or to go to the guard room, at hard labor, and elected the former. They were simply impudent malingerers, who had hitherto succeeded in deceiving the medical officers at the posts. But while this regulation has tended to show how necessary it is that no man should be invalided, except from headquarters, it has at the same time largely swelled the sick lists at Regina, because, not only those invalids, but every man who appears on the daily sick reports, for the most trifling ailment, such as constipation or trivial relaxation of the bowels is entered upon the hospital books, from which the annual report is subsequently compiled. And these books have been kept in such manner during the greater part of the year now expired, as to render it impossible to obtain any trustworthy information from them. Since the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Rolph at this post, on 17th September, 1886, some effort has been made to keep them more accurately. But, notwithstanding this, the sick report now forwarded, presents an amount of sickness far in excess of what the true facts would substantiate, were it possible to obtain them. The errors discovered in making out this list, rendering it highly probable that others equally important may have escaped detection. This sick report is now forwarded with the annual report of Assistant Surgeon Rolph, who declines to be responsible for its accuracy.

If I am called to Ottawa during the present winter with relation to the hospital supplies. I shall have an opportunity of speaking at greater length on this and other matters relating to my duties in the North-West, and of offering some suggestions respecting these reports.

The following reports for 1886 are herewith forwarded:—

Annual Report of Assistant Surgeon Kennedy for Macleod, and Sick Report.

Annual Report of Assistant Surgeon Miller for Battleford.

Annual Report of Assistant Surgeon Baldwin for Battleford.

Annual Report of Assistant Surgeon Rolph for Regina, and Sick Report.

Annual Report of Assistant Surgeon Ayles for Fort Saskatchewan, and Sick Report.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Henderson for Calgary, and Sick Report.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain for Prince Albert, and Sick Report.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Mewburn for Lethbridge, and Sick Report.

Annual Report of Staff Sergeant Holme for Maple Creek, and Sick Report.

Annual Report of Staff Sergeant Hazelton of the Sick of "B" Division while at Wood Mountain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. JUKES,
Senior Surgeon.

L. W. HERCHMER, Esq.,
Commissioner North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Showing Men Invalided in 1886.

Names.	Regt. Number.	When Invalided.	Disease.	All thus marked X found unfit on admission.	Remarks.
<i>Constables.</i>		1886.			
Field, Samuel	1758	April 27	Varix	X	Sent down from Calgary.
Ross, G. M.	1158	do 29	Imperfect transition of both testicles	X	Regina.
Lothrop, Wm.	1271	May 10	Varix	X	Battleford.
McRae, M.	1552	do 10	Feeble and unfit for service.	X	do
Donnelly, J.	1375	do 10	Naso-pharyngeal catarrh.	X	do
Godwin, W. H.	1171	do 11	Hernia	X	do not re-examined.
Davis, E. F.	666	do 11	Rheumatism	X	do do
Dufresne, Ovida. ....	.....	do 12	Dyspepsia from loss of all molars	X	do
Williams, Wm.	841	do 11	Varix	X	do do
Cowan, S. J.	1374	June 10	do	X	Lethbridge.
Johnstone, R.	1467	do 10	Varicocele	X	do
Huot, T. R.	1501	.....	Diseased ears	X	Invalided by Kennedy, at Macleod.
Patrick, J.'S.	1576	June 7	Phthisis	X	Battleford.
Unwin, R. S.	1019	do 7	Varix	X	Regina.
Green, H.	1245	Aug. 3	Asthma .....	.....	do
Fredericks, F.	1241	do 13	Chronic malingering .....	.....	Calgary.
Egan, John.	1496	do 13	Chronic bronchitis	X	do
Carrick, R.	1162	Sept. 13	Chronic syphilis.	X	do
Phillips, A. O.	720	Oct. 14	Hernia .....	.....	Macleod.
Robinson, J.	1591	do 16	No disease ; should never have been accepted.	X	Battleford.
Pocock, H. R. A.	1107	Nov. 10	Frozen feet .....	.....	Prince Albert.
Sunderland, W.	836	do 10	Albuminuria .....	.....	Calgary.
Woodhouse, S.	1057	do 6	Old injury and deformity.	X	Macleod.
Catterall, C.	1732	do 6	Rheumatism	X	do
Mowatt, G.	1627	do 6	Injury to hand .....	.....	do
		1885.			
Jenkins, W.	1645	Dec. 8	Old injury of spine ; crushed between two railway cars	X	Battleford ; re-examined.
Earle, K. R.	1643	do 8	Chronic pleuritis with suppuration	X	Regina ; a new recruit.
Broderick, T.	1212	do 8	In my opinion a malingeringer .....	.....	Regina ; not re-examined ; invalided by Asst.-Surgeon Baldwin.
Gotter, W. E.	1673	Jan. 22	Phthisis	X	Invalided by Dr. Baldwin.
Price, J. W.	1725	do 16	Old wound of hand ; disabled.	X	do
Adams, D.	1198	Dec. —	Chronic syphilis.	X	Came up with acute disease.
Spencer, J. S.	1724	Jan. 28	Rheumatic heart.	X	Came up with it.
		1885.			
Wharton, F.	1327	Dec. 8	Rheumatism .....	.....	Regina.

A. JUKES, M.B.,
Senior Surgeon.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON KENNEDY.

MACLEOD, 1st December, 1886.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to present herewith the annual medical report for this post for 1886.

A general survey of the appendix conveys the impression that there has been rather more than the average amount of sickness during the past year, an impression which on close examination proves to be well founded. Regarding the nature and causes of this excess of ill-health, I will have some remarks to make after I have briefly reviewed the monthly sick reports.

For the sake of convenience the medical year is reckoned from the 30th of November. Commencing then with the month of December, it is found that there were 8 cases of fever, one of which was convalescent from November, and therefore shown on the report for 1885. The fever cases were not of a serious type and were easily checked by appropriate treatment. Excepting one case of erysipelas, there is nothing else worthy of note in the record of the month, the other diseases being for the most part those incidental to the season.

In January, besides eleven cases of fever of the same class as that of December, there are four cases of scarlet fever on the report. This fever was undoubtedly imported from the east by "H" Division which arrived here in December. All of these cases, together with one which appeared in February, were "H" Division men, and all recovered in due time. The advantage of a good hospital was at this time thoroughly realized, for with six other patients in hospital, I was able to so well isolate the scarlet fever patients, as to prevent the disease from spreading not only in the barracks, but among the other patients in the hospital itself.

February and March present nothing of interest; save five cases of fever and the practical termination of the scarlet fever. I might perhaps mention a very severe case of concussion of the brain—Corp. Young—the result of a fall from a horse.

During April, May, June, July and August, the health of the post was very fair, there being nothing of interest; save one severe case of fever, which lasted during July and August.

In September, however, the arrival of "D" Division from Battleford marked the re-appearance of a fever, which has kept our hands busily employed up to the moment of writing. Four cases were taken into hospital immediately on the arrival of the division. Of these three had been ill for four days on the march, and one for twelve. The latter, Constable Collins, was so debilitated that his vital powers were unequal to the task of rallying, and despite the most careful nursing and the generous administration of stimulants, he continued to sink until his death on the 2nd of October. I have already furnished you with a more detailed report of his case.

The fever which appeared on the arrival of "D" Division was not confined to that division, for out of a total of twelve cases occurring in September, October and November, seven were belonging to "D" and five to "H" Division. There are now in hospital seven cases, six being convalescent, and the remaining one almost so.

Consulting the appendix again, it is found that there are recorded in all thirty-eight cases of fever. Of these thirty-eight, one was convalescent from last year, twenty-four were of a mild type, and thirteen severe. Of the latter one died.

Now, regarding this fever, of which so much has been written and said, I have had eight years' experience of it in different parts of the Territories, and I think I may safely claim the right, probably for the last time, to be heard on the subject. I do not propose to put forward opinions, but simply to state a few facts, and to make a suggestion which, impressed as I am with its importance, I most earnestly trust will be acted upon.

The facts are briefly these: Throughout the whole country, from Regina on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the international boundary line to the Saskatchewan (and beyond it, for aught I know) there is prevalent a fever which annually causes a large amount of sickness among the men of our Force. Leaving out of the question typhoid fever, which has a definite cause to which it can be generally traced, I believe that the main features of this fever are common to all cases. Medical men stationed throughout the Territories, however, entertain different opinions regarding its nature, cause, symptoms and treatment. Believing, as I do, that the essential features of the fever are the same in all parts, varied only by locality and environment, I am convinced that it is possible, not only to reconcile varying opinions and to give each practitioner a reason for the faith that is in him, but in doing so to afford a material assistance to the future successful treatment of the disease.

Collective investigation offers this solution. Let the senior surgeon be authorized to instruct assistant surgeons to make and keep an accurate record of each case, such record to be accompanied by a properly kept temperature chart. Let every symptom be noted with the utmost care and the treatment given in detail—in short, let the history of every case be complete from its inception to its termination. Let these records be forwarded to the senior surgeon at the expiration of the year, and, if properly classified and worked up, it ought to be possible to found, upon the materials so obtained, a treatise which would prove not only of infinite service to the medical corps of the Force, but a valuable addition to medical science.

My impression of the importance of this suggestion (which alone has induced me to venture to make it) may not be shared by others, but I sincerely trust it will be carried out, as I am satisfied it will redound to the welfare of the Force.

Returning now to the appendix, the next item which attracts attention is that of rheumatism, of which there are forty-one cases. This is a large number, but there were only two cases of any severity, the others being sub-acute and chronic. One was sent to Regina for further examination by the senior surgeon. Besides this case, four others with different diseases were sent to Regina for the same purpose and two were invalided direct.

The average daily number of patients in hospital and off duty during this year was eight, being a percentage of about five. The daily sick report averaged thirteen which is a little over eight per cent. This includes all cases of "light duty" and "medicine and duty."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. KENNEDY,
Assistant Surgeon.

To the Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
GENERAL Sick Report for the Year 1885-86.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>General Diseases.</i>				
Fever.....	38	627	16½	1 died; 5 convalescing in hospital; 2 in hospital; 30 returned to duty.
Scarlet fever.....	5	209	40	
Rheumatism.....	41	401	10	
Furuncular Dis.....	20	95	5	
Erysipelas.....	5	23	5½	
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration.</i>				
Cold.....	107	272	2½	
Tonsilitis.....	4	6	1½	
Pain in chest.....	2	2	2	
Varicose Veins.....	2	2	2	
Pleurisy.....	2	10	5	
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Digestion.</i>				
Diarrhœa.....	48	72	2	
Constipation.....	4	29	7	
Biliousness.....	23	51	2	
Hæmorrhoids.....	13	142	11	
Dyspepsia.....	3	3	3	
Colic.....	3	6	2	
Sore throat.....	1	10	10	
Gastritis.....	1	5	5	
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>				
Headache.....	3	10	3	
Earache.....	3	7	2	
Toothache.....	19	30	1½	
Neuralgia.....	10	11	1	
Pain in back.....	6	18	3	
Concussion of brain.....	1	41	41	Special report.
Vertigo.....	1			
<i>Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.</i>				
Bubo, sympathetic.....	9	224	23	
Irritability of bladder.....	3	68	28	
<i>Surgery and Minor Surgery.</i>				
Sprain.....	49	373	7½	2 sent to Regina.
Chafe.....	10	56	5	
Bruise.....	2	4	2	
Incised wound.....	9	102	11	
Bite.....	5	36	7	
Contusion.....	34	237	7	Invalided.
Frost bite.....	2	6	2	
Whitlow.....	4	60	5	
Otorrhœa.....	1	41	41	
Burns.....	1	6	6	
Minor ailments.....	11	13	1	Sent to Regina.
Traumatic injury of urithæa.....	1	14	14	
Hernia.....	1	20	20	

FORT McLEOD, 30th November, 1886.

G. A. KENNEDY,
Surgeon.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON MILLER.

MUSKOWPETUNG, 16th, December, 1886.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions I have the honor to transmit the following annual report:—

At Prince Albert during the winter there were very few cases of sickness amongst the men, two of these were typho-malarial (mountain fever) and made good recoveries.

On the 11th April I left Prince Albert for Fort Macleod, reaching that post on the afternoon of the 21st.

My instructions from you were to report from there on the 22nd.

After having had medical charge of Fort Macleod for a month, I left that post for Battleford, as instructed, on the 22nd of May, arriving at the latter place on the 28th of May.

There were not many cases of sickness at Fort Macleod during the time I was stationed there. Only one case of mountain fever (malarial typhoid) was treated by me during that time, and the patient who made a good recovery was an outsider.

During the summer months the heat was very intense and drought prevailed; swamps were dried up and typho-malaria (mountain fever) was developed in the neighborhood early in July.

The officers and men in the barracks suffered from it. The town furnished a number of cases, and residents on the reserves were affected by it.

Superintendent MacDonnell was the only officer who escaped altogether. Three of the men died from it, Constables Rummerfield, Sturge and Mason. Constable A. E. Cowan was drowned in Battle River. Sanitary precautions were carefully observed and every means used to promote the comfort and well-being of those who were ill.

Quinine, medical comforts, stimulants, beef tea and milk were judiciously administered.

Leave having been granted me, I left the Battleford post at the end of September, in care of Dr. Baldwin, to whom the medical charge was transferred.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT MILLER, *M.D.C.M.*

To the Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON BALDWIN.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1886.

On my joining the Force in November, 1885, I was stationed at Regina, where I performed the duties of post surgeon until 25th August, 1886, with the exception of a few days in July, when I was attached to "F" Division, under Superintendent Perry, during their stay at Regina and Long Lake, the principal medical officer relieving me of my duties as post surgeon while I was attached to that division.

In December, 1885, there were two cases of infectious disease—scarlet fever, which occurred among the recruits brought from the East by Inspector Howe. The patients were carefully isolated and made a quick recovery, no more cases occurring.

During the winter and early spring the daily sick reports contained no very serious cases, and, when the unavoidably crowded condition of the barrack rooms during that period is taken into consideration, it can be fairly stated that the health of the men was remarkably good.

On the arrival of "F" Division at Regina, owing to a number of the men suffering from diarrhoea brought on partially by the water along the line of march from Prince Albert, from which post they came, it was deemed advisable to send the division to Long Lake for a few days. I accompanied Superintendent Perry as medical officer, and I am happy to state that we returned to Regina without a single case of illness among us.

On my return from Long Lake I again took medical charge of the headquarter post, under the principal medical officer who had relieved me during my absence, where I remained until 25th August, when I was relieved from duty and ordered to Fort Macleod on the 27th.

On my arrival at Macleod I was attached to "C" Division, in order to accompany them to Red Deer Crossing on their way to Battleford. We left Macleod on the 2nd of September, and, on arriving at the Red Deer, it was found advisable that I should continue in medical charge until the arrival of the division at Battleford.

During the journey from Macleod to Battleford, the men enjoyed excellent health, with the exception of three cases; but those, I am glad to say, made a very good recovery.

On arrival at Battleford I was ordered to await the arrival of the Commissioner, who was expected there, and on his coming I was placed in medical charge of this post, Surgeon Miller having applied for sick leave, which was granted.

On my assuming charge, 26th September, there were eighteen patients in hospital suffering from typho-malarial fever, and convalescing from that disease an epidemic of which had appeared in this district during the summer, as the cool autumn weather set in, however, the disease abated both in the post and in the surrounding country; and although I am sorry to say we had three deaths among the men from this cause during the months of August and September, at present there is not a single case among the men under my charge, and only one altogether in Battleford.

I may state in this connection that the outbreak of typho-malarial fever is to be accounted for to a great extent by the extremely dry season and the low sandy nature of the soil in and about Battleford.

At the present time the health of the men at this post is all that can be desired,

notwithstanding the fact that "C" Division has only just moved into barracks, having been under canvas since their arrival here until the 22nd inst., when the new barrack room was turned over to the Force.

The new hospital has been occupied since the 4th of October, and is a light commodious building, consisting of two large wards, surgery and staff sergeant's room and kitchen. It will when completely finished and furnished be equal to any hospital in the Force.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. Y. BALDWIN, M.D.C.M.,
Assistant Surgeon, N. W. M. P.

To the Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON ROLPH.

REGINA, 13th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the annual sick report for the year ending 30th November, 1886. Having assumed medical charge of this post on the 17th of September last, I can only hold myself responsible for the portion of it subsequent to that date. The previous portion is taken from the various books and returns at my disposal, and is, I believe, substantially correct.

At the commencement of last year I was in medical charge at Battleford. It is unnecessary for me to speak fully of the sanitary condition of that post, as it has since been visited for that purpose by the principal medical officer. I can only say that I abstained from reporting very strongly, except in relation to one of the rooms, because I knew that it was a military necessity that a large force should be kept in that part of the country during the winter. I was also informed that new barracks were to be erected as soon as the frost was out of the ground, and I saw large quantities of lumber hauled into the post for that purpose during the winter. The sick list was very large during the winter months, which was partly due to the unfavorable sanitary condition, and partly to my allowing myself, owing to want of experience in military medicine, to be imposed upon by a number of malingerers.

During the first week in June I was removed to Maple Creek. There were only a small number of men in the post, and no cases of serious illness. We had, however, a fracture of the fibular, and internal malleolus, brought in from one of the outposts, which made a good recovery, and a very severe case of gunshot fracture of the upper third of the femur, which, when I left Maple Creek in August last, was progressing favorably, and with no more shortening than was to be expected in so serious an injury. On the 20th of August I received orders to proceed at once to Battleford, where I arrived about noon on the 25th. I found twenty-four cases of fever in the hospital and barrack rooms. Some of these were comparatively slight or nearly convalescent, but others, notably Constable Sturge and Staff-Sergt. Mercer, very severe, and of a decidedly typhoid type. Constable Sturge continued to sink, and died about 5 a.m. on the 29th. Assistant Surgeon Miller was convalescent when I arrived, and was able to resume duty on the morning of the 30th.

I left Battleford at 8 a.m. on the 1st September, in medical charge of "D" Division. After consultation with Assistant Surgeon Miller, I decided to leave eight men of this Division behind, as unfit for the journey over the prairie. After we had been out some days, symptoms of fever showed themselves in Constable Collins. The disease was undoubtedly contracted while at Battleford, but as I have already explained in a special report on the case, did not show itself sooner—the period of incubation covering the intermediate time. He received every attention that was possible on the prairie, but the fatigue and exposure of the journey were of course injurious, though not more so, in my opinion, than the surroundings in Battleford would have been. On our arrival in Macleod the fever assumed a decidedly typhoid form, and he has since died. The day after reaching Macleod, I was ordered to report at headquarters, and reached here on the night of the 16th September, assuming medical charge the next morning. Since then there has been nothing of any medical interest to report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. WIDMER ROLPH, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

To the COMMISSIONER,
North-West Mounted Police.
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year 1886.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Albuminuria	1	29	29	
Angina Pectoris	1	93	93	
Asthma	1	128	128	Invalided.
Biliousness	14	56	4	
Bronchitis	19	122	6 $\frac{8}{5}$	One invalided.
Catarrh	10	22	2 $\frac{1}{5}$	do
Chills	9	28	3 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Cold	70	103	1 $\frac{3}{6}$	
Colic	11	15	1 $\frac{4}{1}$	
Conjunctivitis	20	88	4 $\frac{4}{5}$	
Constipation	49	56	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cramps	1	1	1	
Deafness	2	8	4	
Debility	34	158	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Three invalided ; one case brought over
Delirium tremens (incipient)	1	6	6	from last year.
Diabetes	1	25	25	
Diarrhoea	93	123	1 $\frac{0}{5}$	
Dyspepsia	34	122	3 $\frac{0}{7}$	One invalided.
Endocarditis	2	14	7	
Epistaxis	1	3	3	
Fevers (malarial)	11	78	7 $\frac{1}{1}$	Two cases sent from Battleford ; one
Hysteria	1	2	2	case brought over from last year.
Lumbago	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Meningitis	1	17	17	
Megrim	34	68	2	
Nephritis	1	25	25	
Neuralgia	44	68	1 $\frac{6}{1}$	
Palpitation of heart	1	10	10	
Pericarditis	1	70	70	Returned to duty.
Pharyngitis	25	38	1 $\frac{3}{5}$	
Phthisis	2	103	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Both invalided ; one brought over from
Pleurisy	4	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	last year.
Pleuritic adhesions (old)	1	4	4	Invalided.
Rheumatism	58	484	8 $\frac{0}{9}$	Two invalided ; three cases brought over
Sciatica	3	36	12	from last year.
Scarlatina	3	97	32 $\frac{1}{3}$	Two cases brought over from last year.
Skin, minor diseases of	14	23	1 $\frac{2}{4}$	
Tonsillitis	32	110	3 $\frac{7}{1}$	
Typhlitis	1	35	35	
Ulcerated mouth	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Under observation	2	64	32	
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abscess	9	46	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	One still under treatment ; one case
Bubo (sympathetic)	5	52	10 $\frac{4}{5}$	brought over from last year.
Burn	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	One still under treatment.
Carbuncle	1	13	13	
Chafe	35	97	2 $\frac{7}{5}$	
Concussion of brain	1	39	39	
Contusions and slight wounds. ...	108	323	2 $\frac{0}{108}$	One still under treatment ; one case
Enlarged gland	1	1	1	brought over from last year.
Epididymitis	2	84	42	
Fracture, tibia and fibula	2	167	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Compound comminuted ; 1 case from
do fibula and dislocation				Moose Jaw Hospital ; 1 case from
of ankle	1	38	38	Brought over from last year.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year 1886—*Continued.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical Cases—Concluded.</i>				
Fracture, external malleolus	1	76	76	One still under treatment.
do metacarpal bone	1	28	28	
do rib.....	1	20	20	
do clavicle.....	2	56	28	
do radius	1	42	42	
do left malar	1	9	9	Sent down from " A " Division.
do fibula and external malleolus	1	20	20	
Finger, amputation of	1	28	28	
Frost bite	12	97	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Furunculus.....	13	63	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Hæmorrhoids.....	9	25	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Both invalided. One invalided.
Hernia, inguinal	2	24	12	
Injury to hand (severe)	2	116	58	
Irritable bladder.....	2	10	5	
Orchitis.....	4	26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Otitis	2	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Paralysis of bladder.....	1	7	7	Invalided; brought over from last year.
Sprain	51	159	3 $\frac{2}{7}$	One invalided.
Stricture	1	11	11	
Synovitis	2	208	104	
Teeth extracted	11	11	1	
Testicle misplaced	1	13	13	
Tumours	2	33	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Four invalided. One case brought over from last year. Invalided.
Vaccination	1	1	1	
Varix	6	103	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wound (gun-shot)	2	72	36	
do (old)	1	17	17	

Daily average of men in barracks during the year, 186.

do do at morning sick parade during the year, 16.
do do under treatment in hospital during the year, 6.
do do under treatment in barracks during the year, 6.
do do returned to duty during the year, 4.

J. WIDMER ROLPH,
Assistant Surgeon.

REGINA, December 1, 1886.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JR. ASSISTANT SURGEON AYLEN.

Fort SASKATCHEWAN, 14th, December 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with the report of the Fort Saskatchewan Hospital for the eleven months ending the 30th of November, 1886.

I am sorry not to be at liberty to make a complete annual report, for there has been no record of the diseases treated previous to the 1st of January, 1886; consequently, I cannot make a full report.

On my arrival here last August I found a very slim stock of drugs, and an uninhabitable hospital building. Since then I have received two lots of drugs which I think will be sufficient for the winter. The building then used as an hospital was an old settler's dwelling which he had abandoned, about half a mile from barracks. As there was a very good vacant dwelling about a quarter of a mile away, which could be had for a small sum, I represented the matter to the commanding officer, and he kindly procured the use of said building for the hospital, and it makes a very comfortable one.

It became my duty last October to recommend Regimental No. 1475 constable Thomas to be invalided; he was ruptured last June while riding, and was, I believe, treated by Dr. Munro, but to no avail. I believe him to be unfit for duty, and I would not take the responsibility of returning him to full duty, as I am of opinion it would ruin the man forever.

In accordance with your instructions last November I furnished you with a requisition of drugs required for this division for 1887. I hope all these drugs will be forwarded, as I only ordered what is absolutely necessary.

The men of this Division deserve great praise for the good, moral character they enjoy at present.

The sanitary condition of the barracks is very good indeed.

I enclose you an appendix containing the diseases treated during the eleven months ending the 30th November, showing the number of cases, and the average duration of each disease; a return of medicines showing the amount received, expended, and now in stock, from the 1st of June, 1886; to the 30th of November, 1886; and a return of hospital comforts showing the amount received, expended, and now on hand, from the 1st of June, 1886, to the 30th of November, 1886.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M.D.C.M.,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina, N.W.T.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISEASES treated in the Fort Saskatchewan Hospital during the eleven months ending the 30th November, 1886.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
GENERAL DISEASES.			
		Days.	
<i>Infectious.</i>			
Ague	2	5	
Morbili	1	10	
Remittent Fever.....	1	5	
<i>Constitutional.</i>			
Rheumatism.....	23	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	
General debility.....	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
LOCAL DISEASES.			
<i>Nervous System.</i>			
Neuralgia	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lumbago.....	2	6	
Insanity.....	3		Civilians.
Sciatica.....	1	33	
Odontology.....	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Respiratory System</i>			
Asthma.....	1	2	Still under treatment.
Sore throat.....	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cough and cold.....	43	2	
Nasal catarrh.....	3	18	Two improved.
Tonsillitis, acute.....	1	16	
Bronchitis, acute.....	1	2	
Influenza.....	4	9	
<i>Digestive System.</i>			
Peritonitis.....	1	1	Still under treatment.
Inflammation of bowels.....	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Diarrhoea.....	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Indigestion.....	11	1	
Constipation.....	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bilious.....	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Cutaneous System.</i>			
Acne.....	1	1	
Tinea circinata.....	1	3	
Hydro-adenitis.....	1	2	
Chafed hands.....	1	1	
<i>Genito Urinary System.</i>			
Orchitis.....	1	37	
Varicocele.....	1	3	

DISEASES treated in the Fort Saskatchewan Hospital, &c.—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
SURGERY.			
Minor surgery	48	10	
Hernia	2	24½	One invalided, and the other sent to Regina to be Sent to Regina.
Injury to back.	1	152	
Dislocated ankle	1	67	Same patient with second attack.
Synovitis.....	2	23½	
Coles's fracture.	1	55	
Frost bites	1	14	
Sinus	1	14	
Sprained shoulder.....	1	12	
SPECIAL SERVICE.			
Conjunctivitis.....	4	9	Still under treatment.
Otitis media.....	1	1	

P. AYLEN, M.D., C.M.,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON HENDERSON.

CALGARY, 6th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the year 1886.

It is gratifying to have to report that the epidemic of scarlet fever which prevailed in the early part of the year has passed over without any fatalities, and that the efforts then used for its suppression were highly successful.

One death occurred at this post during the year, that of Constable Limn, who died of chronic Bright's disease, after a protracted illness.

The list of accidents is fortunately slight, and those reported were of a comparatively trivial character.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW HENDERSON, M.D.,
Surgeon in Charge, "E" Division.

AUGUSTUS JUKES, Esq., M.D.,
Senior Surgeon N.-W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for Year ending 30th November, 1886.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasion	3	3	1	Cured.
Adenitis	1	2	2	do
Albuminuria	1	94	94	Sent to Regina for treatment.
Balanitis	4	14	3½	3 cured ; 1 under treatment in hospital.
Biliousness	10	14	1½	Cured.
Boils	7	22	3½	do
Bright's disease	1	174	174	Days in all ; died 25th February.
Bronchitis	1	3	3	Cured.
Bubo (sympathetic) ..	5	139	27½	do
Burn	3	11	3½	2 cured ; 1 under treatment.
Catarrh nasal	1	1	1	Cured.
Carious teeth	3	4	1½	do
Colic intestinal	1	1	1	do
Cold	38	59	1½	do
Chills	1	3	3	do
Conjunctivitis	2	3	1½	do
Constipation	19	27	1½	do
Consumption	2	84	42	Sent to Regina for invaliding.
Contusion	31	116	3½	Cured.
Corns	1	1	1	do
Cough	7	26	3½	6 cured ; 1 transferred to Regina under treatment.
Cut finger	1	11	11	Cured.
Deafness	1	1	1	Relieved.
Debility	2	4	2	Cured.
Diarrhoea	27	34	1½	do
Eczema	2	7	3½	do
Epididymitis	2	28	14	do
Enlarged glands	2	19	9½	1 cured ; 1 transferred to Regina under treatment.
Earache	2	2	1	Cured.
Erysipelas	1	6	6	do
Fever	6	65	10½	do
do intermittent	1	2	2	do
do scarlet	9	191	21½	do
do urethral	1	10	10	In hospital.
Fracture of fibula	1	32	32	Cured.
Frost bite	1	7	7	do
Granulated eye lid	1	1	1	do
Gunsbot injury	1	31	31	do
Gastritis	1	6	6	do
Gleet, old	1	2	2	do
Heart disease	1	52	52	Went to Edmonton under treatment.
Hernia	1	94	94	Sent to Regina for invaliding.
Headache	2	2	1	Relieved.
Indigestion	11	22	2	Cured.
Irritation of bladder	2	2	1	do
Inflammation of lungs	1	14	14	do
Jaundice	1	7	7	do
Kick from horse	1	3	3	Cured.
Lumbago	1	1	1	do
Muscular pains	5	7	1½	do
Neuralgia	9	30	3½	do
Piles	4	17	4½	do
Phimosis	1	3	3	do
Psoriasis	1	1	1	do
Prurigo	1	1	1	do
Palpitation of heart	1	8	8	Transferred to Battleford ; under treatment.
Pleurodynia	2	6	3	Cured.
Rheumatism	5	16	3½	do

ANNUAL Sick Report for Year ending 30th November, 1886—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Riding sores.....	4	25	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Rupture of frœnum.....	1	4	4	do
Sciatica.....	3	34	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 cured, 1 sent to Regina for invaliding.
Seminal emissions.....	1	1	1	Cured,
Sore foot.....	2	4	2	do
Sore hand.....	5	10	2	do
Sore gums.....	2	2	1	do
Sore lips (bugler).....	3	9	2	do
Sore throat.....	36	145	4	do
Sprain.....	20	97	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁷ / ₁₀	do
Strain.....	13	52	4	do
Sty on eyelid.....	1	3	3	do
Synovitis.....	6	82	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Tape worm.....	1	14	14	do
Tumour of scalp.....	1	1	1	Treatment and duty.
do on chin.....	1	2	1	Reduced in size; left post.
Toothache.....	12	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cured.
Tinea sycosia.....	1	18	18	Under treatment.
Tinea circinatus.....	3	3	1	Cured.
Ulcerated mouth.....	1	2	2	do
Varicose veins.....	2	12	6	Relieved.
Varicocell.....	3	9	3	do
Vertigo.....	1	1	1	Cured.
Whitlow.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Wound, flesh.....	1	16	16	do
do in knee punct.....	1	1	1	do
do in foot do.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
do in hand.....	5	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
do in thigh.....	1	6	6	do
do in wrist.....	1	4	4	do
do in scalp.....	1	9	9	do

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Surgeon.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1886.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON BAIN.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1886.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions I have the honor to present you with the following report for 1886:—

During the past year the general health of the men at this post has been good. There have been no deaths, and comparatively little serious illness.

Only one man has been invalided during the year, being unfit for service, owing to a frozen foot.

In the early months of the year several cases of malarial or typho-malarial fever are reported. As these occurred before I had medical charge of the post, I know nothing of the causes. In September last, on the return of a detachment of men from duty at Battleford, I found three of the men suffering from typho-malarial fever. Under treatment these cases all recovered.

The supply of medicine at the post has been ample, but the supply of surgical instruments and appliances is very limited, and should, as soon as possible, be increased.

The building used for hospital purposes is far from adequate, but has been made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

From the beginning of April until October, I saw all serious cases of illness among the men, and since then I have been in regular attendance.

The subjoined statement of cases treated here is compiled from the monthly sick reports, but owing to the absence of a qualified surgeon during the greater part of the year, the nomenclature of the diseases has been very imperfectly observed, consequently I cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement. From my own knowledge, I am of opinion that the statement very much exaggerates the seriousness of the illness here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Surgeon.

To Commissioner HERCHMER,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

Forwarded,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Superintendent, Commanding "F" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report from 30th Nov., 1885, to 30th Nov., 1886.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Fracture.....	1	82	82	Fracture of radius.
Amputation of toes.....	1	89	89	From frost bites.
Dislocation.....	1	22	22	
Rheumatism, acute.....	1	12	12	
Rheumatism, muscular.....	30	77	2	
Constipation.....	21	23	1	
Coughs and colds.....	68	112	2	
Contusions.....	13	30	2	
Abrasions.....	3	7	2	
Sprains.....	6	14	2	
Neuralgia.....	10	21	2	
Incised wounds.....	6	23	4	
Biliousness.....	7	7	1	
Diarrhoea.....	36	41	1	
Colic.....	12	21	2	
Pharyngitis.....	13	73	6	
Pleurodynia.....	7	21	3	
Debility.....	8	34	4	
Acne.....	5	6	1	
Nephritis.....	3	5	2	
Onychia.....	2	13	6	
Furunculosis.....	3	5	2	
Epididymitis.....	3	4	1	
Indigestion.....	4	16	4	
Scabies.....	2	9	5	
Eczema.....	2	2	1	
Prurigo.....	1	1	1	
Anthrax.....	1	1	1	
Hives.....	2	2	1	
Frostbite.....	3	3	1	
Tonsillitis.....	2	3	1	
Sciatica.....	2	3	1	
Typho-malarial fever.....	6	102	17	
Intermittent fever.....	1	30	30	
Malaria.....	4	50	12	
Tumour.....	1	2	2	
Hæmorrhoids.....	5	8	1	
Conjunctivitis.....	3	8	3	
Cephalalgia.....	4	5	1	
Coceyalgia.....	1	8	8	
Gastralgia.....	1	3	3	
Odontalgia.....	3	3	1	
Otalgia.....	2	13	6	
Urethralgia.....	1	1	1	
Lumbago.....	2	8	4	
Morbus cordis.....	2	4	2	
Hernia.....	1	7	7	
Extraction, dentis.....	1	1	1	
Enlarged tonsils.....	1	1	1	
Bubo (sympathetic).....	2	50	25	
Scald.....	1	1	1	
Pleuro pneumonia.....	1	77	77	
Ulcers on leg.....	2	2	1	
Varicocele.....	1	2	2	

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Surgeon.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, 22nd December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with the following sick report for the year 1886 :—

The health of the men stationed at Lethbridge has, with some exceptions, been excellent. One death is recorded, due to typhoid fever, which was in all probability contracted in Battleford.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. MEWBURN, M.D.

The Commissioner, N.W.M.P.,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year ending 1886.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Injury to hand.....	1	92	92	Returned to duty.
Scarlet fever	2	80	40	do
Bubo	5	153	31	do
Rheumatism.....	3	75	25	do
Crushed finger.....	1	7	7	do
Kick from horse	2	22	11	do
Sprained ankle	2	12	6	do
Cold	3	6	2	do
Injury to arm.....	1	10	1	do
Biliousness	1	2	2	do
Chafe	2	6	3	do
Otalgia	1	3	3	do
Intermittent fever.....	1	6	6	do
Fracture	2	82	41	do
Typhoid fever	2	36	18	1 case died; 1 case sent to Macleod
Chancreoid.....	1	15	15	Returned to duty.
Sore ear.....	1	4	4	do
Conjunctivitis.....	3	3	1	do
Neuralgia.....	1	1	1	do
Contusion.....	2	7	3	do
Debility.....	5	7	1½	do
Diarrhœa.....	5	9	2	do
Lumbago.....	4	6	1½	do
Coryza.....	2	2	1	do
Bronchitis.....	3	3	1	do
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	do
Wounded foot	1	1	1	do
Stricture.....	1	9	9	Under treatment.
Injured spine.....	1	45	45	Sent to Fort Macleod.

W. H. MEWBURN, M.D.

LETHBRIDGE, 31st December, 1886.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL STEWARD HOLME.

MAPLE CREEK, 4th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to herewith enclose the annual sick report of "A" Division, for the past year, and I am pleased to state that the health of the troop during this time has been exceptionally good.

On the 1st of the present month the hospital was clear, and not a single man appeared on the sick list; this favorable state of affairs is in part attributable to the healthy occupation in which the majority of the men have been engaged during the summer, viz, detachment patrol duty on the frontier, where they get plenty of fresh and pure water, the latter article being a badly-needed requisite at this Post—in fact, it is the only objection to the locality, which is well situated on a fine dry elevation, and the sanitary surrounding is all that could be desired.

The water in both of the barrack wells is decidedly impregnated with alkali and other highly corrosive mineral deposits, the nature of which is rapidly destructive to all metal utensils with which it comes in contact; it uses up all stove furniture in a few weeks' time, and even decomposes wood; it is also a constant cause of diarrhœa among the men, as you will see by reference to the large percentage of cases on the sick report with that complaint; in fact it is so bad, that a diarrhœa mixture is as necessary to a recruit as any part of his kit—he is not complete or safe without it.

On the eastern side of the creek the water is good at a depth of 16 or 20 feet, but on the west side it is alkali at any depth yet sunk.

It is a notable fact that not a single case of mountain fever has occurred among the men of the troop, while it has prevailed as an epidemic in the village all summer, and that only two miles distant. I have attended over forty cases this past season, and all within a radius of less than half a mile. This fact speaks well for the sanitary condition of the barracks and the soil on which they are built.

At the commencement of the year an epidemic of scarlet fever visited this district. Some twenty odd cases came under my observation, outside of the troop, one man only of the Division being unfortunate enough to contract it. The case was isolated and quarantined in hospital and the spread of the disease thereby prevented.

The only casualties of a serious nature which occurred during the year were those which happened to Sergeant Paterson and Sergeant Smart; the former sustained a gun shot fracture of the thigh and the latter a Potts' fracture of the leg. Both occurred on horseback and were purely accidental. Both cases recovered remarkably well, and in a short space of time, considering the grave nature of the injuries and the intensely hot weather. This is an indication that the atmosphere of this country is conducive to the rapid healing of wounds.

While speaking of these matters, I would beg to direct your attention again to the unworthy condition of the hospital and its inadequacy to withstand the severity of the high winds which prevail here. It is an excellent summer retreat for a patient, but is positively dangerous, in critical cases of illness, in the winter season.

I would also suggest that in view of the increased number of men stationed at Medicine Hat, it will become a necessity to provide a small hospital at that Post for the reception of the sick, as the majority of the cases I have had in the hospital here have been those sent down from Medicine Hat Post, either on account of neglected treatment or none at all. There is more than sufficient furniture, in the way of beds

and mattresses, here to equip the same. The building here has barely ground floor sufficient to set up four (4) beds, and the height of the walls of the ward will not permit of the cubic measurement of air allowance prescribed and necessary for the health and comfort of each individual patient.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. HOLME,
Hospital Steward.

Forwarded,
J. H. McILLREE,
Superintendent.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year ending 1886.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Asthma	1	56	56	Returned to headquarters, Regina.
Rheumatism	8	80	10	2 do and 6 returned to duty.
Orchitis	1	7	7	do
Sprains	6	42	7	do
Pleuralgia	7	8	1 $\frac{1}{7}$	Medicine and duty.
Pharyngitis	9	14	1 $\frac{5}{9}$	do
Tonsillitis	8	37	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	Returned to duty.
Cephalalgia	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	Medicine and duty.
Neuralgia	5	7	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	do
Scarlatina, mal.	1	30	30	Returned to duty.
Boils	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Otitis	1	9	9	Returned to duty.
Palpitation	1	13	13	do
Myalgia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Epilepsy	1	2	2	Returned to Regina.
Conjunctivitis	3	11	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	do duty.
Diarrhoea	33	38	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Medicine and duty.
Bronchitis	4	8	2	do
Felon	1	11	11	Returned to duty.
Colds	16	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Medicine and duty.
Carbuncle	2	16	8	Returned to duty.
Bruises	9	28	2 $\frac{8}{9}$	do
Sciatica	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Debility	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Colic	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Constipation	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Weak eyes	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Biliousness	3	3	1	Medicine and duty.
Syncope	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Moultitis	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Fracture	2	182	91	Returned to duty.
Wounds	2	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Catarrh	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Odontalgia	1	1	1	do
Chafes	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Dysentery	1	2	2	do
Intermittent fever	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Onychia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Erythema, nod	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Dislocation	1	26	26	do
Gastritis	1	2	2	do
Cystitis	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Anthrax	1	3	3	do

J. C. HOLME,
Hospital Surgeon.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1886

APPENDIX Y.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "B" Division as sent in by Sergeant Hazelton, Wood Mountain.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Acidity.....	5	10	2	
Apositia	1	3	3	
Asphyxia.....	1	1	1	
Bilious colic.....	6	71	11 $\frac{5}{6}$	
Biliousness.....	27	46	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Blistered heels.....	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bronchitis.....	3	15	5	
Bronchocele.....	1	5	5	
Burn.....	2	10	5	
Catarrh (coryza).....	1	3	3	
Catarrh (bronchial).....	1	6	6	
Catarrh (laryngeal).....	1	6	6	
Cephalalgia.....	5	7	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Chapped skin.....	13	37	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Chills.....	8	8	1	
Cold.....	10	19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Cold in chest.....	4	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Colic.....	13	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Constipation.....	60	83	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Contusion.....	19	70	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cornu.....	1	8	8	
Cramp.....	24	38	1 $\frac{7}{12}$	
Deafness (nervous).....	1	7	7	
Debility.....	14	123	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Dentagra.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Diarrhoea.....	22	26	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Dipsomania.....	1	4	4	
Dysentery.....	2	4	2	
Dyspepsia.....	13	35	2 $\frac{3}{13}$	
Earache.....	1	2	2	
Ennu.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Epilepsy.....	1	4	4	
Flatulence.....	1	1	1	
Frostbite.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Furuncle.....	2	10	5	
Gleet.....	1	12	12	
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	3	3	
Influenza.....	6	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Injury in chest.....	1	5	5	
Insomnia.....	4	4	1	
Lumbago.....	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Neuralgia.....	5	13	2 $\frac{3}{5}$	
Ophthalmia.....	1	3	3	
Pain in back.....	1	9	9	
Palpitation (chronic).....	1	51	51	
Pharyngitis.....	6	18	3	
Poisoned hand.....	1	9	9	
Psoriasis.....	1	24	24	
Rheumatism (articular).....	4	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Rheumatism (muscular).....	14	68	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Saddle chafe.....	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	

ANNUAL Sick Report for "B" Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Scrofulous swelling.	1	38	38	
Spasm	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Sprain	1	4	4	
Strain in back	3	25	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Sunburn	3	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
Tussis.....	21	103	$4\frac{1}{2}^{\frac{9}{1}}$	
Urodialysis	3	11	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Vertigo.....	4	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Vomiturition	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Wound in foot	2	10	5	
Wound in hand.....	2	6	3	

ROBERT HAZELTON,
Hospital Steward "B" Division.

REGINA, N.-W.T., 1st December, 1886.

RECAPITULATION of Cases disposed of in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1885, to 30th November, 1886.

Assault	50	Making an illicit still	2
Assault and battery	8	Allowing an illicit still	1
Wife beating	1	Selling intoxicants	74
Murder	1	Selling liquor to Indians	10
Arson	2	Bringing liquor into N.-W.T.	6
Malicious injury to property	2	Non-payment of wages	37
Forgery	8	Deserting employment	13
Felony	1	Trespass	2
Robbery	7	Violating game laws ..	1
Highway robbery	2	Violating license laws ..	12
Horse stealing	12	Setting fire to prairie	8
Embezzlement	4	Creating disturbance	18
Larceny	32	Unlawful detention of mail	3
Bringing stolen property into Canada	6	Keeping disorderly house	2
Having stolen property in possession	3	Attempt at suicide	1
Obtaining money under false pretences ..	4	Obstructing police	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences	3	Cattle stealing ..	1
Burglary	8	Threatening to kill	3
House breaking	2	Gambling	10
Misdemeanor	3	Using abusive language	5
Vagrancy	14	Shooting with intent	2
Insanity	9	Shooting at peace officer in discharge of duty	1
Receiving stolen property	5	Obtaining passes under false pretences ...	2
Drunk	49	Travelling on stolen pass	1
Drunk and disorderly	36	Miscellaneous	14
Having liquor in possession	94		
Having in possession an illicit still	5		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1885, to 30th November, 1886.

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1885.				1885.					
Dec. 9	Regina	Francis Labelle	Keeping disorderly house	Dec. 9	Fined \$5 and costs	Paid	No.	Medicine Hat	Insp. Norman and Thos. Tweed, J.P.'s.
do 9	do	J. Ferguson	Drunk and disorderly; 2nd offence.	do 9	3 months' hard labour.	.....	do	do	do
do 19	do	Chas. Ross	Having stolen property in his possession and trying to dispose of it.	1886. Jan. 20	.....	Released; insufficient evidence to convict	do	do	Lt.-Col McLeod, S.M.
do 21	do	Jim Wilson	Burglary	do 20	8 months' hard labour.	.....	do	do	do
do 22	do	Eli Adams and B. Thomas.	Complicity in above case	1885. Dec. 22	Case dismissed	No evidence	do	Maple Creek	Supt. McIlree, J.P.
do 26	Jane Adams	Wm. Adams	Using abusive language..	do 28	Released	Plaintiff did not appear.	do	Medicine Hat	Insp. F. Norman and Thos. Tweed, J.P.'s.
do 26	Regina	do	Drunk and disorderly..	do 28	Fined \$10 and costs	Insufficient evidence to convict.	No.	Medicine Hat	do
do 26	do	Jno. Montgomery	Selling liquor to Indians	do 29	Cautioned and released.	.....	do	Medicine Hat	do
do 26	do	Jas. Ford	Shooting at peace officers in the execution of their duty.	1886. Jan. 20	3 months' hard labour, Regina.	.....	do	do	Col. McLeod, S.M.
1886. Jan. 18	do	Chas. Diamon	Threatening to burn down a house and being drunk.	do 20	Cautioned and dismissed.	.....	do	do	do
Feb 1	do	Hy. Bertram	Embezzlement	April 8	2 years in Manitoba Penitentiary.	.....	do	do	do
do 9	do	Chas. Beaugils	Drunk and disorderly ...	Feb. 12	1 month's hard labour.	.....	do	do	Thos. Tweed and W. T. Finlay, J.P.'s.
do 12	do	Chas. Ross	Stealing from G. P. R. car at Dunmore.	April 8	3 years in Manitoba Penitentiary.	.....	do	do	Col McLeod, S.M.
do 19	do	Wm. Brooks	Drunk and disorderly ...	Feb. 20	Fined \$10 and costs	.....	do	do	Thos. Tweed and W. T. Finlay, J.P.'s.
Mar. 3	Jno. Nickolson..	Wm. Warden	Threatening to kill..	Mar. 3	Acquitted	Plaintiff to pay costs.	do	.....	do

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Pecuniary.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Mar. 3	Regina	Jno. Gobbett	Petty larceny	Mar. 4	Fined \$15 and costs or 2 months' hard labour; bound over to keep the peace for 6 mos., himself in bond of \$100 and 2 surties of \$50 each.	Fine paid	No.	Medicine Hat	Thos. Tweed and W. T. Finlay, J.P.'s.
do 5	do	Wm. Lanyon	Drunkenness	do 6	Fined \$5 and costs or 15 days' hard labour.	Fine not paid.	do	do	do
do 9	do	F. P. Whitney...	Lunacy	do 10	Committed for safe keeping.	Sent to Manitoba Asylum, 27th April, by order of Lieut.-Governor.	do	do	do
do 15	Louisa Haggeyt...	W. Gardie	Assault	do 15	.....	.....	do	Maple Creek	Supt. McIlree, J.P.
do 15	Regina	Colin Sinclair ..	Malicious injury to property.	do 15	Fined \$15 and costs to pay \$15 damages or 3 weeks' hard labour.	Fine paid.	do	do	do
do 15	Mary Smith	R. Todd	Attempting to take improper liberties	do 15	Acquitted	Plaintiff to pay costs.	do	Medicine Hat	W. T. Finlay, J.P.
do 19	J. Johnson	W. R. Abbott....	Injury to sheep done by defendant's dog.	do 19	Defendant to pay costs and destroy dog within 3 days	.....	do	Maple Creek	Supt. McIlree, J.P.
do 26	Regina	Wm. Hayes.	Drunk and disorderly...	do 27	Fined \$10 and costs	.....	do	Medicine Hat	Thos. Tweed, J.P.
do 27	O. P. Ry. Co ...	Wm. Smith	Malicious injury to property.	do 30	Fined \$20 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine not paid.	do	Maple Creek	Supt. McIlree, J.P.
April 1	Regina	Geo. Anderson...	Drunk and disorderly...	April 2	Fined \$5 and costs.	.....	do	Medicine Hat	Thos. Tweed, J.P.
do 1	do	Jno. Lemmon...	do	do 2	Fined \$3 or 10 days' hard labour.	Fine not paid.	do	do	do
do 20	C. P. Ry. Co	Jno. Scott	Obtaining passes under false pretences.	do 22	Acquitted .....	.....	do	do	Thos. Tweed and W. T. Finlay, J.P.'s.

April 20	O. P. Ry. Co.	Thos. Steir.	Obtaining passes under false pretences.	April 22	.....	Acquitted	No.	Medicine Hat	T. Tweed, J. P., and W. T. Finlay, J. P.
do	22 Regina	Geo. Anderson....	Drunk and disorderly	do	24 Fined \$10 and costs	.....	do	do	do
do	24 C. P. Ry. Co.	August Wendt....	Leaving employ	do	24 To return to work and pay costs.	.....	do	do	do
do	24 do	Herman Wendt....	do	do	24 do	.....	do	do	do
do	24 do	Hy. Johnson	do	do	24 do	.....	do	do	do
do	26 Regina	J. A. McAlpine....	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	26 Fined \$100 & costs	.....	do	do	do
do	26 do	Horace Restler....	Bringing stolen property into Canada.	May	14 5 years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary.	.....	do	do	do
do	26 do	John Wright	do	do	6 do	.....	do	do	do
May	6 F. Philliclean	J. C. A. McRae....	Non-payment of wages...	do	6 Wages and costs to be paid by defendant.	.....	do	do	do
do	6 Regina	S. Morgan	Drunk and disorderly	do	7 Contradictory evidence.	Dismissed	do	do	do
do	14 do	W. Cavan	Violating Sunday law....	do	15 do	do	do	do	do
do	15 do	Aug. Cameron....	Forgery	July	7 do	do	do	do	do
do	18 Anne Morar	P. Smith.	Using insulting language	May	19 Warned and dismissed.	.....	do	do	do
June	4 Regina	Pierre Rochclair..	Drunk and disorderly	June	3 Fined \$50 and costs.	.....	do	Swift Cur- rent.	F. F. Timas, J. P.
Aug.	9 do	O. Anderson	do	Aug. 10	do 5 do ..	.....	do	Medicine Hat	Insp. F. Norman, J. P., and W. T. Finlay, J. P.
do	27 do	Jno. Phillips ...	do	do	27 Fined \$5 or one week's hard labor	.....	do	Maple Creek	Supt. McLree, J. P.
Sept.	2 do	Chas. Webster....	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	.....	.....	Case settled out of court.	do	do	Insp. Norman, J. P.
do	4 do	Jas. Little.....	Drunk and disorderly	Sept.	6 Fined \$5 and costs	.....	do	Medicine Hat	Insp. Norman, J. P., and W. T. Finlay, J. P.
Oct.	14 do	Jno. Endahl	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Nov.	12 do	Insufficient evidence	do	Maple Creek	Col. Macleod, S. M., and Supt. McLree, J. P.
do	28 do	T. P. Killeen ...	Lunacy	do	12 do	Sent to Selkirk Asylum Nov. 13th by order of Lt. Gov.	do	do	Supt. McLree, J. P.
do	29 do	Frank Nearing....	Indecent assault	Oct.	30 Given 24 hours to leave town.	Insufficient evidence to convict.	do	Medicine Hat	Insp. Norman, J. P., and Thos. Tweed, J. P.
Nov.	19 do	Chas. Pomeroy .	Setting fire to prairie	Nov.	19 Fined \$0 and costs or one month's imprisonment.	Fine not paid.....	do	Maple Creek	Supt. McLree, J. P.
do	29 O. P. Ry. Co.	F. McArthur.....	Travelling on a stolen pass.	do	29 To pay fare from Donald to Medicine Hat.	Fare paid	do	Medicine Hat	Insp. Norman, J. P.
do	28 Regina	J. H. McCarthy..	Vagrancy	do	30 Confined until noon train, Dec. 1st.	.....	do	do	Insp. Norman, J. P., and Thos. Tweed, J. P.

APPENDIX AA.—Return of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1885.				1885					
Dec. 17	Const. McGregor	C. Romaine	Drunk	Dec. 17	Fined \$15 and costs		No	Moose Jaw	M. Bouge, J.P.
do 22	Corpl. Curry	Wm Leckey	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 24	do 200 do		do	Broadview	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 24	Geo. Hudson	W. T. Crisp	Maliciously killing a dog	do 28	do 5 do		do	Moosomin	E. Brovkoski, J.P.
1886.				1886					
Jan. 6	The Queen	John Wilson	Having liquor in possession	Jan. 6	Dismissed		do	Regina	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 6	West	Knapper	Assault	do 6	do		do	do	do
do 19	The Queen	Jas Irvine	Embezzlement	do 19	do		do	do	do
do 12	Callag Thunder	Mitchell	Misdemeanor	do 12	1 month hard labor		do	do	do
do 2	Corpl. Curry	F. Kaplonek	Vagrancy	do 22	2 months imprisonment.		do	Broadview	Thos. Evans, J.P.
do 26	Ok-we-we-kah	Jos. Morrison	Assault	do 26	5 and costs		do	do	do
do 12	The Queen	Jas. Thompson	U. lawful detention of mail bag.	do 13	Fined \$1 and costs		do	Moosomin	E. Brovkoski, J.P.
do 12	do	Stewart Thompson	do	do 13	do 1 do		do	do	do
do 12	do	John Thompson	do	do 13	do 1 do		do	do	do
do 16	J. Campbell	J. Brennan	Malicious injury to property.	do 18	Dismissed		do	do	do
Feb. 16	Guyot	Wm Rouat	Assault and battery	Feb. 16	Fined \$10 and costs		do	Moose Jaw	R. S. Alexander, J.P.
do 21	M. de Lowry	David Morris	do	do 24	do 2 do		do	Fort Qu'Appelle.	S. Cruthers, J.P.
March 1	The Queen	Peter Oster	Horse stealing	March 1	2 years in penitentiary.		Yes.	Regina	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 22	do	A. McDonald	Larceny	do 22	1 month hard labor		No	do	do
do 18	A. G. Thorburn	J. Raymond	Receiving stolen property	do 18	Dismissed		do	Broadview	Thos. Evans, J.P.
do 18	Wm. McLeod	Joseph Smith	Having liquor without permit.	do 13	Fined \$200 or 6 months.		do	Fort Qu'Appelle.	S. Cruthers, J.P.
do 13	do	Jas. Russell	do	do 13	Dismissed		do	do	do
April 13	The Queen	J. Dillon	Having in possession a whiskey still.	April 13	2 months hard labor or \$400.		do	do	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 13	do	A. Wymer	do	do 13	1 month hard labor or \$100.		do	do	do
do 13	do	John Russell	do	do 13	3 months hard labor		do	do	do

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
June 14	The Queen	Donald McDiarmid.	Selling whiskey	June 14	Fined \$50 and costs		No.	Wapella.	J. J. Butler, J.P.
do	J. Tingle	— King	Larceny	do 24		Committed for trial	do	Whitewood.	Lyons, J.P.
do 12	Sergt. Fyfe	Pat Christenson	Fighting	do 19		Discharged	do	Qu'Appelle.	G. S. Davidson, J.P.
do 19	do	Mat. Milne.	Selling whiskey	do 12	Fined \$200 or 6 months.		do	do	do
do 19	do	O. Martin.	do	do 19		Discharged	do	do	do
do 24	Jas. Watt	Wm. Mullan.	Assault	do 23	Fined \$5 and costs		do	do	do
July 2	The Queen	J. A. Stewart.	Attempt at suicide.	July 2		Discharged	do	do	do
do 2	Thos. Simmons	Joseph Bouville.	Drunk	do 2		Discharged	do	Regina.	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 3	R. Lee	Donald Green	do	do 5	Fined \$1 and costs		do	Qu'Appelle.	S. Cruithers, J.P.
do 3	do	Thos. Hutton	Swearing	do 3	do \$5		do	do	do
do 5	M. A. Macpherson	Wm. Wilson	Non-payment of wages.	do 5	Ordered to pay		do	do	do
do 5	R. Lee	John B. Burr	Swearing.	do 8	Fined \$10 and costs		do	do	do
do 8	Corpl. Curry	T. Simpson	Having liquor in possession.	do 5	do 50		do	Broadview	Thos Evans, J.P.
do 6	J. Ballall.	M. Miller	Assault	do 13	do 5		do	Moose Jaw.	R. L. Alexander.
do 27	The Queen	Geo. Knight	Shooting prairie chickens out of season.	do 31	do 5		do	do	do
do 2	do	Thos. Gillman	Having liquor in possession.	do 2	do 50		do	Moosomin	E. Brokovski, J.P.
do 16	do	Wm. Scoville	Burglary	do 16		Dismissed	do	do	do
do 17	do	Louis O'Soup	Drunk	do 19		do	do	do	do
do 19	do	Kaake & Brooks.	Setting fire to the prairie.	do 28		do	do	do	do
do 29	Rebecca Kady	D. Gulgain	Assault	do 29	Fined \$5 and costs		do	do	do
do 30	The Queen	Philip Cook	Importing liquor into the N.-W. Territories.	do 30	do 100		do	do	do
do 9	David Good	W. R. Bell	Non-payment of wages.	do 16	To pay wages due.		do	Qu'Appelle.	G. S. Davidson.
do 9	G. Beach	do	do	do 16		Judgment reserved	do	do	do
do 9	J. Donnelly	do	do	do 16		do	do	do	do
do 17	J. Kennedy	— McKenzie	Larceny	Aug. 12	3 mos. hard labor.		do	Regina	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 20	Thos. Williams	E. Balfour	Assault and battery	do 20	Discharged		do	Fort Qu'Appelle.	R. R. Smith, J.P.
do 20	do	Wm. Johnston	do	do 20	do		do	do	do
do 20	do	Geo. Craig	do	do 20	do		do	do	do

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	It Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Aug. 22	The Queen	Robert Boyer	Drunk	Aug. 26	Fined \$1 and costs	Dismissed	....	Moosomin	E. Brokowski, J.P.
do 25	do	W. P. McCormack	Creating a disturbance on the streets of Regina.	Sept. 2	do	do	....	Regina	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 25	do	Thos. E. Martin	Creating a disturbance in the streets of Regina.	do 2	do	do	No.	do	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 25	do	Chas. H. Bain	do	do 2	do	do	do	do	do
do 25	do	— Crickshank	do	do 2	do	do	do	do	do
do 25	do	O. H. Bergin	do	do 2	do	do	do	do	do
Sept. 11	do	Jas. Levesque	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do 11	do	Geo. L. Garnett	Highway robbery	Oct. 7	14 years in penitentiary.	do	Yes	Regina	do
do 2	Joseph Beauville	O. W. Evans	Assault	Sept. 3	do	Dismissed	No.	Qu'Appelle	G. S. Davidson, J.P.
do 3	do	do	Threatening to kill	do 3	Sound over to keep the peace.	do	do	do	do
do 28	Const. Baker	R. Boyd	Unlicensed billiard table.	do 3	Fined \$40 and costs	do	do	do	A. McLean, J.P.
do 7	John Thompson	Joe Bishop	Larceny	do 7	1 month hard labor	do	do	Regina	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 24	The Queen	Simcoe Cook	Having liquor illegally	do 24	Fined \$50 and costs	do	do	Broadview	Thos. Evans, J.P.
do 1	do	Geo. McAuley	Cruelty to animals	do 1	do 5 do	do	do	Moosomin	E. Brokowski, J.P.
do 14	do	A. McLaughlin	Larceny	do 14	do	Dismissed	do	do	do
do 13	do	J. Bruce	Practicing medicine without license	do 13	Fined \$1 and costs	do	do	do	J. Buller, J.P.
do 27	do	J. J. Emanuel	Unlicensed billiard table	do 27	do	Dismissed	do	do	E. Brokowski, J.P.
do 2	Const. Jackson	M. O. Corrigan	Gambling	do 2	Fined \$2 and costs	do	do	Whitewood	J. G. Lyons, J.P.
do 2	do	H. Gibson	do	do 2	do 2 do	do	do	do	do
do 2	do	O. Street	do	do 2	do 2 do	do	do	do	do
do 1	do	O. K. Hague	Unlicensed billiard table	do 1	do 40 do	do	do	do	Wm. Logan, J.P.
do 3	Wm. R. Tymms	A. G. Ward	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do 3	do	Dismissed	do	do	J. G. Lyons, J.P.
do 11	D. Campbell	H. Messenger	Assault	do 2	do	do	do	do	do
Oct. 2	The Queen	F. Moyers	do	Oct. 2	Sentence deferred.	do	do	Regina	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 30	do	Geo. Francis	Larceny	do 30	Pleaded guilty; discharged.	do	do	do	do
do 30	do	A. G. Nicolls	do	do 30	do	do	do	do	do
do 30	do	B. Levy	Selling intoxicants	do 30	Fined \$200 & costs	Fine paid in Winnipeg.	do	do	do

do	28	Corpl. Bloomfield	Louis Gouvissh...	Drunk.....	do	29	do	2	do	...	do	Fort Qu'Ap- pelle.	S. Cruthers, J.P.
do	28	Const. Guenney	Jas. Bangs	do	do	29	do	2	do	...	do	do	R. R. Smith, J.P.
do	9	Mrs. McDonald	A. McDonald	Larceny.....	do	9	do	do	do	...	do	Qu'Appelle.	J. Harvey, J.P.
do	9	do	do	Threatening to kill ..	do	9	do	Bound over to keep the peace.	do	...	do	do	do
do	2	Buckshot (Indian	Blue Balls	Assault	do	4	1	month hard labor	do	...	do	Broadview...	Thos. Evans, J.P.
do	6	The Queen	J. Agnew	Setting fire to the prairie	do	7	do	do	do	...	do	Moosomin ..	E. Brokovski, J.P.
do	2	do	Robert Marling	do	do	2	do	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	15	J. G. Lyons ..	Wm. Johnston...	Stealing a waggon	do	7	do	do	do	...	do	Whitewood	O. Cragrave, J.P.
do	16	do	H. Doran	do	do	7	do	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	2	Const. Jackson.	M. C. Corrigan.	Assault	do	2	Fined \$15 and costs	do	do	...	do	do	O. Marshall, J.P.
do	8	C. Marshall...	Wm. Nicoll	Setting fire to the prairie	do	8	do	15	do	...	do	do	S. Wilson, J.P.
do	20	Const. Hopper.	Joseph Boom	do	do	8	do	do	do	...	do	do	J. G. Lyons, J.P.
Nov.	2	Thos. Hinton	W. Emard	Assault and battery	Nov.	10	Discharged	do	do	...	do	Qu'Appelle.	G. S. Davidson.
do	10	The Queen...	Thos Hinton	Contempt of court.....	do	10	Fined \$5	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	10	Const. Baker.	do	Drunk	do	11	do	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	25	The Queen	Chas. McDougall	Having intoxicating li- quors in possession.	do	11	do	do	do	...	do	Regina.....	S. Gagnon, J.P.
do	4	F. Walsh	E. Coalpitt.	Carting without a license	do	5	Fined \$5 and costs	do	do	...	do	Moose Jaw...	E. Ross, J.P.
do	1	Corpl. Curry	Wm. Hammond	Drunk	do	1	do	4	do	...	do	Broadview	Thos Evans.
do	5	The Queen	Frank Quoney	Burglary	do	6	do	do	do	...	do	Moosomin ..	E. Brokovski, J.P.
do	13	— McDonald	— McDonald	Assault	do	15	Fined \$1 and costs	do	do	...	do	Pipestone	F. Beaton, J.P.
do	16	The Queen.....	Robt. Lynas.....	Drunk	do	16	do	10	do	...	do	Wapella	J. G. Lyons, J.P.
do	9	do	M. Rutlan	Cruelty to animals	do	9	do	30	do	...	do	Regina	E. Richardson, S. M.
do	9	do	Jno. O'Flynn	do	do	9	do	30	do	...	do	do	do
do	4	do	Wm. McDonald	Feliciously killing cattle	do	do	do	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	16	do	J. W. Powers.....	Assault	do	16	Fined \$2 and costs	do	do	...	do	Regina	Ey. Lejeune, J.P.
do	3	M. Lambert.....	Leon Weault	Abusive language.....	do	do	do	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	11	Corpl. Bloomfield	Arthur Roberts.	Drunk	do	12	2	months hard la- bor.	do	...	do	Fort Qu'Ap- pelle	S. Cruthers, J.P.
do	11	do	do	Swearing.....	do	12	Fined \$10	do	do	...	do	do	do
Feb.	2	Regina.....	P. Flannwood	Felony	Mar.	16	Committed for trial	do	do	...	No.	Bathford ..	Supts Steele and Mac- donell.
do	4	P. Hamond.....	f. Goff	Assault	Feb.	4	Fined \$15 or 1 month hard labor	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	5	W. O. Nunn.....	M. Smith	Using insulting language	do	6	do	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	4	Regina.....	D. Ross	Drunk and disorderly	do	4	Fined \$25 and costs or 3 months hard labor.	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	10	do	L. Caplette.....	do	do	10	Fined \$15 and costs or 2 months hard labor.	do	do	...	do	do	do
do	10	do	J. Willis	do	do	10	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	do	...	do	do	do

APPENDIX AA.—RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Mar. 16	M. Lauzon.....	A. Miller	Refusal to pay wages.....	Mar. 17	Dismissed with costs.	Fine paid	No.	Bathford...	Supt. Steele and Macdonell.
do 23	Regina	J. Stevenson	Felony.....	do 23	Committed for trial	.....	do	do	do
do 25	do	T. Stevenson	do	Apr. 22	do	.....	do	do	do
April 12	do	J. Daniels	Drunk and disorderly, and keeping house of ill-fame.	do 12	Fined \$60 and costs or 3 months hard labor.	Fine not paid.....	do	do	do
May 12	do	do	Attempt to escape	May 12	10 days imprisonment, hard labor	.....	do	do	do
do 27	do	J. Todd	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 27	Fined \$15 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	do
do 27	do	D. Keith	do	do 27	do \$20 do ..	do	do	do	do
do 27	do	do	Assault	do 28	do 15 do ..	do	do	do	do
June 15	do	M. McLaughlin ..	Drunk and disorderly ..	do 15	do 15 do ..	do	do	do	do
July 9	do	F. Hardie	do	July 9	do 5 do ..	do	do	do	do
do 9	do	W. Todd	do	do 12	do 5 do ..	do	do	do	do
do 12	do	G. J. Clink	Refusal to pay wages ..	do 13	Ordered to pay wages	do	do	do	do
do 12	J. C. Bridgman..	J. C. Billiveau ..	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do 12	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do 12	Regina	A. Boyle.....	do	do 12	do	do	do	do	do
do 13	do	J. E. Billiveau ..	do	do 13	Dismissed	Insufficient evidence.	do	do	do
do 13	do	C. C. Baker	do	do 13	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	do
Aug. 13	do	J. A. Fraser	Felony.....	Aug. 14	Committed for trial	.....	do	do	do
do 13	do	S. Warden.....	do	do 14	do	.....	do	do	do
do 23	A. Berthiaume...	J. Oliver	Assault	do 23	Settled out of court	.....	do	do	do
Sept. 21	H. Sikes.....	G. Leeson	Refusal to pay wages....	Sept. 21	do	.....	do	do	do
Oct. 14	Regina	D. Cowan	Selling intoxicating liquor.	.....	.....	Insufficient evidence.	do	do	do
do 14	do	J. Pronqua.....	do .....	.....	.....	do	do	do	do

do	do	J. Magennis	Felony	Oct. 26	Committed for trial	do	do	Cotton.
Nov. 8	J. Leatham	C. St. Clair	Refusal to pay wages	Nov. 8	Settled out of court	do	do	
1885.								
Dec. 1	Regina	S. Holditch	Drunk and Disorderly	Dec. 1	1885. \$5 or 14 days imprisonment, hard labor.	do	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P., and Major Walker, J.P.
do 1	do	W. Kane	do	do	1 month's imprisonment, hard labor	do	do	do
do 1	do	J. Bannerman	Liquor illegally in possession.	do	1 Dismissed, permits to cover.	do	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 1	do	C. Gozelle	do	do	1 \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	do	do
do 10	do	J. E. Campbell	do	do	10 \$100 and costs or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor, if not paid by 12th inst.	do	do	do
do 10	do	A. W. Haldimand	Selling liquor.	do	10 \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor	do	do	do
do 11	do	D. Stevenson	do	do	11 do	do	do	do
do 11	do	H. McLeod	Liquor in possession	do	11 \$100 and costs or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	do	J. Travis, S.M.
do 7	do	Big Bull	Larceny	do	16 6 months imprisonment, hard labor	do	do	do
do 8	do	H. England	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	do	16 Acquitted	do	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 14	do	D. McKinnon	Liquor illegally on premises.	do	14 Dismissed	do	do	do
do 14	do	J. Gillis	Liquor in possession	do	14 \$100 and costs or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor	do	do	do
do 17	do	J. Cummings	Liquor on premises	do	17 \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor	do	do	do
do 17	do	W. Johnston	do	do	17 Dismissed	do	do	do
do 17	do	W. Hamilton	do	do	17 do	do	do	do
do 19	do	J. Gillan	Liquor in possession	do	19 do	do	do	do
do 26	do	T. Geddys	Assault	do	26 Dismissed; to keep peace 6 months.	do	do	do
1886.								
Jan. 4	do	H. S. Cayley	Contempt of Court	Jan. 4	3 months imprisonment, fined \$200 and \$124 costs, and further imprisonment till paid.	do	do	J. Travis, S.M.

APPENDIX A.A.—Return of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Jan. 7	Harris	Ramsay	Non-payment of wages...	Jan. 8	Ordered to pay wages.	.....	.....	Calgary	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 9	F. Baker	J. Bremner	do	do 9	Ordered to pay wages \$27.75, by 11th inst.	.....	.....	do	do
do 14	J. Rogers	D. Hamilton	Non-payment of wages...	do 14	Claimed \$28, allowed \$9	.....	.....	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 16	Regina	A. McLean	Liquor on premises	do 16	\$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor, to be paid by 10 a m, on 23rd inst.	Fine paid. ....	.....	do	do
do 20	H. Swaffer	Hamblay and Jordan.	Non-payment of wages...	do 20	Allowed \$12, to pay \$0 on 23rd, \$10 on 30th and balance 7th Feb	.....	.....	do	do
do 20	J. Hope	do	do	do 20	Allowed \$44 52, to pay \$10 on 21st, \$0 on 30th, and balance 7th Feb	.....	.....	do	do
do 23	Regina	W. Hammond	Liquor illegally in possession.	do 25	\$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor	.....	.....	do	do
do 23	do	H. McLeod	do	do 25	Case dismissed ..	.....	.....	do	do
do 23	do	R. Brown	do	do 25	do	.....	.....	do	do
do 26	do	Jas. Reilly and A. F. Martin.	Liquor illegally on premises.	do 28	do	.....	.....	do	do
do 28	do	M. Harper	Liquor illegally in possession on 26th.	do 28	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor, to be paid by 5th Feb	Paid .....	.....	do	do
Feb. 8	do	George Murdoch and Jas. Reilly	Creating a disturbance on public highway.	Feb. 3	Each bound over to keep the peace	.....	.....	do	do

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886.									
Mar. 17	Regina	O. O. McKay	Importing 300 gallons liquor into Territories.	Mar. 18	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor. Liquor split	Fine paid .....	.....	Calgary	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 17	do	J. McKay	do	do	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months hard labor.	Paid, 24th	do	do	do
do 17	do	W. Faust	Assisting McKay Bros. to bring liquor from east at Langion to Calgary	do 18	do	do	do	do	do
do 17	do	Wm. Barnett	do	do 18	do	Paid \$150 on 30th March, given to the balance.	do	do	do
do 25	do	W. Kane	Larceny	May 12	6 months imprisonment, hard labor	.....	.....	do	O. B. Rouleau, S.M.
do 25	do	J. Bertrand	do	do 12	do	.....	.....	do	do
April 6	do	Neil McLeod	Drunk in the public streets, Calgary.	April 7	Fined \$10 & costs, in default, 14 days hard labor.	Fine paid	No.	do	Dr. A. Henderson and J. D. Moodie, J.P.'s.
do 14	O. P. R. Co.	James Haggard and A. Aitken.	Absenting themselves from their employment.	do 14	Case dismissed on agreeing to go to work.	do	do	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 16	Henry Atkinson.	Alexis (Indian) ..	Shooting at H. Atkinson, with intent to do him bodily harm.	May 11	2 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	do	do	O. B. Rouleau, S.M.
do 20	Regina	Billy Rorke, Brewster and F. W. Fournier.	Vagrancy	April 20	Dismissed on condition they leave town by April 25	do	do	do	J. D. Moodie and Geo A. Simpson, J.P.'s.
do 21	do	Albert Carey	Illegally selling liquor....	.....	Fined \$200 & costs, in default, 6 mos hard labor.	do	do	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 21	do	A. Haidimand	do	April 21	do	do	do	do	do
do 19	John Hughes	Jos. W. Vaughan.	Non-payment of wages....	do 21	Defendant to pay	do	do	do	do

do	21	Regina	Hugh McLeod....	Illegally selling liquor ...	do	21	Fined \$200 & costs, or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	21	do	Richard Brown..	do	...	April 23	Case dismissed, and warrants issued for Neil McKae, proprietor of J X L saloon.	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	24	do	George Tucker ..	Liquor illegally in possession.	do	24	Fined \$100 & costs, or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	28	do	Howard Douglas	Importing intoxicating liquor into N.W.T.	do	28	Fined \$100 & costs, or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	29	do	J. D. Moulton....	Having intoxicating liquor on premises.	May 1	Fined \$100 & costs, or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor; notice of appeal at Dec. sittings of court.	do	.....	do	.....	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
May	10	A. Surret.....	J. Benot.	House breaking .....	.....	.....	Dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.	.....	.....	No. Calgary .....	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	8	David Grass.....	M. McKellar	Obtaining horse under false pretences.	May 8	Case dismissed on McKellar agreeing to return horse.	do	.....	do	.....	do	do
do	10	Regina	David Hastie	Larceny	do	12	2 months' imprisonment with hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	U. B. Rouleau, S.M.
do	13	do	David McIntyre..	Drunk ..	do	14	Fined \$20 & \$8.25 costs or 1 month's imprisonment with hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	W. M. Herchmer and J. D. Moodie, J.P's.
do	14	do	John Campbell ..	Drunk on the public streets.	do	15	Acquitted	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	20	do	Ed. Donohue	Liquor illegally in possession.	do	20	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	22	O. P. R. Co.....	O. King, James Gilruth and David Gilruth.	Deserting their employment.	do	22	Case dismissed on men agreeing to return to work.	do	.....	do	.....	do

APPENDIX AA.—Return of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	It Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By Whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
May 22	Regina.....	Francis Donohue	Assault	May 24	Fined \$1 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment	Fine paid.	No.	Calgary	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 31	do	A. Campbell ...	Drunk	do 31	Dismissed with a caution.	.....	do	do	W. D. Antrobus and A. Henderson, J.P's.
do 27	T. Gilbert	J. C. M. Davis...	Non-payment of wages...	do 27	Case dismissed on Davis agreeing to pay Gilbert on the 31st May, 1886.	.....	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
June 3	Regina	Patrick McAfee.	Drunk	June 3	Dismissed in consideration of previous good conduct, and promising to go to Mountains.	.....	do	do	W. D. Antrobus and A. Henderson, J.P's.
do 1	M. Dempsey and Dennis Shea.	Geo. Murdoch....	Non-payment of wages...	do 1	Dismissed without costs.	.....	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 14	Regina	P. O. Harburt...	Created a disturbance in the town of Calgary by firing off a revolver.	do 24	Fined \$1 and costs or 14 days' imprisonment with hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	W. M. Herchmer and W. D. Antrobus, J.P's.
do 16	O. P. R. Co.....	Wm. Smith and Jos. Boulette.	Deserting their employment.	do 16	Wm. Smith fined \$20 and costs or 21 days' imprisonment, Jos. Boulette dismissed—agreed to return to work.	Fine not paid	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
June 16	P. O. Harburt...	D. R. Olarke	Non-payment of wages...	June 16	Defendant to pay wages and costs or 1 month imprisonment.	Wages and costs paid.	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 16	Regina	A. Carey	Selling liquor	do 16	Dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.	.....	do	do	do

do	16	do	S. Blake.....	Creating disturbance and damaging property.	do	17	Fined \$30 and costs and \$5 damages, or 6 months im- prisonment with hard labor	Fine, costs and damages paid.	do	do	W. M. Herchmer, and W. D. Antrobus, J.P's.
do	16	do	Ed Barnett... ..	Assisting prisoners to es- cape.	do	16	Case dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.	.....	do	do	do
do	16	do	John Wilson.....	Liquor illegally in posses- sion.	do	16	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment with hard labor.	Fine not paid,	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	16	do	J. C. M. Davies. W. P. Walsh.....	Non-payment of wages... Liquor illegally in posses- sion.	do	17	Fined \$60 and costs or 12 months im- prisonment with hard labor.	.....	do	do	Settled out of Court. W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	17	do	Jas. Caldwell.....	do	do	17	Fined \$200 & costs or 6 months im- prisonment with hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	D. McIntyre	do	do	17	Fined \$200 & costs or 6 months im- prisonment with hard labor.	Fine not paid.....	do	do	do
do	19	do	F. W. Lowe	do	do	18	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days impris- onment with hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	do
July	2	do	A. Thomas	Drunk	July	2	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days impris- onment with hard labor.	do	do	do	W. M. Herchmer and W. D. Antrobus, J.P's.
do	2	do	D. Carter	do	do	2	do	do	do	do	do
do	2	do	W. Bradley	do	do	2	do	do	do	do	do
do	2	do	J. Nicholson.....	do	do	2	Fined \$10 and costs or 21 days im- prisonment with hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	2	do	W. Parsons.....	do	do	2	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days im- prisonment with hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	2	do	F. Cutting	do	do	2	Dismissed .....	.....	do	do	do
do	2	do	D. O. Stewart.....	Gambling	do	2	Fined \$10 and costs or 21 days im- prisonment.	Fine paid,	do	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
July	2	Regina	H. Skelton.....	Trespass	July	2	Fined \$5 for dam- ages and costs.	Paid	No.	Calgary	W. M. Herchmer and W. D. Antrobus, J.P's.
do	2	do	O. Preddis	Drunk	do	2	Fined \$6 and costs or 10 days im- prisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid,	do	do	A. H. Giesbach and W. D. Antrobus, J.P's.
do	2	do	J. H. Christie	Selling liquor,	do	2	Case dismissed.....	.....	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.

APPENDIX A A.—Return of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1885.				1886.					
do 9	do	Jas. Johnstone .	Liquor in possession between 1st and 28th Feb, 1886.	do 9	Case dismissed for want of evidence	.....	do	do	do
do 10	do	D. Keefe	Liquor on premises.....	do 10	Fined \$75 and costs or 2 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	do
do 13	do	G. Livingstone..	Stealing a horse	do 13	Case dismissed....	.....	do	do	do
do 13	do	W. O'Brien	Liquor in possession	do 13	Dismissed on proving Dr. Lauder issued it for sickness of Mrs O'Brien.	.....	do	do	do
do 17	do	M. McFarlane ...	Selling liquor.....	do 17	Fined \$200 & costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 19	do	W. Lamont.....	Had in possession, and sold liquor.	do 19	Fined \$100 and \$26.12½ costs or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do 19	do	A. Smith.....	Gambling	do 19	do	Fine not paid.....	do	do	do
do 19	do	Thos. Fisk	Gambling	do 19	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	do
do 19	do	John Scott.....	Keeping a gambling house.	do 19	do	do	do	do	do
do 19	do	Jas. Johnston ...	Selling liquor between 1st and 10th Feb, 1886	do 19	Dismissed for want of evidence.	.....	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 23	do	Wm. Lawe	Fighting and creating a disturbance.	do 23	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 23	do	John Brennan ...	do	do 23	do	do	do	do	do

do	24	do	S. Blake.....	Gambling	do	24	Fined \$50 and costs or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	24	do	Jas. Lytle.....	do	do	24	do	do	.....	do	.....	do
July	27	Mrs. Fulham ...	B. Cook	Using abusive and insulting language.	July	27	.....	Case dismissed	No.	Calgary	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.	do
do	29	Regina	F. Barr	Selling liquor.....	do	29	Fined \$100 & costs or 4 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid Aug. 12.	do	.....	do	do
do	31	do	M. Woodhouse...	Gambling	do	31	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	do
Aug.	4	do	Jas. Reilly and A. Martin.	Keeping billiard tables for play without license	Aug.	4	Pay costs and take out license at once.	Costs paid and license taken out.	do	.....	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.	do
do	4	do	Wm. Keohan and Geo. Seabury.	do	do	4	do	do	...	do	.....	do
do	4	do	Pat. McNeil and J. Cummings.	do	do	4	do	do	...	do	.....	do
do	9	do	Paul Braiser	Assault	do	9	Fined \$10 and costs or 15 days imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.	do
do	11	do	Wm. McManis ...	Creating a disturbance...	do	11	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days imprisonment, hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do	13	J. Wilson	G. Bouchard.....	Non-payment of wages...	do	13	Judgment for plaintiff with costs. Notice of appeal paid.	Appeal withdrawn, wages and costs paid.	do	.....	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	do
do	11	Regina	Sam. Wilson.....	Creating a disturbance...	do	11	Fined \$6 and costs or 10 days imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and J. D. Moodie, J.P.	do
do	11	do	Paul Braiser.....	Liquor illegally in possession.	do	11	.....	Case dismissed	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.	do
do	26	do	Wm. Lee	Non-payment of wages...	do	26	Judgment for plaintiff. Amount claimed \$12.	\$12 paid into court by defendant.	do	.....	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	do
do	28	do	Chapace (Oree Indian).	Drunk	do	26	10 days imprisonment with hard labor.	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and J. D. Moodie, J.P.	do
do	26	do	J. Cawthorne.....	Selling intoxicating beer.	do	26	Fined \$100 & costs or 5 months imprisonment, hard labor.	To pay on 26th Sept. Fine paid.	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., W. O. de Ballinhard, J.P.	do

APPENDIX A.A.—RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886. Aug. 28	do	Pat. McNeil	Liquor on premises	1886. Aug. 28	Fined \$200 & costs or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	No	Calgary	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 28	do	J. Cummings	do	do 28	do	Fine paid. Notice of appeal. Bailed.	do	do	do
do 28	do	do	Selling liquor	do 28	do	do	do	do	do
do 28	Regina.	Hugh McLeod	Selling liquor	do 28	Fined \$400 and costs and 6 months imprisonment, hard labor	Fined paid. Notice of appeal. Bailed.	do	do	do
do 28	do	J. Donohue	Liquor on premises	do 28	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	do
do 28	do	Wm. Fisk	Gambling	do 28	Fined \$50 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do 28	do	John Allan	do	do 28	do	do	do	do	do
do 31	do	R. Broderick	Selling liquor	do 31	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do 31	do	Frank Fisherman	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Sept. 23	Acquitted	do	do	do	O. B. Rouleau, S.M.
Sept. 6	do	Baptiste Touchman.	Drunk	do 6	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and Jas. Walker, J.P.
do 7	do	Martin McDonald	do	do 7	do	do	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and J. D. Lafferty, J.P.
do 10	McLean	Wm. Lawton	Non-payment of wages	do 10	Defendant to pay wages, \$49 51, and costs. Notice of appeal. Ap	Wages, \$49 51, and costs paid.	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.

do	11	Regina.....	Jas. Irwin.....	Assault.....	do	11	peel thrown out, no jurisdiction. Fined \$2 and costs or 7 days im- prisonment, hard labor. Bound over to keep the peace 6 months.	Fine and costs paid	do	.....	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
Aug.	26	do	Phil. Barnes.....	Liquor in possession.....	Aug.	26	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
Sept.	20	do	Wm. Clarke.....	Drunk.....	Sept.	20	Dismissed.....	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do	20	do	D. McNulty.....	do	do	20	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days im- prisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid.....	do	.....	do
do	22	D. R. Clarke.....	Wm. Lawn.....	Non-payment of wages...	do	22	Decision for de- fendant. Plain- tiff to pay costs.	Costs paid.....	do	.....	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
Sept.	26	Regina.....	W. H. Lewis.....	Liquor in possession.....	1885. Sept.	23	Case dismissed on defendant show- ing liquor permit belonging to Jas. Watkins, with whom he was living.	.....	No.	Calgary.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	26	do	J. B. Rivet.....	Assault.....	do	23	Fined \$5 and costs, or 10 days im- prisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid.....	do	.....	do
do	23	A. Langley.....	Jno. Peale.....	Non-payment of wages...	do	25	Defendant to pay costs; wages set- tled out of court	Costs paid.....	do	.....	do
do	25	Regina.....	Wm. Hart.....	Drunk.....	do	25	Fined \$10 & costs, or 1 months im- prisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid.....	do	.....	do and A. Henderson, J.P.
do	27	do	F. Donohue.....	Liquor in possession.....	do	27	Fined \$200 & costs, or 3 months im- prisonment, hard labor; notice of appeal given.	Notice of appeal withdrawn; case dismissed on let- ter from Galt Bro., of Winni- peg, stating they had shipped 2 galls. of brandy to Donohue.	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By Whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Sept. 13	Regina	W. Mitchell	Robbery	Com-menced Sept. 29	Jury gave verdict of "Not Guilty," Sept. 30.		Yes.	Calgary	C. B. Rouleau, S.M.
do 28	do	M. McFarlane & A. Carey.	Liquor in possession	Sept. 28	Case dismissed for want of evidence		No..	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 28	do	J. Macleod and Wm. O'Brien.	do	do 28	Case dismissed on permit being produced for liquor.		do	do	do
do 29	do	M. McFarlane & A. Carey.	Selling liquor	do 29	Case dismissed for want of evidence		do	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
Oct. 4	do	Jno. Ferguson	Larceny	Oct. 4	Acquitted		do	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 5	do	T. McIntee	Liquor in possession	do 5	Fined \$50 & costs, or 1 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 5	do	T. McClelland	do	do 5	Case dismissed		do	do	do
do 5	do	Wm. Hurley and Geo. Hurley.	Drunk	do 7	do		do	do	do
do 7	T. McClelland	Geo. Hurley	Pointing a revolver	do 7	do pro-se-cutor to pay costs of court.		do	do	A. Henderson, J.P.
do 7	W. McDonald	A. McNeil	Non-payment of wages	do 7	Defendant to pay \$47.50 and costs at 3 p.m. of 8th; if not paid to be levied by distress; if not sufficient distress, 21 days imprisonment, hard labor; notice of appeal given.		do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
Oct. 7	J. Barr	A. McNeil	Non-payment of wages	Oct. 7	Defendant to pay \$65.25 and costs at 3 p.m. of 8th; if		do	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.

do	7	Gus. Sproule	do	...	do	not paid to be levied by distress, if not sufficient distress, 21 days imprisonment with hard labor. Notice of appeal given.	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	12	Jno. Murphy	J. O. M. Davies..	do	do	7	Defendant to pay \$67.37 and costs at 10 a. m. of 9th; if not paid to be levied by distress, if not sufficient distress, 21 days imprisonment with hard labor. Notice of appeal given.	do	.....	do	.....
do	12	Jas. Gilruth	do	do	do	12	Settled out of court	do	.....	do	.....
do	18	Regina	J. H. Scott	Liquor in possession.	do	18	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....
do	21	do	C. N. Campbell..	Drunk.....	do	25	Dismissed; was at political meeting, and all were more or less excited.	do	.....	do	.....
do	20	do	Jno. Little	Assault	do	23	Discharged.	do	.....	do	.....
do	27	do	J. Gillen.....	Selling liquor	do	27	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....
do	27	do	Thos. Peers	do	do	27	Dismissed	do	.....	do	.....
do	28	do	Wm. Fisk	do	do	28	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....
do	28	do	R. Brown.....	Liquor illegally in possession.	do	28	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor.	do	.....	do	.....
do	28	do	A. Carey	Selling liquor.....	do	29	Case dismissed.	do	.....	do	.....
do	28	do	G. E. White	do	do	29	do	do	.....	do	.....
do	30	Wm. McLean	A. Smith	Non payment of wages...	do	30	Defendant to pay wages, \$76.12, and costs	do	.....	do	.....
Nov. 3	Regina	Rae Hunt	Selling liquor	Nov. 3	Nov.	3	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor. Notice of appeal.	do	.....	do	.....

APPENDIX "A"—Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Commitment	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
May 3	Regina.....	Sam Percival....	Selling liquor....	May	8 Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor. Notice of appeal.		No.	Calgary.....	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 2	do	A. G. McDonald.	Creating a disturbance and using abusive language.	do	3 Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months' imprisonment with hard labor.	Fine paid.....	do	do	W. D. Antrobus and J. D. Moodie, J.P.'s.
Nov. 4	Regina	Wm. Keenan and A. Hubbard,	Liquor illegally in possession.	Nov.	4 Dismissed on per-mits being produced to cover.		.....	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 12	do	Harry Ash.....	Vagrancy.....	do	12 Discharged.....		.....	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 12	do	Jas. Connolly....	do	do	12 do .....		.....	do	do
do 12	do	Fred. Mills.....	do	do	12 do .....		.....	do	do
do 12	do	David Hestie....	do	do	12 10 days imprisonment, hard labor.		.....	do	do
do 18	W. P. Walsh	Wm. Lawn	Non-payment of wages...	do	13 Defendant to pay \$24 wages and costs on or before noon of 16th inst.	Paid into court \$24 and costs on 16th inst.	.....	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 19	Regina	W. J. Dennis....	Liquor illegally in possession.	do	19 Dismissed.....		.....	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 19	do	— Fraser	do	do	19 do	Witness for prosecution did not turn up.	.....	do	do
do 19	do	J. McNeil	Selling liquor.....	do	19 do	do .....	.....	do	do
do 19	do	G. Tozer	do	do	19 do	do .....	.....	do	do
do 25	do	A. Mullette.....	Drunk.....	do	26 \$5 and costs or 14 days imprisonment.	Fine paid.....	.....	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 26	do	J. O. M. Davies..	Liquor illegally on premises.	do	27 Fined \$200 & costs or 6 months' imprisonment, hard labor.	Notice of appeal...	.....	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.

APPENDIX AA—Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrest or Commitment.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Aug. 18	Regina.....	G. L. Garnett...	Robbing mail	do 19	Committed for trial	Sent Regina 23rd Aug.; tried and sentenced to 14 yrs penitentiary	do	do	do
Sept. 2	Henry J Moberly	G. W. Falster ..	Insanity	Sept 2	Acquitted	Costs paid	do	do	O. F. Young..
do 15	W. V. McLise ..	Albert Trotten...	Liquor illegally in possession.	do 15	Acquitted and costs	Costs paid	do	do	do
do 25	J. O. Davis.....	L O Davis.....	do	do 25	Acquitted and costs against prosec'r.	do	do	do	Supt. Perry.
Oct. 16	Regina.....	Martin Oleson ...	Vagrancy	Oct. 21	Acquitted	Dismissed by Stip. Magistrate.	do	do	do
do 21	do	do	Shooting with intent	do 21	Committed for trial	Admitted to bail; dismissed by Stip. Magistrate.	do	do	do
do 21	do	John A. Mathieson.	Feloniously killing a steer.	do 21	do	do	do	do	do
do 22	do	Gco. A. Bentley...	Illegal possession liquor.	do 23	Fined \$300 & costs	Fine paid	do	do	do
do 22	do	Norman A. McKenzie.	do	do 23	do 50 do	Case appealed to Stip. Magistrate; appeal sustained	do	do	do
do 22	do	G A. Cockville.	do	do 23	Acquitted	do	do	do	do
do 6	do	Douglas Peter son.	Illegal sale of liquor	do 26	Fined \$160 & costs or 4 months hard labor.	Case appealed to Stip. Magistrate	do	do	do
do 26	R. H. Brettnover.	Barnie Magee.....	Stealing 1 gallon whiskey	do 27	Dismissed; costs and warning.	do	do	do	do
do 24	Regina	James Clarke....	Feloniously receiving stolen property.	do 29	Committed for trial	Admitted to bail; discharged by Stip. Magistrate.	do	do	O. F. Young, Capt. Craig and Hilliard Mitchell.
do 24	do	Robert Shore.....	do	do 29	do	Confined in guard room; discharged by Stip. Magistrate	do	do	do
Nov. 10	do	Robert Buckley.	Intoxicating liquor in possession.	do 17	Fined \$200 & costs	Appealed; conviction sustained.	do	do	do
do 12	do	A. H. Clarke....	Intoxicating liquor illegally sold.	do 17	do	Fine paid	do	do	O. F. Young.

[illegible]

RETURN of Cases Tried, Macleod District, from 1st December, 1885, to 31st August, 1886.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried	By whom Tried.
1885.				1885.					
Dec. 1	Queen	Wm. Wilson	Having liquor illegally in possession.	Dec. 2	Fined \$100 and costs.	On bail .....	.....	.....	Inspector Antrobus.
do 1	do	N. Lachappelle.	do	do 2	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do
do 5	do	R. Wedlock	do	do 7	Fined \$200 and costs or 24 mos. hard labor.	Not paid .....	.....	.....	do
do 10	do	G. Lewis	Larceny	do 15	Dismissed .....	.....	.....	.....	do
do 10	do	John Shea	Vagrancy	do 10	14 days hard labor.	.....	.....	.....	Supt. Cotton and Inspector Antrobus.
do 26	do	Rider (Blood Indian.)	Horse stealing	Jan. 7	2 years penitentiary.	.....	.....	.....	Col. McLeod, S.M.
do 29	do	C. Dickensen	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Dec. 29	Fined \$100 and costs.	.....	.....	.....	do
do 29	do	O. Gavin	do	do 29	Fined \$100 and costs.	.....	.....	.....	Inspector Antrobus.
do 29	do	John Dowser	do	do 29	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do
do 29	do	N. St. Goodard.	do	do 20	Fined \$100 and costs.	Case appealed and dismissed.	.....	.....	do
do 29	do	A. Bald	Vagrancy	do 30	Dismissed .....	.....	.....	.....	Supt. Cotton and Inspector Antrobus.
1886.				1886.					
Jan. 19	do	John McIntosh ..	Drunk and disorderly ..	Jan. 20	Fined \$10 and costs or 10 days imprisonment.	Not paid .....	.....	.....	Supt. Cotton and Supt. Neale.
do 13	do	Francis Munroe.	Drunk	do 13	7 days hard labor.	.....	.....	.....	do
Feb. 2	H. Krans	H. Taylor	Non-payment of wages.	Feb. 2	Case dismissed ..	.....	.....	.....	Supt. Cotton.
do 14	Queen	B. Bohn	Having liquor in possession.	do 16	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do
do 14	do	M. Welsh	Drunk	do 16	do .....	.....	.....	.....	Supt. Cotton and Dr. Kennedy.
do 14	do	Oyr	do	do 16	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do

do	do	J. M. Stone	Giving liquor to an Indian	do	20	Fined \$300 and 6 mos. hard labor.	do	do
do	do	A. Bald	Vagrancy	do	23	4 mos. hard labor.	do	do
do	do	G. Shepherd	do	do	23	do	do	do
do	do	John Sandwood	Assaulting an Indian	do	23	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months hard labor. Not paid.	Supt. Cotton.	
do	do	B. Dowser	Non-payment of wages	do	25	To pay claimant.	do	
do	do	W. Wilson	Selling liquor	Mar.	2	Fined \$75 and costs	Fine paid	
do	do	O. Beeson	Assault	do	1	Fined \$10 or 11 days imprisonment.	Supt. Neale.	
do	do	do	Having liquor in possession.	do	1	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months hard labor.	do	
Mar.	4	P. Hays	Larceny	do	do	Dismissed	Col. McLeod.	
do	4	R. Coulson	do	do	do	do	do	
do	8	N. Bates	Having liquor in possession.	Mar.	10	Fined \$75 and costs	Supt. Cotton.	
do	13	W. Hazlett	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	13	Dismissed	Col. McLeod, S.M.	
do	13	A. Lachappelle.	do	do	14	do	do	
April	17	M. Shear	Having intoxicating liquor in possession.	April	19	Fined \$100 and costs.	Supt. Cotton and W. Pockington.	
May	1	To Niskee (Blood Indian)	Horse stealing	May	3	Dismissed for want of evidence.	do	
do	1	Cant Fly (Blood Indian)	do	do	do	do	do	
do	25	W. Bates	Giving liquor to an Indian	do	do	do	do	
June	4	M. Happle	Horse stealing	June	14	No evidence	Supt. Cotton and Dr. Kennedy.	
do	19	G. Mesner	Drunk and creating disturbance.	do	19	Fined \$8 and costs	do	
July	1	A. Leighton	Assault	July	1	do \$10	do	
do	16	G. Mesner	Drunk and disorderly	do	17	do \$20	do	
Aug.	2	J. W. Armstrong	Assault	Aug.	2	Case dismissed	Supt. Cotton.	
do	do	W. Cameron	Assault	Mar.	24	Warrant not served	Lethbridge.	
do	do	G. F. Russell	Horse stealing	do	27	Prosecutor withdrew charge.	do	
do	do	Regina	Selling intoxicants	April	7	Fine paid	do	
do	do	do	do	do	8	Insufficient evidence	do	
do	do	N. St. Goddard	do	do	9	\$50 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor.	do	
do	do	A. J. Nutting	do	do	10	\$20 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor.	do	
do	do	J. Shea	Assault	May	7	do	do	
do	do	Charles Bots	do	do	10	Fine paid	do	

RETURN of Cases Tried, Macleod District—Concluded.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury	Where Tried	By Whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
.....	E. Frederick.....	G. Anderson.....	Assault	May 12.....	.....	Insuffic'nt evidence	.....	Lethbridge..	
.....	Regina	L. Bindle	Selling intoxicants	do 20.....	\$50 and costs or 3 mos. hard labor.	Fine paid.....	.....	do	
.....	do	J. Hay	do	do 29.....	.....	Insuffic'nt evidence	.....	do	
.....	do	F. Gear	Having intoxicants in possession.	June 21.....	.....	Released, to come up for judgment when called on, in consequence of injury received by accident when in custody.	.....	do	
.....	do	W. Little.....	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	Aug. 25.....	.....	Acquitted .....	.....	do	Ool. Macleod, S.M.
.....	do	J. Tabbot.....	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 25.....	\$200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	Fine paid.....	.....	do	
.....	do	J. Shea.....	do	Sept. 2.....	.....	No evidence .....	.....	do	
.....	do	V. Mallette	Drunk and creating disturbance.	do 6.....	21 days' hard labor	.....	.....	Macleod.	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
.....	do	W. O. Likens	Setting fire to prairie.....	do 3.....	.....	No evidence .....	.....	do	
.....	J. Bathwell.....	Dog Rib (Blod Indian).	Horse stealing	do 8.....	.....	Charge withdrawn .....	.....	do	
.....	Regina	Burton	Giving liquor to Indians.	do 15.....	.....	No evidence .....	.....	do	
.....	do	J. Haynes	do	do 22.....	.....	do .....	.....	do	
.....	do	A. Shellhouse.....	Embezzlement.....	.....	.....	Warrant not served .....	.....	do	
.....	do	J. M. Robertson..	Obstructing the Police...	Oct. 1.....	.....	Discharged with caution.	.....	do	
.....	do	E. Byce.....	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 4.....	\$100 and costs or 3 mos. hard labor.	Fine paid .....	.....	do	
.....	A. McBride.	L. Patton	Horse stealing	do 1.....	.....	Committed for trial.	.....	.....
.....	H. Taylor	P. McOunack.....	Assault	do 4.....	\$10 and costs or 14 days.	Fine paid.....	.....	.....
.....	F. E. Smith	W. Belgard.....	Larceny	do 12.....	.....	Committed for trial	.....	.....
.....	J. Perry	G. Anderson.....	Assault	do 18.....	\$20 and costs or 1 month hard labor	Fine paid.....	.....	.....
.....	Regina	J. Beebe.....	Drunk and disorderly ...	do 23.....	\$35 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor..	do .....	.....	.....	Supt. Steele, J.P.

do	do	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	do	22	Acquitted, informant left country.	do
do	J. M. Robertson.	Drunk and disorderly	do	30	\$25 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor.	do
do	J. Cleveland.	Selling intoxicants	Nov.	2	No evidence	Inspector Likely, J.P.
do	R. Hughes.	Drunk and disorderly	do	19	Fine paid.	
do	A. McGregor.	do	do	19	do	
do	W. Minchinton.	do	do	19	do	
do	Middle Bull (South Piegan)	Bringing stolen horses into Canada.	do	19	Warrant not served	
do	Medicine Owl (Blood).	do	do	19	do	

APPENDIX BB.

DONALD, 29th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a full return of convictions and fines imposed by me as a Commissioner of Police and Justice of the Peace for British Columbia during the months of August, September, October and November, 1886.

The principal duty performed by the detachment was at Rogers' Pass, where there were men on duty at all hours, day and night. The detachment also furnished two constables every month to escort the pay-car from Donald to Port Moody.

Nothing unusual occurred outside of events already been recorded in the copies of journals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PIERCY,
Inspector.

Forwarded.

W. D. ANTROBUS,
Superintendent, Commanding "E" Division.

Recapitulation of cases disposed of by Inspector Piercy, as Commissioner of Police and Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, while on duty in that Province:—

Drunk and in possession of property that was not accounted for.	1
Drunk and threatening to do bodily harm.....	1
Drunk and disorderly... ..	58
Assault.....	2
Assault and battery.....	2
Drunk and fighting	2
Vagrant.....	1
Drunk and interfering with police.....	3
Having Government property in possession.....	1
Total.....	71

Cases disposed of by Inspector Piercy, as Commissioner of Police and Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, while on duty in that Province.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Penalty.	Paid or Not.	Remarks.
1886.				1886.			
Aug. 8	The Queen	Wm. Faust	Drunk, and the possession of a trust of hay he could not account for.	Aug. 9	Fined \$4, double the value, or 30 days, hard labor.	Paid.	Hay belonged to Ross & McDunnair.
do 22	do	Gustave Mustana	Drunk, and threatening to stab.	do 27	Fined \$10 or 30 days, hard labor.	do	Summons. Released 24th Aug., 1886;
do 23	do	Pat McNally	Drunk and disorderly	do 26	do 5 do	do	summons issued 25th Aug., 1886.
do 25	do	John Riley	do	do 28	do 1 do	do	Summons.
do 27	A. Martin	David Conley	Assault	do 27	do 2 do	do	Released 24th Aug., 1886;
do 27	The Queen	Geo. Gluson	Assaulting provincial police.	do 28	do 20 or 1 mo., hard labor	do	summons issued 25th Aug., 1886.
do 27	do	Wm. Maqure	Drunk and disorderly	Sept. 1	do 1 or 14 days, hard labor.	do	Summons.
do 31	do	Oliver La Blanc	do	do 1	do 1 do	do	do
do 31	do	Thos. Beemer	do	do 1	do 1 do	do	do
Sept. 1	do	Henry Little	do	do 2	do 1 do	do	do
do 4	do	John Sullivan	Assault and battery on one Jessie Holmes.	do 4	do 10 or 2 mos., hard labor	do	Warrant.
do 4	do	John Burnes	do	do 4	do 10 do	do	do
do 9	do	Jas. Madden	Drunk and disorderly	do 9	do 2 do	do	do
do 11	do	Pat Dwyre	do	do 13	do 1 or 14 days, hard labor.	do	Summons.
do 13	do	Frank Kelly	Drunk and fighting	do 13	do 10 or 21 days, hard labor.	do	do
do 13	do	Geo. Gleeson	do	do 13	do 10 do	do	do
do 14	do	Jas. Madden	Drunk and disorderly	do 18	do 10 or 1 mo., hard labor	do	Second offence.
do 19	do	Hugh McFadden	do	do 20	do 2 or 7 days, hard labor	do	do
do 20	do	Robt. Ramsey	do	do 21	do 1 or 14 days, hard labor	do	do
do 20	do	Wm. Spittle	do	do 21	do 1 do	do	do
do 20	do	Geo. Matheson	do	do 21	do 1 do	do	do
do 30	do	Thos. Connelly	do	Oct. 1	do 2 do	do	do
do 29	do	Wm. Burnett	do	do 1	do 2 do	do	do
do 29	do	Wm. Perdue	do	do 1	do 1 do	do	do
Oct. 1	do	End. Glasgow	do	do 4	do 1 or 10 days, hard labor.	do	do
do 1	do	Arthur Moysen	do	do	do 1 do	do	do
do 1	do	Chas. Browne	do	do	do 1 do	do	do
do 2	do	A. Parker	do	do	do 1 do	do	do

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Hearing	Penalty.	Paid or Not.	Remarks.
1886.				1886.			
Oct. 2	The Queen.....	Ed. Johnstone	Drunk and disorderly	Oct. 4	Fined \$1 or 10 days, hard labor...	Paid.	
do 2	do	Jesse Holmes	do	do 4	do 1	do	
do 2	do	John Wallace.....	do	do 4	do 1	do	
do 3	do	Peter Lester	do	do 4	do 1	do	
do 3	do	John Gormely.....	do	do 4	do 1	do	
do 3	do	Ed. Jordan.....	do	do 4	do 1	do	
do 4	do	Peter Johnstone.....	do	do 5	do 2	do	
do 5	do	Geo. Field.....	Vagrant.....	do 5	14 days, hard labor.....	do	
do 13	do	Jas. Lauzon	Drunk, and obstructing police.....	do 14	Fined \$5 or 30 days, hard labor ..	do	
do 17	do	Chas. Seymour.....	Drunk and disorderly	do 18	do 1	do	
do 18	do	Richard Marshall ..	Having two police revolvers in possession.	do 18	do 64 or 2 months, hard labor..	do	Double the value of each revolver.
do 20	do	Thos. Brennan	Drunk and disorderly	do 21	do 2 or 10 days, hard labor.....	do	
do 20	do	Alex. Morgan.....	do	do 21	do 1	do	
do 20	do	F. McNally.....	do	do 21	do 1	do	
do 20	do	Ed. Morgan	do	do 21	do 1	do	
do 29	do	Jas. Jersey.....	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	Dan. Miller.....	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	Alex. Sterd	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	Jas. Attonner.....	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	John Middleton.....	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	Jas. Hawkes	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	John McHugh	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	Wm. Irvine.....	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 29	do	George Robinson ..	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 31	do	Wm. McPhee	do	do 30	do 1	do	
do 31	do	Thos. Fortune	do	Nov. 1	do 1	do	
Nov. 7	do	George Tate.....	do	do 8	do 1	do	
do 10	do	Fred. Frost.....	Interfering with police in execution of their duty.	do 11	do 5	do	
do 13	do	Hugh McIntyre	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 15	do 1	do	
do 14	do	Pat. Sullivan.....	do	do 15	do 1	do	
do 14	do	Geo. Wright.....	do	do 15	do 1	do	
do 15	do	Wm. Burnett.....	do	do 17	do 5	do	Second offence.

REPORT

(F THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1887.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1888.

*To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

President of the Privy Council.

January 31st, 1888.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED-POLICE, 1887.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 31st December 1887.

The Right Honorable,
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the past year, together with the annual reports of the following officers for the same period :—

The Assistant Commissioner,	
Superintendent, J. Cotton,	
do	J. H. McIlree,
do	R. B. Deane,
do	P. R. Neale,
do	S. B. Steele,
do	A. B. Perry,
do	A. H. Griesbach,
do	A. R. Macdonell,
do	E. W. Jarvis,
Inspector, T. Wattam,	
Senior Surgeon Jukes,	
Assistant Surgeon, Baldwin,	
do	Aylen
do	Paré,
do	Powell,
do	Dodd,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, Bain,	
do	do
Tulloch,	
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Burnett.	

PATROLS.

The system of patrols established last year has been continued on a more extended scale with most satisfactory results, very few cases of horse stealing having occurred where the offenders were not brought to justice. Very early in the spring before it was practicable to start the regular patrols, some horses were stolen from Medicine Hat, and it was thought they had been taken across the boundary line, but they were ultimately found on the Blood Reserve. Two Blood Indians, "The Dog" and "Big Rib" were arrested on the reserve by a party under Inspector Sanders, were tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary by Mr. Justice Macleod, but unfortunately escaped from the custody of the Sheriff while awaiting the train at Dunmore. As both are well known to the Police they are certain, sooner or later to be captured.

During the year numbers of horses have been reported stolen, but have nearly always been accounted for, many having only strayed off a few miles, and where no trace of them could be found it has always been on account of the delay in notifying the Police. Frequently descriptions of horses stolen on the other side of the line have been sent to us, the few that have turned up on this side being seized and returned to their owners, in fact the speedy justice that is invariably meted out to

parties bringing stolen horses into Canada has rendered our territories so dangerous to this kind of criminals that they find it safer to get rid of their stolen horses in United States Territory.

A good many deserters from the American Army have come over with their horses and arms, which have been taken from them and returned to the U. S. Authorities, who declined to prosecute the thieves, thinking they were well rid of them.

Log buildings with stables and corrals have been built at convenient places along the frontier, particularly along the base of the Cypress Hills; these afford shelter to our men in bad weather, and enable our patrols to go out earlier and stay later in the season than they otherwise could, and if allowed the necessary small amount of money, I propose next season to build at convenient situations all along the frontier, the labor being done by the Police, and by putting up hay at these posts, a great saving of horse flesh will result.

A new element in our patrols this season has been introduced in the engagement of some full-blooded Indians as scouts who are attached to the patrols and so far have done very good service, being invaluable as trailers, and able and willing to travel excessive distances in an almost incredible space of time. I would recommend to your favourable consideration the increasing the number of these scouts, as their employment will not only greatly assist the Police in patrol duty, but will tend to strengthen the good understanding between the Indians and Police. On several occasions this summer these scouts arrested members of their own tribes, and when they get more accustomed to the life, will be still more efficient. Their tendency at present is to serve a short time and then return home, which is not always convenient. Their pay is \$25 per month and rations, and they horse themselves, the Police furnishing arms and saddles.

All the main trails in the Territories have been watched by police patrols, and at convenient places along them, parties have been stationed during the year. The outposts along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been increased, and it has been found necessary now that the Manitoba and North Western Railway has entered the Territories, to establish a post at Langenburg on that road. This party patrols Fort Pelly and the York Colony districts, which are remote from headquarters of police divisions.

The railway service has now assumed such proportions, that I propose with your consent to establish a division of railway police, selected from our ablest and steadiest men, whose special duty it will be to perform all police duties along the lines of railway.

The unfortunate murders that were committed in the vicinity of Qu'Appelle early in the spring kept a large number of our men employed for a considerable time patrolling the country along the Qu'Appelle and Upper Assiniboine Rivers, but owing to the rough nature of the country, and the intimate knowledge of it shewn by the Halfbreeds concerned in the murder of Hector McLeish, our endeavours only resulted in their being obliged to leave their hiding places, and seek refuge in the United States, where descriptions having been sent, they were promptly arrested by the authorities, and, after the usual formalities, turned over to a detachment of police, and conveyed to Regina where they now await trial. The murderers of McLean have not yet been identified, but it is generally supposed that the same men murdered both McLean and McLeish, both murders occurring at almost the same time.

One Poole, a settler living north of Whitewood was also found murdered and tied to a tree about the same time, but several days elapsed before he was discovered, and although a detective was employed, no clue has as yet been found to assist in identifying the assassins. Smith who kept a stopping house on the edge of the Salt Plain, north of Touchwood, was also murdered, and his body found in the bushes, several days after his death. Suspicion pointed strongly to an Indian of that vicinity who had worked for some time for deceased, and he was arrested by Sergeant Macpherson, and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, above the amount an Indian would be likely to possess in summer, was against him, but he made a statement that he received the money from a squaw of bad character who might have

possessed that amount, and who having gone to the States, we were unable to secure as a witness, he was therefore released later on for want of evidence.

Considerable discredit was endeavored to be attached to the police for the failure to arrest in these cases, but the enormous tract of country, the sparse settlement, the time that elapsed before the victims were found, and the facility with which the murderers could travel for several days without being seen by a human being, are sufficient reasons for our bad luck.

It was found necessary on several occasions during the past year to employ special trains for the rapid transit of police, rendered advisable by the alarming rumours in circulation and the consequent uneasiness of the settlers.

I enclose a map which correctly shows the country patrolled by the police during the past year. (Map will be distributed in a separate cover).

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians throughout the Territories during the past year has been remarkably good, those in the North and East having generally stayed at home and worked their farms with the most gratifying results.

At Regina a large quantity of hay has been supplied the Police under contract by the Indians in the vicinity, the quality being first class, and the requirements of the contract carried out most satisfactorily.

Early in the Spring the Bloods caused a good deal of trouble. A number of their young men, tired of the reserve, and anxious to distinguish themselves, made a dash on Medicine Hat and vicinity and on U. S. Territory, stealing a number of horses. During the summer too we had occasional trouble with them. Occasionally cattle have been killed in the neighbourhood of their reserves, but the arrest, speedy trial and punishment of "Good Rider," a Blood, stopped this practice.

The recovery of a large band of horses stolen from them by U. S. Indians, has had a most beneficial effect, and rendered them much quieter, and lately we have had no trouble with them.

The Piegans and Sarcees have given no trouble, and with the exception of a few cases of breaking into houses in the vicinity of their reserves, one of which resulted in the shooting of an Indian by a settler named Thompson, who was tried and acquitted, and another case which resulted in the "Deerfoot" escape, there have been no difficulties with the Blackfeet.

The rapid settlement of the country in the vicinity of these tribes, and the system of allowing the Indians off their reserves, practically when they please, together with their being permitted to carry arms (mostly of repeating pattern) is liable sooner or later to result in serious trouble, involving not only the cattle business in the West, but the settlers.

There is no game requiring rifles to shoot, and if it is impossible to prevent Indians owning repeating rifles, I would suggest that they be compelled to leave them on their reserves.

The Police have been frequently blamed for not displaying their old firmness and dash when dealing with criminal Indians, but it must be remembered in the old days the Indians could only retaliate on the Police themselves, and on a few traders, quite able and only too ready to take care of themselves. Now-a-days the people are scattered all over the country, and rashness on the part of the Police might at any time result in the murder and insult of settlers and their families. There is no deficiency of pluck in the Force I have the honour to command, and when necessary and advisable, I have no doubt the same dash will be found as formerly.

The scarcity of rabbits throughout the whole Territories, which will now exist for about three years, and the great decrease in the number of deer, will be hard on those Indians who do not receive regular rations, it will however be certain to make them the more anxious to work on their farms, and as they have generally had good crops, and have taken many prizes at the shows this Fall, I have no doubt that next year great progress will be made.

 ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts have been furnished to the Indian Department for attendance at Treaty payments, in many instances the money having been carried by our men, and on several occasions escorts have been provided to convey Indians who had left their reserves, back to them. Late in the fall the U.S. authorities notified us that they were about to drive some of our Indians across the line, and acting on instructions from the Indian Department, parties were sent down to take charge of them and distribute them at their reserves, but the U.S. Troops only took them to the vicinity of the line, and turned them loose, very few crossing the line and falling into our hands. Those that did were escorted to their reserves as directed.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The enforcement of the North-West prohibitory law is more difficult than ever, the sympathy of many of the settlers being generally against us in this matter. Large quantities of liquor have been seized and spilt, but a great deal more illicit liquor has undoubtedly been used under the cloak of the permit system. Liquor is run into the country in every conceivable manner, in barrels of sugar, salt, and as ginger ale, and even in neatly constructed imitation eggs, and respectable people, who otherwise are honest, will resort to every device to evade the liquor laws, and when caught they have generally the quantity covered by their permits, it is really curious the extraordinary length of time some holders of permits can keep their liquor.

The permit system should be done away with in the first place if the law is to be enforced, and the law itself should be cleared of the technicalities that have enabled so many to escape punishment this last year.

The importation and manufacture of a good article of lager beer, under stringent Inland Revenue regulations, would, in my opinion greatly assist the satisfactory settlement of this vexed question. Nearly all the opprobrium that has been cast upon the Police generally, and my management in particular, can be directly traced to public sentiment on the attempt to enforce this law.

Although it has been stated by parties interested in free liquor, that great facilities for drunkenness occur, I can say that there has been no crime of any consequence during the year in this country attributable to whisky, and that the towns and villages throughout the Territories are as quiet and orderly and free from outrages as any place of the same size in the world, which is saying a great deal when it is taken into consideration that we have the usual amount of unsettled population common to all new and frontier countries.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.

During the year we have not been called upon by the Canadian Pacific Railway for any unusual assistance, but every endeavour has been made to protect the company as far as possible by suppressing the sale of intoxicants along the line.

It being found necessary to discharge a large number of miners at Lethbridge, the North-West Coal and Navigation Company called upon us for assistance, and prompt action being taken, the necessary changes were made without any loss to property, and both at Lethbridge and Anthracite coal mines every assistance has been given to the proprietors in enforcing law and order.

Detachments of police have been constantly on duty at all the important points on these roads in the Territories, but with the exception of the capture of considerable illicit whisky on several occasions from train hands and others, nothing of any moment has occurred.

HORSES.

During the year no eastern horses have been added to our strength, we have been re-horsed entirely with western horses, even the team horses hitherto supplied

from the east have this year been augmented by the selection of the largest and coarsest horses in the ranks, which having been broken to harness have made excellent waggon horses, and I propose in future to follow this practice, as I find a great many horses which are at first fair saddle horses, after a short time under police care and rations, become too heavy for the work, and make excellent teamers. It has been found advisable to cast and sell a good many horses, but good prices have generally been obtained, and their sale has saved serious future loss. A number of deaths have occurred from causes generally incidental to patrolling in countries badly watered, which entail excessive journeys and exposure, but the horses have been taken excellent care of by both officers and men.

At Prince Albert, where we had no stables during an exceptionally wet summer, a lung disease broke out among our horses which, in spite of every care, carried off a number, but the same disease proved very fatal to the horses of the settlers in that district, several losing all they had. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the erection of new stables at most of our posts this year will give a better chance of taking care of our horses in future, and if my suggestions about building log posts at convenient distances along the frontier be carried out, our horses will have a better chance, as after a hard ride, exposure is the cause of a great deal of sickness and subsequent death.

The number of horses now on the strength is 921, and with some exceptions they are a young, sound, powerful and useful lot, and I am now able to report that all the divisions are well horsed.

It will be advisable, however, to purchase 100 horses from time to time next spring as opportunity offers of securing first-class animals at a reasonable figure, to be distributed among the various divisions, and thus enable us to turn out the same number of horses, which will become slightly stale, for a run which will make them capable of much longer service, while if kept at steady work they would, in all probability, collapse before next winter and be a total loss.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery of all the divisions is generally in good order, and with the exception of "B" division which lost a great deal unavoidably when the riding school was burned at Regina, will require but little expenditure during the coming year, only the ordinary wear and tear replacement being required. It having been found necessary to supply "D" Division, in British Columbia, with double cinch saddles, I was able to outfit "G" Division hitherto supplied with Canadian saddles, with the single cinch saddles handed over by "D." I propose to buy no more single cinch saddles as the double are better in every way.

The harness is generally in good order, but about thirty sets of medium light will be required. The harness has so far given general satisfaction, being both light and serviceable and at the same time of good appearance. Very heavy harness is not required in this force, our loads being generally more bulky than heavy.

The halters supplied this year are a great improvement on former issues; many have been made in our own shops. The new handoliers and buckets have been found most useful, and I would suggest that fifty of each be supplied to each Division at once.

The present issue of horse blankets is most satisfactory. We are still very short of numnahs, caused by the difficulty of procuring suitable felt, saddle blankets being generally used in default.

FORAGE.

I am pleased to report that there will be a reduction this year in the cost of forage generally, oats having fallen to a reasonable figure at all the posts in the Territories with the exception of Edmonton, owing to the good crops. At Edmonton, a severe frost just at the time the tenders were called for, frightened the sellers, and

the tenders though very reasonable for imported oats were too high, as in spite of the frost, a fair crop was threshed out.

Hay this year has been plentiful in nearly every District except at Macleod, and has been secured at reasonable rates, but the general scarcity in the Macleod District, and the quantities the ranchers now consider it necessary to save for their own use, render it extremely doubtful if much further reduction can be expected.

Very little straw is now in use in this force, the waste in hay being with good management quite sufficient for bedding.

The failure of the oat crop in the Kootenay District has entailed the freighting in of a large quantity, which has necessarily been expensive; the price of hay there is also enormous. Great care however has been exercised by Superintendent Steele, commanding the police in that District, and the horses are kept on the range as much as possible to save expense.

At all posts there is marked improvement in the construction of haystacks, but at many of the posts the granaries are not calculated for the economical storage of oats.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of all the Divisions is generally sufficient, and a few waggons to supply the ordinary wear and tear will only be required next year. Very strong double-buckboards have been introduced which with a few alterations have been found very useful, and the adoption of a half-spring waggon, thimble skined, has been found to meet our requirements admirably for patrol purposes. These waggons are deficient in a few minor details which will be altered in our next supply. The repairs to transport, including painting, has in almost every instance been done by our own men.

To insure the proper care of transport, all posts should at once be supplied with waggon sheds, the outlay in paint alone being good interest on the cost of construction. The disastrous fire at Regina caused the loss of some light transport and sleighs, but the energy of the men saved the greater part. Our commodious waggon sheds being part of the Riding School, perished also.

ARMS.

The whole force is now supplied with Enfield revolvers which are well adapted for our work. I propose to arm the Railway Police with a smaller weapon which can be carried in a less conspicuous manner.

The Winchester carbine so long the favourite arm with western prairie men is not giving good satisfaction in the Force, the ease with which it gets out of order and its liability to break off at the stock, are serious drawbacks to its efficiency. The advantages of the magazine in this carbine are quite neutralised by the difficulty experienced in keeping it in order, and the great temptation it offers, especially to young recruits, to waste their fire. For a Military weapon the trajectory is very much too high. A good many of the first issues are gradually wearing out, and I would suggest that as soon as it can be settled which is the best carbine now made, one Division be supplied with it, when if satisfactory it can be issued to the rest of the Force.

I would suggest that the repayment price of ammunition be reduced as low as possible that the men may be encouraged to practice independently of their annual drill, and that two marksmen in each Division, receive extra pay and badges.

BARRACKS.

The new barracks have been completed at Regina and are well suited to our requirements, the difficulty in obtaining seasoned wood however will cause considerable repairs from time to time. The necessity of appointing a competent architect to take charge of Mounted Police improvements is very apparent, as the

ordinary clerk of works does not understand our wants. The loss by fire of the Riding School on November 26, has been a great blow to us and it will be almost impossible to train recruits this winter; its re-erection at an early date is imperative.

This post is now in good order, and with the exception of a new Riding School and Oat house, the only outlay necessary will be for a few repairs and painting.

Early in the spring, one of the old log barrack rooms at Calgary was burned down, and since then the division at that post has been very uncomfortable and crowded. In fact when not on duty the men have had no place to spend their evenings, and have been compelled to put in their spare time in the town, which has got several of them into serious trouble. The proposed erection of new barracks on the Regina plan will remedy this, but I regret that it has not been considered advisable to build in brick or stone. Considerable improvements have been made at that post during the year, the stables have been sided, which will save serious annual expense, and a neat wire fence has been put round the post.

At Prince Albert an entirely new post has been built, and when finished and fenced in will be most complete. When I inspected it in November, I considered it the best finished, best laid out, and most convenient post under my command, and great credit is due to the clerk of the works, Mr. Peters, and to Superintendent Perry commanding the force there.

At Battleford the temporary buildings erected last year are in use still, and with the improvements suggested in my previous report to you, will be amply sufficient for the force I propose to keep at that post.

New barracks are required at Edmonton, our present headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan being out of the way. I would strongly recommend that a new post be commenced in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton, where the main body of the division doing duty in that district should be quartered. This action I should have strongly recommended before if I could have got a suitable site, which can now be found on the surrendered Indian reserve, south of the town.

Only \$2,000 was allowed Superintendent Griesbach to repair and alter Fort Saskatchewan to hold his division this winter, and the assistant commissioner reports very highly of the judicious manner in which he has laid out this money. This is the only post I have not been able to inspect personally this year, but I propose to do so at an early date, when I will select a suitable site for the barracks.

The post at Macleod is in good order and only the usual painting and repairs will be required next year, unless "D" Division returns from Kootenay, when another large stable will be required.

At Lethbridge the new barracks are rapidly approaching completion and when finished the men will be very comfortable. The site is commanding and dry, but at present the water supply is bad; a pipe and tank from the Galt water system is proposed, the construction of which will remove the difficulty.

At Medicine Hat the barracks are now in excellent order, but we are badly handicapped in consequence of their position, as when most wanted we are often prevented from crossing the river. The erection of a log outpost at Bulls Head at the Head of the Cypress mountain where a party will be kept at all times except in the dead of winter, and a small town detachment (which for want of a building of our own, works badly) is the best I can do at present to counteract the bad situation of the Post, which should be pulled down and re-erected on the south side of the Saskatchewan River, as Indians on horse stealing intent always make for Medicine Hat.

At Maple Creek, the headquarters of "A" Division which supplies the detachment for Medicine Hat, the barracks are in a bad state, they are small, crowded together and most inconvenient, and it is quite impossible to keep a division in good shape. The hospital is a shell, and there is neither recreation room, saddle room or subalterns' quarters. If Maple Creek is to remain the headquarters of a division, a new post should be commenced at an early date.

At Wood Mountain, which is the summer headquarters of "B" Division (Regina being their winter quarters) a small building and stable costing \$1,500, has been erected which affords good accommodation to the small detachment it is necessary to keep there in winter, and additions to this post at an early date would ensure great comfort to the division in summer; \$2,000, would cover the expense.

It having been found advisable to send "D" Division under Superintendent Steele to Kootenay last June, it was necessary to construct complete barracks and accommodation for a full division in a country where neither mechanics or finished material could be obtained. These difficulties have been ably overcome by Superintendent Steele, and his division now occupies very comfortable quarters with hospital, stables, &c. complete, entirely constructed by his men, and this done in the face of a virulent outbreak of fever in the division. Too much credit cannot be given to this officer, and indeed to the whole division for these results when opposed by enormous difficulties.

Our greatest weakness at all posts is inadequate fire protection. In winter the inclement nature of the climate renders fire engines, Babcocks and other appliances considered efficacious in more temperate climes, comparatively useless here, and our only safety lies in constant vigilance, for let a fire once start, the best equipped fire brigade in the world would be unable to conquer it with the temperature at 40, and a breeze blowing.

I must again draw your attention to the advisability of at once supplying this force with suitable iron bedsteads in place of the untidy and uncomfortable bed boards and trestle still in use. Every other force in the Dominion has now comfortable iron bedsteads supplied, and even the convicts in the gaols are also supplied with them, while my men sleep on hay palliasses on hard boards.

FUEL.

In the North, wood is still generally used as fuel although coal has been issued at Edmonton, but wood is generally so reasonable that we find it more economical, besides distributing the money more evenly among the settlers.

In the South, and along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we use coal almost entirely, the larger portion of which comes from the Galt Mines. We are trying Medicine Hat coal at that post, and some Banff anthracite has been used, but until a crusher is employed at that mine it is no use attempting to use the coal.

The hard coal used at Regina in limited quantities, comes from Pennsylvania, but four fifths of the coal used here is from the Galt Mines. This coal burns well but dirties the pipes very soon, and entails constant care.

Coal is still too high, and I hope by next winter to see it considerably reduced in price.

KITS AND INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

The kits of the men are now generally very complete, and the articles of clothing issued satisfactory, with the exception of the great coats which neither possess the strength nor are sufficiently waterproof for the use of a Force exposed to so much hard work and weather. The disappearance of the buffalo and the difficulty in replacing the coat of that fur hitherto in use with a suitable substitute, has rendered us short of fur coats. At present we are trying an article called "Montana Calf," and if natural black skins of this quality could be used instead of dyed ones, I think this want would be met. The coats supplied this year are long and split-tailed, affording good protection to the men's legs either riding or driving.

Compensation for the kits not required by the men has been introduced lately and is a great boon to the men, while at the same time it will do away with excessive kits, and consequently cause a reduction in transport required, and be a great saving to the Government, the compensation allowance being two thirds of the value.

The pay of artisans can now be increased when I consider it advisable, and there

is no doubt the services of a better class of artizans will be secured and retained in the future.

DRILL.

During the year every opportunity has been taken to perfect the various divisions in both foot and mounted drill; target practice being completed were practicable. So much patrolling, however, has been necessary that there has not been as much time for drill as formerly.

The recruits have had a great deal of drill, and have been well instructed in police duties, and with very few exceptions, all the force are good riders. The horses have been well trained to lead and stand fire in addition to regular drill movements.

CONDUCT, DISCIPLINE, &c.

The conduct of the men in the force has generally been very good indeed during the last year. Nearly every instance of bad conduct has been directly attributable to whisky, and I have found it necessary to summarily dismiss several men. I propose in future with your consent to dismiss all men with dissolute habits as they are only an encumbrance to the force. As soon as the Pension Bill, now under consideration is in force, I consider there will be no occasion for imprisonment, the imposition of fines and dismissal will cover all cases.

The energy and good conduct of the non-commissioned officers throughout the force has been a bright example to the men, and I am happy to say that I have no cause to regret any promotions that I have made during the year.

A great deal has been written in the newspapers about dissatisfaction among the men, caused by my bad management and favoritism for Old Countrymen when making promotions. This is not the case as the men are generally well satisfied, strict impartiality having been invariably shewn in promotions. Being a Canadian myself of United Empire Loyalist stock, it is hardly likely that I should pass over Canadians, in fact the records of the force in your possession clearly show that there are more Canadian non-commissioned officers in proportion to the number of Canadians in the force than is the case of other nationalities.

During the year 179 men became entitled to their discharge by expiration of service. Of these no less than 85 immediately re-engaged for a further term; 20 who took their discharge have since re-engaged, and 11 men who were discharged in previous years have rejoined the force. Many others would re-engage if there was no objection to married men, but the difficulty of providing married quarters and many other reasons, render the engagement of married constables undesirable.

PHYSIQUE.

The general physique of the force is of a very high standard, and there are very few men who are not in the prime of life, they are well set up and are generally fit for the arduous work they are liable at any time to be called upon to perform.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

With the exception of malarial fever in Kootenay, which carried off four constables, and at Wood Mountain, which resulted in the death of one constable after the division had moved into winter quarters at Regina, the health of the force has been remarkably good.

It has been found necessary to invalid a good many men during the year, but with the exception of one or two accidentally injured, all those invalided were suffering from complaints with which they had joined the force.

RATIONS.

The patent process flour now issued to the force is giving general satisfaction, and the only article requiring improvement is the coffee which is issued in the bean, and is not of as good quality as the other rations, and it is only with the greatest skill and care that it can be made a pleasant beverage.

The compressed tea still continues to give the highest satisfaction.

DESERTION.

Most of the deserters were as usual of very short service and were generally town-bred men who were not suited to the lonely life incidental to a policeman's duty in this country.

Greater care is necessary in selecting recruits for this force. Many of the certificates on which men are engaged are written by friends who are anxious to get them out of their neighbourhood, and hope that the discipline of the police will reclaim their protegees.

The difficulty of getting out of the force is also a great cause of desertion. Offers of more lucrative employment, the illness or death of their parents, legacies left to them, and other causes of a like nature, constantly require some of them to leave the force. Only three a month are (out of a thousand men) allowed to purchase their discharge, and as frequently their future depends on a speedy release, they desert. I would suggest that men be allowed to purchase their discharge at 30 days notice, provided that such a course be compatible with the safety of the country.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

Last winter was generally most disastrous to cattle on the ranges all over America, in our North-West however although the loss was much higher than usual, the best managed ranches suffered but little. A great many cattle died but these were for the most part those that arrived in the country late in the fall, and in poor condition, and their owners having no shelter for them, they naturally were unable to stand the exceptional weather. There has been a considerable fall in the value of beef this season, and the ranchers have been obliged to seek a market in the Eastern Provinces for their surplus animals. Many of these animals were afterwards shipped to England with very gratifying results, and I think it has now been clearly demonstrated that a fair profit can be obtained in the old country on cattle sent from our extreme west, provided they are of the best quality.

Hay in enormous quantities has been put up this year on most of the ranches, and so far the season has been propitious.

CROPS.

The crops in the agricultural districts of the North-West Territories have generally been extremely good this year. At Edmonton early frosts destroyed a portion of the grain crop and almost entirely ruined potatoes. In the Qu'Appelle Valley district, a great deal of damage was done by gophers, particularly in light soil. In the ranching country the crop was not a very good one, the season having been late and cold, but hay all over has been an excellent crop, and farmers generally are endeavouring to get into mixed farming as fast as their means will allow.

GAME.

The late severe winter was disastrous to the antelopes, large bands seeking the vicinity of the settlements in search of food and falling an easy prey, and deer of

all sorts are now very scarce in the country. The usual supply of most fur-bearing animals is reported to exist, but the almost total extermination of the rabbits from throat disease, that comes regularly every seven years, has been followed by the corresponding scarcity of lynx.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the support I have generally received from all ranks during the year, and while quite aware that in many points we are still deficient and capable of improvement, I think that in all respects the efficiency of the force has improved during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner, N. W. M. P.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1887.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, N.-W. T., 30th November, 1887.

SIR, —I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1887.

Being the only inspecting officer at present, my duties necessarily kept me on the road the greater part of my time, and consequently I will have little to say about Calgary which is my head quarters.

All magisterial work done by me is embraced in the return furnished by the officer commanding "E" Division.

In connection with my duties as assistant commissioner I have travelled a great number of miles during the year, as below :

By rail	10,461
By water.....	900
With horses overland.....	3,620
On foot, snow-shoes.....	200
Total.....	15,181

During the year, I have visited every station, including outposts, at which we have men stationed.

Reports having been forwarded to the Honourable the Minister that the Indians in the Kootenay District of British Columbia were very uneasy, and likely to give serious trouble to the settlers who are entirely unprotected, I received confidential instructions from you to proceed to Kootenay at once and make a report on the state of the country, the necessity for sending in police, and the best route by which to get them in and the cheapest and best way to provision them while there. I accordingly started on 1st January accompanied by sergeant Macdonnell, and finding it impracticable, owing to the depth of snow and the impossibility of hiring Indian packers, to get in by Golden City, I proceeded *via* Victoria and Tocomah to Sand Point on the United States side of the boundary line, where finding a settler just in from Bonner's Ferry on the Kootenay, I engaged him to take me to that place; although there was a good waggon trail from Kootenay Station, six miles east of Sand Point, to Bonner's Ferry, a distance of forty miles, owing to the depth of snow it took us two days to make the distance, and finally it was necessary to leave all our kit, except a change of underclothing and a pair of blankets each, and travel on snow-shoes to Cranbrook, Colonel Baker's place on Joseph Prairie. We travelled up an old pack trail which follows the Magic River for a good part of the distance; it has not been used very much lately, freight from Kootenay now going in from Golden City, instead of from Sand Point on the Northern Pacific Railway. The trail was very rough, and a great deal of fallen timber and deep soft snow made the work rather hard. I had Kootenay Indians packing our blankets and provisions, they carried about 35 pounds each, and proved to be capital fellows, very willing and obliging. The Indians did our cooking and baking and were very clean about it; we only carried bacon, flour, tea and sugar.

At Cranbrook, I hired saddle horses, and visited the settlers, making all possible enquiries, and reported to you that I considered it necessary to send in Police, for the

reason that I found a very uneasy feeling existing among the settlers as to the Indian question. The older Indians, having a number of cattle, are anxious for peace, but the young men, who are all great gamblers and have no stake in the country are a bad lot, and ready for mischief at any moment.

The Kootenay Indians are a fine race physically and are Christians of Catholic persuasion. They have no idea of the boundary line and state that they cannot understand why they should not have the run of the Kootenay River as in the past, and which they claim as their country. They strongly protest against being placed on reserves, particularly Nos. 3 and 4 Bands, the former saying that they want to live where they always have lived, a number of them having cattle.

They also say that the reserve is in no way suited for their purposes; they also object strongly to Colonel Baker taking up a portion of land, which he purchased from Mr. Galbraith, or the Government, on Joseph's Prairie, and which is claimed as being inherited from old Joseph, in his lifetime a notable chief of the Kootenais.

No. 4 Band live principally on the American side of the line, and object to their reserve. They are, from what I hear, a bad lot. There are always a number of renegade whites and Indians living with this Band and traders openly sell whiskey which, of course, makes matters much worse.

There are about three hundred and fifty fighting men in the various bands, all well armed and with plenty of ammunition.

At the same time I forwarded you a map of the country and a report of the best routes into it and the easiest way to ration the force sent in.

I returned to Calgary early in February, visited High River on the 19th inst. and inspected the Detachment there.

On the 25th I proceeded to Regina, remaining there until the 5th March (being employed on a board examining non-commissioned officers who had put in a course of instruction) when I returned to Calgary.

On the 16th I again started for Regina to take over command during your absence on duty at Ottawa, but had to go to Calgary again on the 20th to hold an investigation into the cause of a fire by which one of the barrack buildings was destroyed; I returned to Regina on the 24th and remained in command until your return on 1st May.

I left for Calgary on 2nd May.

I omitted to state that in December 1886 I inspected "A" Division at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.

On the 11th May I proceeded on special duty to Golden City.

On the 24th I started overland to the Governor General's Crossing of the Red Deer for the purpose of making arrangements for "K" Division and seeing them safely over the Red Deer River, which fortunately was just fordable. This Division arrived at the River in capital form, both men and horses.

In June, having been ordered to accompany the Commissioners Vowell and Powell, I proceeded to Kootenay *via* Golden City, taking the steamer "Duchess" as far as the Lower Columbia Lake; from there we took horses to Wild Horse Creek, an old mining camp. Chief Isadore was sent for, and after several days interview, he agreed to hand over Kapula to the British Columbian authorities, whenever called upon to do so.

This Kapula had been arrested on suspicion of murder, and Isadore and his band had released him.

I found, as suggested in my former report, that the United States Government had sent 25 men to Tobacco Plains from their camp at Missoula.

The Indians I found well armed and have about 500 cattle and 2,000 ponies. The settlers have about 1,000 head of cattle and a few horses.

There were some "Stonies" in the Valley ostensibly on a trading visit, but I have reason to suspect their object was to give assistance, if any row had occurred with the Kootenais.

From appearances I considered that most of the oats could be supplied in the

country, but the crop was destroyed almost entirely and it was necessary to send in nearly all the grain required.

I made arrangements for Superintendent Steele's Division as far as possible, and gave him all the information I had acquired.

I returned to Calgary on the 6th July and proceeded to Regina on the 9th, remaining there until the 16th.

On the 21st I started from Calgary on a tour of inspection through the Northern Posts. I inspected the detachments of "G" Division at Red Deer and Edmonton and the headquarters of the division at Fort Saskatchewan. I found the division in good order, the buildings very comfortable. I proceeded on to Battleford, going by way of Victoria, Saddle Lake, Onion Lake and Fort Pitt, inspecting the detachment at Onion Lake.

I was astonished at the change I found in the country, in many places ponds, which used to be quite deep, were dry, there was also a great scarcity of small game.

I inspected "C" Division and reported that the buildings required to be made wind and weather tight, before they would be fit for winter.

I then proceeded to Prince Albert and inspected headquarters of "F" Division. I was much pleased with the situation of the new barracks, both in a strategical as well as a sanitary point of view; the buildings are splendidly constructed, and will be warm and comfortable, they are the best arranged barracks I have seen in Canada.

I inspected the detachments of "F" Division at Batoche and Touchwood Hills and reached Regina on the 17th August, having made 1,000 miles on the prairie. I then returned by rail to Calgary. On the 2nd September Deerfoot, a Blackfoot Indian, was arrested for larceny and escaped. By your instructions on the 4th September, I visited the Blackfoot camp, for the purpose of interviewing chief Crowfoot, and had a long talk with him, but finding it impossible to get the surrender of Deerfoot, wired you to that effect.

Trembling Man, who was shot by Thompson, died that day in the upper camp; there was considerable excitement amongst the Indians over it, particularly as at that time Thompson was on bail, and Bad-Dried-Meat, who shot Thompson's comrade, Peach, was in confinement. The Indians did not understand the difference. I explained the law of bail as well as I could and Crowfoot was perfectly satisfied.

My subsequent failure to arrest Deerfoot I have already reported to you, but if we were unsuccessful, we had a good opportunity to learn all about the reserve, part of which is very much cut up with sand hills and ravines and a difficult country to operate in. An opportunity was also given to us to make a show in force, and this undoubtedly, has had a good effect on the Indians generally.

On the 11th September I started for Regina, and on the 14th I left with horses to visit the outposts to the east and south, and inspected all of them, viz:—

"B."—Qu'Appelle, Langenburg.

Depot Moosomin.

"B."—Wood End, Willow Bunch, Wood Mountain.

"A."—East End Post, Farwell, Ten Mile Crossing, Graburn, Bull's Head, Willow Creek.

"K."—Pen d'Oreille, Writing Rock, Milk River Ridge, Kipps Coulee.

"H."—Stand Off, St. Mary's, Dry Forks Kootenai, Pincher Creek, Crow's Nest, The Leavings.

"E."—High River.

I am of opinion that it would be expedient to put up houses and stables at all the different outposts, also to have hay put up so that detachments could, if necessary, remain out all winter, even if they did not, men could periodically be sent out along the line and would make a house every night.

I would recommend also that detachments be established between Wood End and East End Post; it is a rather long distance to cover.

From all I could gather the patrol system has given general satisfaction, and, I

am positive, prevented a great deal of crime. Horse stealing has been reduced to a minimum.

I found the horses every where of excellent quality and in capital condition ; of course there were necessarily some which had broken down ; this must be expected from the severe work which our horses are frequently called upon to perform.

I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the Broncho horses are the most suitable in every way for our service, both teaming and saddle. Of course we have a number of Canadian horses, which have turned out well, but taking all things into consideration, I give the preference to the Broncho.

I found everywhere that all articles of Government property were being well taken care of; however some of the stations urgently require waggon sheds and harness rooms, as without these it is very hard on transport, &c.

The physique of the men is very fine.

The forage I have seen this year has been of first class quality.

I attach a table of distances which might be of service if printed and distributed among the different divisions.

Trusting this report may prove satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HERCHMER,

Asst. Commissioner.

The Commissioner,
North West Mounted Police,
Regina.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

	Miles		
Fort Qu' Appelle to trail to Methodist Colony on File Hill trail	8	Water, wood and feed.....	
Fork to Pheasant Creek; Jones, through Methodist Colony	32	do do	
Jones to Old Touchwood trail	10	do do	
Junction Touchwood trail to road from Broadview to York Colony	15	No wood; water	
Junction to Crescent City	10	Water, wood and feed.. ..	
Crescent City to Boakview	15	do do	Post office.
Boakview to Pierpoint	16	do do	
Pierpoint to Churchbridge	9	do do	
do Langenburg	15	Good feed and wood, poor water	
Langenburg to Millwood	18		
Millwood to Birtle	29	Town	
Birtle to Fort Ellice	14	Water, wood and feed.	Ferry.
Ellice to Moosomin	30	Good camps on road	
Moosomin to Big Pipestone	8	Water, wood and feed	
Big Pipestone to Little Pipestone	17	do do	
Little Pipestone to The Antler	12	do do	
The Antler to Carlyle	18	do do	Post office.
Carlyle to Hasard's Coal Fields	46	do do	do
Half way between these points good water and feed.			
Hasards to Wood end	16	do do	Police station.
Wood end to First Crossing, Long Creek ..	15	Water and feed; no wood	
First Crossing to Sinclair's Crossing	12	Water, wood and feed	
Sinclair's Crossing to Second Crossing	17	Water and feed; no wood	
Second Crossing to Bath	10	do do	
Bath to Duck Pond	12½	do do	
Duck Pond to Gibson's Creek	20½	do do	
Gibson's Creek to Gagnon's Spring or Big Bath	20	do do	Good spring.
Big Bath to Alkali Springs	20½	do do	
Alkali Springs to Moose Bottom	16	Good water and feed; no wood.	
Moose Bottom to Willow Bunch	10	Water, wood and feed	
Willow Bunch to The Springs	22	do do	
The Springs to Wood Mountain	15	do do	
Wood Mountain to Old Wife's Creek	24	Water and feed; no wood	
Old Wife's Creek to The Hole	18	do do	
The Hole to Snake Creek	26	do do	
Snake Creek to Pinto Horse Butte	14	Wood and water	
Pinto Horse Butte to McCarthy's Lake	14	Bad water; good feed	
McCarthy's Lake to White Mud	18	Water and feed; no wood	
White Mud to Jumbo Creek	22	do do	
Jumbo Creek to East End Post	20	Water, wood and feed	
East End Post to Farewell	18	do do	
Farewell to Oxart's Rancho	23	Water; no wood	
Oxart's Rancho to Ten-Mile Crossing	13	do	
Ten-Mile Crossing to Graburn	22	do	
Graburn to Sand's Mill	13	do	
Sand's Mill to Bull's Head	15	do	
Bull's Head to Willow Creek	18	do	
Willow Creek to Bearss Creek	10	Water and feed; no wood	
Bearss Creek to Many Berries Creek	22	Water, wood and feed	
Many Berries Creek to Pen d'Oreille	18	Water and feed; no wood	
Pen d'Oreille to Middle Creek	15	do do	
Middle Creek to Writing Rock	18	do do	Little wood.
Writing Rock to Milk River Ridge	25	do do	
Middle River Ridge to Kipp's Coulee	25	do do	
Kipp's Coulee to Lethbridge	25	Water, wood and feed	
Lethbridge to Strong's Rancho	20	do do	
Strong's Rancho to Stand Off	15	do do	
Stand Off to Lee's Creek	21¾	do do	
Lee's Creek to St. Mary's	6¾	do do	
St. Mary's to Dry Forks, Kootenay	28¾	do do	
Dry Forks, Kootenay, to Pincher Creek	18½	do do	

TABLE OF DISTANCES—*Continued.*

	Miles.		
Pincher Creek to Macleod.....	32	Water, wood and feed	Camp half-way.
do Crow's Nest Pass	21	do do	
Macleod to Leavings.....	30	do do	Stopping house.
Leavings to Mosquito Creek	22	do do	do
Mosquito Creek to High River.....	14	do do	do
do Stimson's.....	24	do do	Police station and post office.
Stimson's to Lynches.....	15	do do	
Lynches to Sheep Creek.....	13	do do	Stopping house and post office.
High River to Sheep Creek.....	10	do do	do do
Sheep Creek to Pine Creek.....	12	do do	do do
Pine Creek to Fish Creek	6	do do	do do
Fish Creek to Calgary.....	8	do do	do do
Calgary to Cochrane.....	26	do do	
Cochrane to Morley.....	20	do do	
Calgary to Langdon.....	20	Good feed; no wood; bad water	
Langdon to Old Sun's (upper camp reserve)	24	Water, wood and feed	
Old Sun's to Agency.....	5	do do	
Agency to Crowfoot's (lower camp)	12	do do	
Crowfoot's to Gleichen.....	12	Water and feed; no wood.....	
Gleichen to Calgary.....	50		
do Cluny.....	10	Water, wood and feed.....	
Cluny to Governor General's Crossing (Lord Lorne).....	30	Good water on road; wood at river.	
Calgary to Dickson's.....	22	Water and feed.....	Stopping house.
Dickson's to Scarlett's.....	18	do	do
Scarlett's to Lone Pine	20	Water, wood and feed.....	Police station.
Lone Pine to Miller's.....	20	do	Stopping house.
Miller's to Red Deer.....	13		Police station; ferry over bridge.
Red Deer to Blind Man's River.....	7		Stopping house; mail station; bridge over river.
Blind Man's River to Barnett's	14		Stopping house.
Barnett's to Battle River.....	14		Bridge over river.
Battle River to Alwyn's.....	7		Post office; stopping house.
Alwyn's to Peace Hills	23	Water between; no wood.....	Stopping house; po- lice station.
Peace Hills to Black Mud Bridge.....	20	Water, wood and feed.....	
Black Mud Bridge to Edmonton.....	15	do	Town and police bar- racks; good ferry over Saskatche- wan.
Edmonton to Fort Saskatchewan.....	18	do	Police barracks.
Fort Saskatchewan to Vermilion River, north side.....	26	do	
Vermilion to Deep Creek.....	15	do	
Deep Creek to Victoria	22	do	Hudson Bay Post, telegraph station and ferry.
* Victoria to Clear Creek.....	15	do	
Clear Creek to Saddle Lake.....	20	do	Indian Department farm; telegraph station.
† Saddle Lake to Egg Lake	20	Water and feed; no wood.....	
Egg Lake to Moose Creek.....	14	Water, wood and feed.....	
‡ Moose Creek to Frog Creek	16	Water and feed; wood on trail	

* From Victoria a trail leads to Lac la Biche, which can be used by coming a shorter road on south side.

† From Saddle Lake a trail leads to Lac La Biche.

‡ From Moose Creek trail leads to Lac la Biche.

TABLE OF DISTANCES—*Concluded.*

	Miles.		
Frog Creek to Onion Lake.....	20	Water, wood and feed.....	Police station and Indian farm.
Onion Lake to Fort Pitt.....	15	do	Hudson Bay Post; telegraph station; scow over river.
Fort Pitt to Deep Valley Creek.....	30	do	Several good camps here and at Pitt.
Deep Valley Creek to Forty-Mile Creek....	25	Little wood, good water and feed	Plenty of wood on road between Deep Valley Creek and Forty-Mile Creek.
Forty-Mile Creek to Bressaylor Settlement..	10	Water, wood and feed.....	
Bressaylor Settlement to Battleford.....	30	Poor water on trail; plenty of wood and feed.....	Town and police station.
§ Battleford to Twenty-Five-Mile Creek....	25	Water, wood and feed.....	
Twenty-Five-Mile Creek to Raspberry Creek	20	do	
Raspberry Creek to Eagle Creek	10	Poor wood, good water and feed	
Eagle Creek to Telegraph Creek	10	Water, wood and feed.....	
Telegraph Creek to Springs	15	do	Mineral iron spring.
Springs to Stony Bath	15	Wood and feed; water not very good	
Stony Bath to Carlton.....	15	Poor feed on hill, in bottom good	
Carlton to Finlay's Forks of Road.....	30	Water, wood and feed.	Between Carlton and Finlay's several good camping places.
|| Finlay's Forks of Road, to Prince Albert.	20	do	Police station and town.
Prince Albert to McFarlane.....	25	do	
McFarlane to St. Laurent Ferry	15	do	Ferry.
St. Laurent to Batoche.....	10	do	Police station; ferry.
Batoche to Gabriel's Ferry	5	do	
Batoche to Lake Houghton	30	Good feed, no wood, bad water..	
Lake Houghton to Humbolt.....	30	do and wood; no water	Between Gabriel's Ferry and Humbolt are several camping places, but no wood.
**Humbolt to Edge of Plain	25	Water, wood and feed.....	
Edge of Plain to Lake of Two Hills.....	8	Good water and feed; no wood	
Lake of Two Hills to Springs.....	20	Feed and water.....	Mail station.
Springs to Indian Farm	15	do	
Indian Farm to Telegraph Station.....	10	do	Indian Agency.
Telegraph Station to Hudson Bay Post.....	7	Wood, water and feed.....	
Hudson Bay Post to Skunk Bluff.....	40	do	Between latter points several good camping places at short distances.
Skunk Bluff to Qu'Appelle.....	10	do	
Qu'Appelle to Forks of Road	15	do	
Forks of Road to Edge of Bush.....	15	do	
Edge of Bush to Regina.....	15	do	

§ Between Battleford and Eagle Creek there are numerous camping places.]

|| Country settled all the way between Finlay's and Prince Albert.

** Anderson's stopping house half way between Humbolt and Edge of Plain.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, 1887.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1887.

The past winter was a quiet and uneventful one as far as the Battleford district was concerned. The weather was exceptionally severe, but, notwithstanding this, patrolling was regularly kept up. The different Indian reserves in this agency, viz., Mosquito's (Assiniboine) and Red Pheasant's (Cree) in the Eagle Hills; Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's and Little Pines (all Cree) on the Battle River, and Moosomin's (Saulteaux) and Thunder Child's (Cree) on the Saskatchewan River, were visited monthly by our patrols. In all cases careful enquiry was made as to the general state of the Indians and the nature of the employment they were engaged in. These enquiries, as shown from the substance of the monthly reports submitted to you, were eminently satisfactory. One of the benefits arising from systematic patrolling was the making manifest to Indians that a watchful police supervision was maintained over their actions.

On representations made to you by the Indian Department it was decided to establish a permanent outpost from Battleford at Onion Lake, 12 miles north-west of Fort Pitt. The strength of the detachment stationed at this place was 1 non-commissioned officer and 10 constables, supplied from "C" and "K" divisions. Accommodation for the men was obtained from the Indian Department, by its placing a small building at our disposal. A suitable stable was erected with our own labor at a mere nominal cost. This detachment was inspected monthly by an officer sent for that purpose from this post. By the purchase of such supplies and forage as were obtainable on the spot, very material assistance was rendered to Indians willing to work. Of the services rendered by the detachment I have always had exceedingly good reports. Every assistance in our power was given to the Indian Department. Law and order were efficiently maintained, and the presence of a small body of police in a distant and isolated portion of the Territories was not without its good effects. At a comparatively speaking recent date the Indian Department notified me that the building which has been in occupation, was required for their departmental use. I represented this to you, and on your authority I rented a suitable building from Mr. Gibson, of Onion Lake, which building the detachment now occupies. It affords comfortable and healthy quarters. The stable, built near the Indian Department building we had formerly used, I had removed with police labor to a convenient position immediately adjoining Mr. Gibson's building. Since the removal of "K" division from Battleford to Lethbridge, the Onion Lake detachment has been composed solely of non-commissioned officers and constables from "C" Division. The usual monthly inspections are still continued. In making these inspections the officers detailed for that duty have at different times experienced very considerable difficulty in ferrying their parties across the Saskatchewan River opposite Fort Pitt. The only means of crossing the river is by the employment of an old scow, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company. As a considerable quantity of Government freight, for both the Indian and Police departments, has to be crossed at this point, I would bring to your notice with a view to its receiving favorable consideration, a proposition recently made by the Hudson's Bay Company to the effect that if the Indian and Police Departments would each contribute one-third of the cost, the company would build and

keep in repair a good scow and cable across the Saskatchewan. I trust you will consider yourself in a position to bring this matter to the notice of the Honorable the Indian Commissioner.

Another outpost was established in the half-breed settlement of Bresaylor, which is situated between the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers at a point about 24 miles west of Battleford. Quarters for the men and stabling for the horses were rented from one of the half-breed residents. The detachment comprising this outpost was also inspected monthly by an officer sent from Battleford. The departure of "K" Division from Battleford reduced by half the force under my command. This brought about the compulsory abandonment of the Bresaylor outpost. The settlement is now visited weekly by our patrols.

A small detachment was stationed for duty on the trail from Battleford to Swift Current, with its headquarters at the 60-mile bush, south from here. This detachment has just been recalled for the winter months.

The large extent of country covered by patrolling parties sent from here will be seen on reference to the enclosed map. (Included in Commissioner's Map.)

I very recently furnished transport and escort for a party of 36 Cree Indians returning from south of the International boundary line, to their reserves in this district.

On the 18th May, in accordance with orders received from you, "K" Division marched from Battleford *en route* to Lethbridge. The route taken being *via* the Red Deer River (Governor General's Crossing,) Blackfoot Crossing and Macleod. A portion of the transport required was furnished from "C" Division. This transport returned from the Red Deer River. "K" Division served under my command for a period extending over eight months, during which time the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men was exemplary.

In my annual report of last year I gave a detailed statement of the additional barrack accommodation erected at this post by the Department of Public Works in the autumn of 1886. You are aware that the buildings used as quarters for the non-commissioned officers and men were regarded as for temporary use, the intention being to ultimately utilise them as permanent stables. As no new barracks were built at Battleford this year, it was found necessary to effect minor repairs in order to ensure the present buildings being made comfortable for the winter; and an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for this purpose. The original estimate for this expenditure is as follows :

Officers' Quarters—	
Porch, front door.....	\$ 20.00
Married Officers' Quarters—	
Repairing roofs	39.50
Mess cottage—	
Repairing roof and plaster, painting roof, &c.....	287.65
Guard room and cells—	
Old barrack room proposed to be turned into guard room, to be pulled down, roof taken off in sections, and re- erected in a convenient place to present barracks...	983.45
Bake oven—	
Building up oven.....	200.00
Well House—	
Clap boarding and building, making a floor and ceiling, sheathing walls, traps in ceiling, double doors and windows, painting, &c.....	314.00
Old Stable—	
Beams and flooring stalls.....	384.40

New Stable—

Making ceiling, painting roof and doors, and making traps	503.23
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Barrack Rooms—

Repairing roofs and cornices, papering walls and ceilings, making porches and painting roofs	£36.20
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Mess Room—

Repairing roofs, cornices, painting same, papering kitchens and ceilings	331.57
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Hospital—

Making porches, double windows, painting roof, plastering inside	900.00
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Lumber for making shelves	200.00
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	\$5,000.00
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The repairs were to be done under the direction of the Clerk of Public Works, stationed at this place. After the appropriation, I have alluded to, was made, orders were received from the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, to advertise for tenders for the construction of a new guard room in accordance with plans and specifications provided. Tenders were called for and contracts subsequently let by the Clerk of Public Works. The new guard room is now being proceeded with, and will, I think, be ready for use in a month's time. The site upon which this building is placed was selected by me, and is in conformity with the position in which the buildings erected last fall were placed.

I would again remind you that the buildings comprising the old post proper are for much the greater part positively uninhabitable. I trust the completion of a new post will not again be postponed. On this head I would renew my recommendations of last year. Whatever decision is arrived at, I have to impress upon you the importance of letting contracts and having the work done early in the season. The employment of carpenters and other artisans at outside work, during the winter months is certainly neither expeditious nor economical, and the work performed is often not as serviceable as is otherwise would be. The repairs shown in the original estimate enumerated above are now being carried out by the Clerk of Public Works. Of course the erection of a new guardroom does away with the necessity for utilizing old material in the manner previously contemplated. Another exception. Instead of "building up" old bake oven, as originally intended, the construction of a perfectly new one outside the post was authorized. Over this oven a thoroughly good and substantial log building was erected by the judicious use of such material as we had at hand. The lateness of the season will preclude the possibility of completing the repairs estimated for.

When completed, the hospital at this post, which is well laid out and amply suited to our requirements, will be thoroughly serviceable and an exceedingly comfortable building. This building should, next year, be sided with tongued and grooved lumber, and painted.

As I premised last year, the pump then in use in well house at this post proved of very limited power. On representing this to you a good serviceable pump was supplied. This pump is now up and in working order. Although our well is nearly 80 feet deep, the supply of water is not as great as I should wish. We are now constructing a reservoir tank capable of holding about 25 barrels of water. This tank will always be kept filled, and thus, in case of fire we shall at all times have a reserve supply of water at command. I trust we will soon be in a position to deepen the well and so increase what I may term our permanent water supply.

In July last I received the hand fire engine for use at this post. This engine is fully equipped with good stout hose; and is well calculated to meet our wants.

Though small, it is one of very considerable power. The performances made at fire drill have been most satisfactory. At a recent date a fire which originated in the hay corral was, by use of this engine, promptly extinguished without any loss to property.

I am thankful to be able to say that the medical history of this post during the past year has been a most favorable one—a marked contrast with that of 1886. During the summer and autumn months of that year typho-malarial fever of most serious form was prevalent throughout this district. This year we have to record but two cases (one of these being a prisoner in the guard room) neither of which were serious. The cleanliness and proper ventilation of all buildings was made the subject of constant care and attention. The sanitary arrangements in regard to the disposal of all slops and refuse were carefully carried out, and I doubt not we have materially profited thereby. On the 18th June, in accordance with your instructions, the divisions was moved into camp about a mile from the barracks, where it remained until the 5th August.

The transport of my division consists of

- 1 ambulance.
- 5 buckboards.
- 6 waggons, heavy.
- 5 " light.
- 2 " half spring.
- 2 " light,

Winter transport.

- 10 heavy bob sleighs.
- 1 box sleigh.

Four of the buckboards represent little more than mere waste material. They are the remnants of buckboards supplied at various dates to the different divisions previously serving at this post, and taken over by me from "K" Division. I now have your authority to condemn them by a Board of officers. This will shortly be done and the return no longer have a tendency to mislead. The balance of the transport is in thoroughly serviceable condition. The repairs necessary from time to time have been effected by our own artisans. The double buckboards supplied last summer are exactly what we require. I trust two more may be issued to us in the spring, as well as two lighter ones of the same make to drive with one horse. I might mention that I had to put new axles in one of the Minchin waggons. There is no doubt that this was rendered necessary by the maker having made use of inferior material in the manufacture. The half-spring patrol waggons which we received last summer meet our requirements well, and supply a long felt want. Such additions to the winter transport as were necessary have already been added by you.

My harness and saddlery has been kept in exceptionally good order. On the "stitch in time" principle, repairs when necessary have been done in a workmanlike manner by constable Hollister, who takes much interest in his work, and who is a very efficient saddler. The artillery harness for the 9-pr. M. L. R. guns I have had thoroughly overhauled under my own supervision. Such slight repairs as were necessary I had made. This harness presents an appearance which would do credit to any Battery of Artillery. I am in need of a full supply of numrahs. I also require 75 Whitman bits. The Pelham bit I dislike. Of whatever use it may be deemed in other countries, it is to my mind absolutely unsuited to our broncho saddle horses.

During the summer my division went through a course of musketry. Taking the average of the scores made at target practice, the shooting on the whole was very fair. Our Winchester carbines are in many cases badly sighted, and I have no doubt the experience gained in other divisions on this head is in keeping with my own.

My division has gone through a very thorough course of drills—mounted and dismounted. I think I have every reason to be proud of the state of efficiency arrived at. A special class for the instruction of non-commissioned officers was formed under Sergeant-Major White. Skeleton, or rope drill, enables non-commissioned officers to acquire a knowledge of divisional movements, even when the number of men on parade is small, which, except when a general parade is ordered, is usually the case from the nature of the daily duties demanded of us.

I have also carefully drilled a M. L. R. gun detachment, and instructed the non-commissioned officers and men in the use and application of projectiles and stores. I would recommend, for the use of divisions having 9-pr. M. L. R. guns attached to them, a more liberal issue of the drill book known as the "Canadian Field Artillery Manual"; or perhaps a still better plan would be to make such extracts from this book as would be ample for our requirements. These extracts, including range tables, could be cheaply published in pamphlet form.

We have at this Post two 9-pr. M. L. R. guns and two 7-pr. mountain guns (bronze). I have given personal supervision to the care of the general stores appertaining to these guns. With regard to our artillery branch, which in time of trouble would be of paramount importance, the 9-pr. M. L. R. guns, though a suitable arm for ordinary field batteries, are certainly not what we require. In the first place, any division to which 9-pr. guns were attached would require to be largely augmented in horses. One of these guns in travelling any distance requires six horses and harness. At the lowest estimation one spare horse for each gun would be required. At least three gunners (including the No. 1) would require to be mounted on saddle horses. We are without ammunition waggons, which on active service would have to be supplied. For this purpose I have no doubt we could improvise some of our heavy waggons. For each wagon a four-horse team would be necessary. The 9-pr. guns weigh 8 cwt (English standard.) They could not be moved as rapidly as would be required were an attempt made to have them act in unison with a purely cavalry force. The Royal Horse Artillery gun of the same calibre is lighter than those we have. Even the Royal Horse Artillery gun is heavier than we require. We would never need so formidable an arm in Indian warfare. With a much lighter gun our artillery branch would attain all the efficiency and power desirable. I would recommend that a Nordenfeldt machine gun be attached to each division. Of course what I have said of the 9-pr. M. L. R. guns applies to the difficulties arising in their transport. I have no doubt that in some cases they might be found useful about our posts.

Now with regard to the 7-pr. mountain guns, it must be conceded that as *mountain guns* we will never require to use them. The carriages and limbers now in use should be replaced by carriages and limbers of field gun pattern. They could be made considerably lighter than those used with the old pattern 3-pr. S. B. gun. Such carriages and limbers could be manufactured in this country. A special estimate would have to be made of the material required. An estimate of this nature I will prepare and forward you. These 7-pr. mountain guns weigh but 224 lbs. They can be readily moved with a mounted division. These little guns are sighted up to 2,600 yards. At 1,200 yards I have made excellent practice with them.

I have at various times borne testimony to the excellence of the different articles of clothing and kit supplied to the non-commissioned officers and men. I regret to say that, while this is still generally the case, there are this year some exceptions which I think should be brought to your notice.

I am of opinion that the tunic material should be of better quality.

The last issue of cloaks (grey) cannot be compared with the blue ones of the same pattern previously supplied. A cloak which is not thoroughly waterproof, and which affords little warmth to the wearer, cannot be regarded as serviceable for prairie use.

For years I have been in favor of discarding helmets and forage caps. To my mind both furnish wretched head dress. I think the forage caps may be replaced by large soft felt hats. Such a hat is in general use by the United States troops serving in the West. The overshirt material is good, but should be more thoroughly

shrunk before the shirts are made up. Our underclothing is excellent though the socks are decidedly longer than they need be, particularly when it is borne in mind that they are worn with riding breeches.

It appears to me the day has arrived when anything in the shape of a "red coat" for prairie work should be discarded. I am in sympathy with the recommendations made last year by Superintendent Jarvis, and I hope a prairie suit may yet be issued to us. Such suit should be of a neutral color made of material which is commonly known as "velveteen cord" and consisting of riding breeches and loose coat with pockets—the old fashioned Norfolk jacket is, I think, the most suitable shape. The cost of such a suit as I have roughly described could, as I notice Superintendent Jarvis recommends, easily be defrayed by dispensing with some of the articles of clothing now issued.

I quote the following paragraph taken from my previous annual report. As I have previously stated it still applies with equal force: "During your recent inspection I pointed out to you the serious discomfort which non-commissioned officers and men experience from the fact of their not being supplied with bedsteads. The old boards and trestles still in use have become sadly dilapidated through wear and tear. Even when new they make a very poor substitute for a bed, and, in addition to this present a sorry appearance in a barrack room."

I have to bring to your notice the advisability of letting, during the coming winter, a contract for the getting out of tamarac posts for the purpose of enclosing the new buildings at this place. This enclosure might be made by building either a palisade or a barbed wire fence with top rail. The wire fence would be the least expensive.

I trust it is the intention of the Government to erect a permanent bridge over the Battle River during the coming year. Up to this time the removal of the temporary bridge in winter and its re-erection in the spring has always been compulsory.

This represents the useless expenditure of the interest of a large sum of money. All freight coming in, and nearly all going out from Battleford, must cross this bridge, which is in fact one of the greatest thoroughfares in the Territories.

With a view of having the matter brought to the notice of the Post Office authorities, I would remind you that there is no direct mail communication between Battleford and Prince Albert. The distance between the two places is 135 miles (shortest route), yet a letter mailed in Battleford for Prince Albert has to travel overland to Swift Current, a distance of 200 miles. From Swift Current it goes by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Qu'Appelle Station, a distance of 186 miles; and then overland again from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert—another 260 miles. In other words, a reply to a letter cannot be received from Prince Albert, in much less time than one month. I believe a change in the Prince Albert mail route is in contemplation. I am informed that the new route will be from Moose Jaw to Prince Albert *via* Saskatoon. If this is the case a special mail will, I trust, be established between Battleford and Saskatoon. The distance between these two last named places is less than 90 miles. I am aware, also, that a proposition has been made to the effect that mail communication between Battleford and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway should also be from Moose Jaw *via* Saskatoon. Such a change would be very objectionable to the residents of the Battleford district. From Battleford to Swift Current is much the more direct route. It is the better road of the two and one on which freight will always be brought in. At present Battleford has but one mail a week. I am of opinion that when tenders are called for a new mail contract, it will be found that a semi-weekly mail service to Swift Current can be established at little more than the present cost. I trust this will be taken into consideration in calling for new tenders.

I think you will agree with me that a money order office is urgently required in Battleford.

There is a fortnightly mail service between Battleford and Fort Pitt. In the performance of this service the mail passes through Bresaylor settlement which is now become a point of some importance. As yet no arrangement has been made for the

establishment of a Post Office at this place. I trust this also may receive consideration at the hands of the Post Office Department. The increased expenditure on this head would be very slight.

Since I wrote my last annual report telegraph communication has been established between Battleford and Fort Pitt.

The Hon. the Minister of the Interior visited Battleford in September last. Such transport and escort as were necessary were furnished by my Division. I trust that the duty devolving upon us in this respect was performed to the entire satisfaction of the Minister.

I enclose herewith the annual report of Asst. Surgeon Aylen, returns of cases tried at this Post, and target practice. (Return of target practice not printed).

You will observe that there have been very few convictions under the North-West Territories Act for infractions of the prohibitory liquor laws. I know of no other district in the Territories which, in this respect, can make a more favorable showing. Several trading outfits were searched during the season, but in no case was any liquor found. I firmly believe that every drop of liquor brought into Battleford came in on permit.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men comprising my division. In saying this I am not giving expression to any mere conventionality. There has been a total absence of any serious crime, and never in my experience have I seen so few entries in the defaulters' book. I need not add how proud I am to be able to say this.

Before closing I wish to bring to your most favorable notice the name of Inspector Starnes. In addition to the ordinary duties devolving upon this officer as an inspector, he has also performed those of post adjutant and quartermaster. Inspector Starnes takes a deep interest in his work, in the performance of which he is diligent and thoroughly capable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,
Superintendent Commanding.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. H. McILLREE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MAPLE CREEK, 18th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Report from 1st December, 1886, to 19th November, 1887.

All Detachments were in Barraeks by the 7th December, with the exception of two men I had in charge of a herd of cattle at East End Post, seized for non-payment of duty. On 17th January Inspector Norman sent a party from Medicine Hat to the Saskatchewan Coal Mine, the miners being on strike. The difficulty was settled and quiet restored. I sent out a party on the 11th of February to look for some men from this place who had taken over freight to Assiniboine and had been out on their return trip nearly a month. They were found near Ten-Mile Crossing, without any provisions, and more or less frozen. Provisions and transport were sent out to them, and they were brought in. A boy who was of the party lost parts of both his feet. On 16th March it was reported that some Bloods had been seen in the Hills. I sent out scouts Cobelle and Quesnelle but they found no trace of Indians. The snow was still very deep in some parts of the Hills. On 22nd March I went to Lethbridge to meet Superintendent Neale to arrange as to where his patrol should meet mine. The Medicine Hat Rancho Company reported to Inspector Norman on 27th March that a number of their horses had been stolen. Mr. Norman sent Staff Sergeant Spicer and three men in pursuit, Spicer had the trail for some time and recovered one mare in Medicine Lodge, but finally lost trail, and went into Assiniboine and from there on to Benton, but did not find any trace of horses. The horses were eventually recovered from the Blood Camp. There having been a good deal of uneasiness reported to be existing among the half-breeds at Saskatchewan Landing, I sent Interpreter Leveillé up there, but except that they were holding frequent meetings, there did not appear to be anything unusual going on. On 31st March scouts M. Quesnelle and Leveillé were sent out on a five days' scout. Indians were reported to have been seen near here. On 3rd April, I sent a strong party out and searched the country thoroughly. No traces of Indians found. The next morning a man named Bradley reported his horses stolen. A party was sent out with scout Cobelle and horses were trailed and found some seven miles from Bradley's house, from where they had strayed. On 5th April a small scouting party was sent out. On the 14th Mr. Gunn, of Red Deer, reported that his three horses had been stolen at Medicine Hat. Another horse was stolen from a settler, and a son of Mr. Gobbett fired at by an Indian who was trying to get into the stable. Two of Gunn's horses were subsequently recovered on the Blood Reserve.

On 14th April the first detachment for frontier duty was sent out, a Non-Com. Officer; five men and a scout. They went to Ten Mile Crossing. On 16th Inspector Moodie arrived for duty at Medicine Hat to relieve Inspector Norman, ordered to Headquarters. On 16th the detachment for duty at "Bull's Head" left Medicine Hat. Detachment for Willow Creek left Maple Creek on the 19th.

The Medicine Hat Rancho Company having reported that two of their cattle had been killed, I sent four men to remain at rancho and scout that section of the country. On evening of 25th April ex-policeman Gow came in from Graburn and reported that Indians had killed two of his cows; his partner, Stothers, having seen these Indians packing off the meat. I started Inspector Mills out in a couple of hours with twelve

men, wired instructions to Inspector Moodie at Medicine Hat, and notified detachment at Ten-Mile Crossing and Willow Creek to send all men that could be spared to Graburn. The Indians had moved down to some heavy timber, down McKay Creek, and the parties in pursuit did not effect their capture, the Indians getting away on foot during the night. Three horses were however captured which these Indians had stolen; two large draught mares from Sand's mill and a cayuse belonging to a Cree Indian. One of the mares was loaded with meat from the slaughtered cows, some moccasins were also found, dropped by the Indians. Sergeant Spicer had gone out from Medicine Hat with a party to endeavor to intercept the Indians from Graburn, he sent a man into Dunmore and reported that he had come across a party of Indians located in a deep coulee about 25 miles from Dunmore. That on endeavoring to approach the Indians—who were all on foot—they opened fire, and Spicer and his party retired. He stated there were from fifteen to twenty Indians. I instructed Inspector Moodie to take all available men he had to join Spicer and try and take up trail of these Indians; this however he was unable to do, the Indians being on foot and the country intersected in every direction with deep and heavily wooded coulees. On the 27th three horses were stolen from a man named Watson at Medicine Hat and one from the Rev. Mr. Tudor. A half-breed boy was fired at the same night, the ball going through the rim of his hat. Mr. Tudor's horse was afterwards found on the Blackfoot Reserve, Watson's horses were also recovered.

On the 3rd May, I reinforced the detachments at Bull's Head and Willow Creek. On the 9th I sent a detachment to East End for duty, six men and a scout.

I received orders from Customs Department to seize a herd of cattle belonging to one S. Spencer, for infraction of the Customs Act. I hired a party to round up the cattle, and put Corp. Meneley in charge, about 183 head were collected, and were brought in to Maple Creek, and sold there by Dr. Allen, Inspector of Customs.

On the 14th May I sent detachment to Farwell for duty, which completed my line of outposts necessary to keep up the weekly communication. I also sent an extra detachment of six men and a scout to Graburn. Inspectors Primrose and Mills were also on detachment duty.

On the 20th, two Indians on their way to Stony Mountain, escaped from Sheriff Campbell at Dunmore; men were sent out from Medicine Hat to search country and all detachments notified, but the Indians were not recaptured.

On 18th June a half-breed Sioux was arrested here, charged with having in his possession a horse belonging to a Sioux of "White Cap's" band. The horse was recovered and as the Sioux would not prosecute, I released the prisoner, keeping the horse. On the 25th, some settlers, named Adsitt living south from Irvine, reported to detachments at Graburn and Bull's Head, that their horses had been stolen. Men from both detachments were promptly on hand and the horses were found, having simply strayed. On 6th July, the telegraph station at Battle Creek was completed. The Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company furnished instruments, and Constable Kennedy was installed as operator.

I went into Fort Assiniboine on the 21st July on special duty and returned on the 30th. On 30th several Indians were arrested for being off their reserves, and were sent to Regina, under escort. A man named Farley was arrested west of Medicine Hat on a warrant charging him with stealing two horses from Mr. Fenton, C.P.R. Agent at Swift Current. When arrested he had a Police revolver in his possession, which proved to be one stolen from the town station at Maple Creek. I gave him 3 months, imprisonment for the offence, and he is to be tried for the horse stealing. The two horses stolen by him were recovered, as well as a rifle belonging to Mr. Fenton and also stolen by Farley.

I sent team and man into Fort Assiniboine on the 13th August, with Mr. Scott, on business in connection with extradition of McLeish murderers.

On 4th October I went to meet the Assistant Commissioner, and accompanied him on a tour of inspection of the outposts of my district, returning to Maple Creek on the 13th.

On 8th October Inspector Sanders arrived from Macleod for duty, on the 11th.

Inspector Sanders, with two non-commissioned officers and 9 men and interpreter, left for Kennedy's Old Post on Milk River, to take over a number of Cree Indians put over the line by the American troops. The Indians had been across the line some days before Inspector Sanders arrived, and had scattered about the country. Some returned across the line, and have gone, I believe, to the South Piegan Reserve; a few went into Medicine Hat, and are now in guard room, awaiting orders as to their disposition. A few were allowed to come in here. Five lodges were left at Battle Creek, and the remainder taken on to Swift Current, where a party under charge of Sergeant Tucker still have charge of them.

On 15th, October Staff Sergeant McGinnis arrested some people on No. 2 train who were connected with the railway ticket forgery at Calgary, and brought them back to that place.

On 25th October, the town station at this place was burnt down. It was an old frame wooden building. The constable in charge hearing a disturbance outside about 2.30 a.m. went out, and was away about half an hour, when he returned the whole building was in flames. He lost all his kit, and private effects.

A half-breed named Rocheblave was arrested at Swift Current for having in his possession two horses stolen from an Indian in Montana. He was brought before the magistrates, committed for trial and sent to Regina. A half-breed named Dubois was sent here from Swift Current on 22nd, September committed for trial for larceny, by Messrs. Tims and Knight, J. P's. I received instructions to release him, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his trial.

I have had very little magisterial duty to perform during the past year and a return of all cases tried in my district is attached.

There have been a few fatal accidents.

On 16th April Mr. Lawrence, a farmer near here, while handling a revolver shot his daughter in the side. She died a few hours later.

On 14th August a little boy of Jules Quesnelle was accidentally shot. The party were out berry-picking, and one of them getting into the waggon with a loaded shot gun, it exploded in some way, the charge striking the boy inside the thigh of one leg. He died within a couple of hours.

On 1st October a man named Collinge was found drowned in shallow water in the river at Medicine Hat, close to the water cart which he had been driving. He is supposed to have had a fit and dropped off the cart. The same day Mr. Smith, yard master at Medicine Hat, was run over by a gravel train, and died within a few hours.

During the past season I have had the following outposts out, beginning from the west: Ball's Head, Willow Creek, Graburn, Battle Creek, Farwell and East End.

"K" Division patrol from the west connected with my system at Willow Creek once a week, and my patrol connected with "B" Division from the east at McCarthy's Lake every Tuesday. This distance, from the East End to McCarthy's Lake, I consider too far to have to make the weekly connection. I would recommend that a station of some description be erected at some point on the White Mud, about 40 miles from the East End, where a detachment could be stationed. Then, if a detachment from the Wood Mountain District were stationed somewhere about Pinto Horse Butte the patrol could easily meet, and have time to scout the country besides. There has been a great deal of work done by these outposts during the past season. Besides keeping up the regular weekly communication parties were out daily (weather permitting) in different directions from the outposts.

I forwarded to you a map showing position of the different outposts, and the principal scouting lines, but I could by no means show the whole of them as the country has been very thoroughly traversed. Each non-commissioned officer in charge of a detachment sends a copy of his diary, weekly, to the outpost at Battle Creek. They reach me every Sunday evening.

Besides their regular scouting duties the members of each outpost (except Graburn) have erected permanent buildings, which has entailed a good deal of labor. I received a grant of \$1,000 to build five permanent outposts. They have all been completed, and the men on outpost duty are now very comfortable, as well as the horses.

At Bull's Head there is a good log house which holds from ten to twelve men, a very good log stable to hold twelve horses. Both buildings shingled.

At Willow Creek there is a very good house, shingled, holding twelve men; also log stable with shingle roof to hold twelve horses. There is also a "shack" erected by men of detachment earlier in the year, which can, with little expense, be turned into a storeroom.

These two posts were built under the superintendency of Inspector Moodie, and reflect great credit on him.

At Battle Creek there is a good log house, to house six men, shingle roof, stable to hold ten horses, mud roof, telegraph office, log with shingle roof, and a small log building used formerly as a stable, which can be turned into a storeroom.

Farwell has a good house built of cottonwood logs, with mud roof, to hold ten or twelve men. Stable same material, to hold ten or twelve horses.

East End has a good dwelling house, log, with mud roof, will hold eight men. Stable of same material will hold ten horses, but is too narrow, and should be improved on next year.

Each of the dwelling houses has a lean-to kitchen, leading out of the main room, in some of the buildings large enough to be used as a mess room as well as a kitchen.

At Graburn the detachment built themselves a log house, which at present is rather low but by raising it a log or two, the building could be made a very good one. I would recommend that a permanent building be built there next year.

An ample supply of hay has been put up at each of the six outposts, and good strong corrals built around the hay. Acting under your orders I called in detachments from East End and Farwell.

The detachment from East End came in on the 4th November, and that from Farwell on the following day. The remaining detachments are still out (18th November).

I should recommend that Graburn be brought in at the end of the month. That some men be left at Ten Mile all winter, as it is on the line of travel south, and if there is no one to look after the buildings some malicious person might destroy or injure them.

Willow Creek and Bull's Head should be kept out as long as the weather remains open. Scouts kept on during the winter months should visit outposts frequently, to see that everything is in order. Since the early spring, when the western Indians made several raids, I do not think there has been a hostile Indian in the hills. None have been seen. No horses have been stolen from Maple Creek district this year. Some were stolen from Medicine Hat early in the spring, but were mostly recovered.

I consider the result of the summer's work, entirely due to the efficient manner in which the members of the division have performed patrol duties. The Cypress Hills is a difficult country to scout, there being so many hiding places in the thick bushes and coulees, and I think a good staff of scouts is a necessity in this district.

On the 4th November, I received orders from you that Inspector Sanders and ten picked men were to be detailed to proceed, when orders arrived, to the line to take over the McLeish murderers from the American authorities. The party was at once detailed. On Monday the 7th Inspector Sanders and party left to take over the murderers at boundary line on Thursday.

On Tuesday morning Inspector Primrose with ten men left, detailed to go to Ten Mile Crossing, and from there to go south towards the boundary, and scout the country thoroughly, working in conjunction with Inspector Sanders' party. On Tuesday afternoon I received a telegram from you, that Sanders would have to go on to Assiniboine, and possibly into Benton. I immediately telegraphed instructions to Ten Mile, and the despatch was forwarded by man on horseback to boundary line, and he left there and proceeded to Assiniboine with his party. He had to go to Benton to get the prisoners.

I got a telegram from him, that he would be at the line by noon on Monday 14th inst. I instructed Inspector Primrose and party to proceed and meet Inspector Sanders. The two parties met at the South Fork, and reached Ten Mile that night. I sent out a fresh team to meet them at daylight in morning (Tuesday) and prisoners

got in here in plenty of time to go on to Regina that day, but unfortunately the train was cancelled, and there was no passenger train until yesterday, when Inspector Sanders and escort left with prisoners for Regina.

On 7th November a team and five men arrived from Swift Current, being part of the escort which had been with the refugee Creess since the 11th October. Two more men came up on the 15th. The remainder of the party, Sergeant Tucker and two men, left Swift Current on the 13th to proceed with Indians going north until relieved by an escort from Battleford. Six Indians that had been arrested and were in guard room at Medicine Hat, were sent to Swift Current by train, and went north, one Indian went overland with two horses.

On 10th November, Corporal Bulger arrested two men, named Wm. Jordan and D. M. Leamer, both of Fort Macleod, for having intoxicants illegally in their possession. There were three large trunks filled with bottles of brandy and whiskey. The keys of the trunks and the checks for them were found in Leamer's possession. He was brought before Inspector Moodie, J. P., and fined \$200 and costs, and the liquor destroyed. There was no evidence against Jordan, the liquor was brought from Victoria, B. C.

The buildings at this post (Maple Creek) are quite inadequate for the number of men stationed here during the winter months. There is but one barrack building, made originally to hold 25 men, there is no recreation room, or any place where men can go out of their barrack rooms, there are no sergeants' quarters, no sick stable, and no waggon shed, the present guard room has only two cells, and is a very poor affair. The buildings required here are another barrack room, recreation room, sergeants' quarters, guard room, sick stable, a waggon shed, and more officers' quarters. The Quartermaster's store also requires enlarging, at present space is so confined that it is hard to keep things tidy, or easy to find anything you want, as different articles have to be piled one on top of the other. The present buildings will be much improved when the plastering now being done is finished. The hospital will also be more habitable when the authorized repairs are made.

The buildings at Medicine Hat are generally in a fair state of repair.

Fire Protection.

There is no adequate fire protection at either this post or Medicine Hat; all there is to depend upon are water buckets and a few "Babcocks." At Medicine Hat, there being no wells there, the river is the nearest source of supply. There are also a few "Babcocks." In the event of a fire gaining headway at either post the whole of the barracks would go.

Transport.

The division is well supplied with light transport. The "Minchin" buckboard is an excellent one. The "Minchin" lumber waggon I consider too light for this section of the North-West. Two supplied here came to grief; the first one the front axle went, and the hind one in the other.

Arms.

Many of the Winchester Carbines, from long service, require looking over; some have front sights crooked and many require browning and a general look over by the armourer. The revolvers are mostly in good order.

Saddles.

I would recommend that the division stationed here be issued entirely with double cinch saddles. I consider them a necessity in this section of the country. A saddle room is also a great necessity here; you having just authorized the building of one, the saddles and harness can be better looked after in the future than they have been.

Telephones.

I would again recommend the erection of a telephone line to barracks both at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.

Desertions.

During the past season there have been eight desertions from my division. One man was granted leave and did not return, one man deserted from Medicine Hat, two from this post, one from Graburn, two from Battle Creek, and one from Willow Creek.

Sixteen American deserters reported here during the past season.

Drill and Target Practice.

The drill I have been able to perform has been small. The past winter was unusually severe and the snow deep. Early in the spring the Indians began to raid, and horses and men were kept constantly going. Then permanent detachments were sent out, and there has been on an average about 50 men on outpost duty all the season. Target practice was pretty well finished by most members of the division, and some mounted target practice performed.

Horses.

Eight horses were cast and sold, seven of which were sent to Calgary. Fifteen re-mounts were received. Seven horses have died during the year, leaving my present strength at this date (4th November) 95 horses and 2 pack mules. Saddle horses have mainly kept in very good condition, by being able to change about and give the poor ones a rest. The team horses are pulled down somewhat, their work for the past year has been constant and arduous. In addition to general duties and supplying outposts with rations and oats, logs had to be hauled, and different supplies hauled long distances for the construction of the five permanent outposts.

Ferry at Medicine Hat.

This ferry was repaired at considerable expense, but the repairs were well done. A substantial tower built and cable well stretched, and the boat has been running well; as far as I can see, the expenses in connection with the boat should be very light next year.

Indians.

There are still the usual number of Indians about my district. They have made quite a lot of money by polishing buffalo horns and selling them, principally to passengers on the trains. Most of them have horses and had gardens this year and raised some garden stuff. They behave themselves well. One I sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assulting another Indian and breaking his wrist. Three horses were taken from an Indian at Medicine Hat, who had found them at Forks of Red Deer. They were branded I.D. I sent them to Regina by Joe Tanner. Several parties of Indians who had left their reserves were arrested and sent back.

Health of Division.

I regret to have to report that Staff Sergeant Holme died on the fourth of June, from pneumonia, after a short illness. He was very popular with his comrades, a clever physician and regret at his death was universal.

The general health of the division has been excellent. There was only one case of fever which yielded readily to treatment.

I am glad to report that there have been no serious accidents to anyone in my division during the past year.

I am happy to report that, with a few exceptions, the conduct of non-com. officers and men has been entirely to my satisfaction. They have always shown themselves willing and ready to carry out all orders entrusted to them, and I trust you will judge they have done their work efficiently when you take into consideration the very small amount of horse-stealing or other crime that has taken place in this district during the past year.

I leave this post to-morrow to take over my new command at Calgary. I have been stationed here in command of "A" Division for the last three years and a-half, and I leave the division with much regret.

I am unable to forward any medical report; there have been so many changes in the hospital staff here, and the present acting hospital steward, Constable Ware, has not been here long enough to be able to write a medical report for the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McILLREE,
Supt. Commanding "A" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE.

REGINA, N.W.T., December, 1887.

I have the honour to render my report for the year commencing the 26th March last.

On that date having temporarily handed over my duties as Adjutant of the force to Inspector W. G. Matthews, I proceeded to Ontario on recruiting service.

After having spent about a month in Ottawa, during which time considerable correspondence with applicants produced but few suitable recruits, I opened an office in Toronto and advertised the requirements of the Police by means of posters in the city and its neighborhood. I also visited Montreal and London. The standard is unusually high, being 5 feet 8 inches in height, and minimum age 22 years. In consequence of the latter regulation I was compelled, during the first few weeks to reject some applicants who were in other respects very eligible. In reply to representations, however, I was instructed to use my own discretion in relaxing the age disqualification in the case of well developed and promising applicants.

I received 183 applications for engagement, exclusive of about 25 of which I kept no record, such as drunken men, tramps, &c. I, in all, engaged and sent to headquarters, 63 intelligent and able-bodied men, who produced recommendations or testimonials, which I believed to be authentic. Of these, one named Henry Foster, an ex-street railway employee in Toronto, failed to report to me at the train after he had completed his engagement papers. I was informed that a relative had given him funds to go to England, and that he had already started. Charles Hildred (I was informed from headquarters) also deserted while en route to Regina. He, too, was an ex-employee of the Toronto Street Railway, whom I would not accept until he had completed his engagement therewith. He appeared to be very anxious to join the Police, and his references were good, but it is certain now that he was no loss. Sixty-two applicants were rejected by the examining surgeons, varicocoele and varicose veins being prominent disqualifications. Of the remaining 58 some were rejected as being under height or age. Two could not read or write. Some were sent to the doctor for examination and did not go to him; others who underwent examination ascertained that they were sound and well, and went their way. I gave every man fully to understand the conditions of service in the Mounted Police, set forth its disadvantages as well as its advantages, pointed out that discharge by purchase being rarely permitted, unless a man has made up his mind to serve for the five years of his engagement, he had better not sign the papers. I believe that results have shown that the recruits so engaged have done satisfactory service so far.

On the 19th July, in accordance with your orders, I took over command of the Depot Division at Regina and Headquarter's District.

On the 27th Sergeant Macpherson, "who reported that he had reason to believe" that the murderers of McLeish were in the neighborhood of Fort Ellice, travelling south, was sent with two constables to intercept them. He subsequently reported: "On arrival at Brandon was informed by two half-breeds that Gaddy, Racette and LeRoy were seen on the 19th July near Fort Ellice, travelling south. I, with my party, left Brandon and went to Plum Creek and from thence to Sayer's rancho; drove to the house of a man named Mossauge, who told me that a half-breed named Davis had told him that two breeds answering the description of Gaddy and Racette had come to his camp after nightfall on the 21st July. I went to Oak Lake and from there to St. John's, Dakota, where I reported at the Custom house, and was

told by the American interpreter that he knew where the murderers were, but that he would not tell me. This interpreter and the United States Marshall agreed to go that night, taking me with them as deputy marshall, but this offer they afterwards withdrew. I paid Joseph John to go and ascertain the exact position of the parties wanted and left myself for Killarney, to allay suspicion. Next day when I returned to St. Johns, John reported to me that they had been camped on an island at a lake on the south west of the mountain on the 3rd August, but had left that place in disguise, wearing Indian clothing, and had been seen 10 miles north of Buffalo Lake and were on their way to Canada.

"The U. S. Marshall wanted to go to Fort Totten for a company of United States infantry to follow the fugitives, but I, knowing how useless it was to follow mounted men with infantry, decided to return, and reached Headquarters on the 7th August."

News was received here on the 12th August, by a telegram from the officer commanding at Fort Macleod, that Gaddy and Racette had been arrested at Fort McGinnis by the Sheriff of Montana.

Mr. D. L. Scott, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor for this judicial district, proceeded to Fort Benton with Corporal Mathewson and a settler from Wolseley to identify the prisoners and take the necessary steps to procure their extradition, and the prisoners were accordingly extradited and brought to Regina by Inspector Sanders and an escort on the 18th November. Their trial is preemptorily fixed for the 3rd January next, at Wolseley.

On the 15th August it was reported to me that a child about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, belonging to Mr. Pringle, of Regina, had strayed from its mother, who was on a visit at Pense. A Police party was despatched to search the neighborhood, accompanied by some citizens of Regina. The child was lost on the evening of the 15th, but the loss was not reported here to the following afternoon. The child was found about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 17th in some bushes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the house from which it had strayed, and beyond being somewhat frightened, was, "strange to say," little the worse of the exposure.

On the 18th September the body of a man, who was afterwards identified as John Deacon, was found dead at the railway switch near Grenfell. He was last seen alive on the previous day some miles west of Grenfell where he was met by some men who were working on the railway; he had been working on the railway at Paska, and had started to walk to Winnipeg. An inquest was held and a post mortem examination made, when the jury found that death had resulted from "fatty degeneration of the heart."

On the 19th October, Dr. Dodd, coroner, reported to me that he had just returned from Pense where one William Love had been accidentally shot by a companion, named Springfield Rice. It appears that they had been examining an old Winchester carbine, in the magazine of which (unknown to them) was a cartridge, which successive movements of the lever failed to pump into the barrel and eject as would have happened had the carbine been in proper condition, at last, however, the cartridge found its way into the barrel and just as Mr. Rice had completed his examination he laid the carbine on the table and almost immediately afterwards the cartridge exploded, the bullet entering Mr. Love's kidneys, and inflicting injuries from which he died the next morning. The coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

The periodical reports have described details of the Police work performed during each month and there have been no occurrences in this district during my tenure of command to call for special notice. The list of criminal cases disposed of which accompanies this report is evidence of work that has been done.

The country has been thoroughly patrolled throughout the district. The outposts along the line of railway are provided with horses, and have patrolled the country in their respective neighborhoods.

Patrols have been sent out from headquarters in such manner as to keep at least one always moving about the country. Their general direction is shown on

the map which has been furnished to you, and as their details are for the most part unimportant a report taken at random of a patrol which left here on the 2nd August may suffice.

"Sergeant Lauder with 4 constables, 1 interpreter and 6 horses, left headquarters on the 2nd August, proceeded to Long Lake and from there to Touchwood, visiting the settlements and mission on the way. From Touchwood to Round Plains and thence by the Prince Albert trail to File Hills, Pleasant Plains *en route* to Wolseley. From there passing south of the Assiniboine Reserve to Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Muscowpetung's Reserve, Piapot's Reserve, Crofter's settlement and Home. The sergeant in charge reported water very scarce, crops in general good, no complaints from settlers, and Indians working quietly on their reserves. The settlers invariably expressed their pleasure at seeing the Police."

The usual escorts have been provided at the Indian treaty payments.

Prairie fires have not been so frequent this autumn as in former years, and in certain cases prosecutions have been held in abeyance pending the publication of a recent Ordinance passed by the North-West Council. In a case at Summerberry during the month of November the proceedings were by a writ of Certiorari removed from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being the defendants in the case, the result is not yet known. With a view to enforcing the provisions of the existing Ordinance, the country has been divided into sections and a non-commissioned officer expressly detailed in each to follow up cases of prairie burning.

The police as a body have assisted in extinguishing fires when within reasonable reach. A fire appeared on the horizon one dark evening in November last, and was truly alarming; one could apparently distinguish stacks, if not a house, in a blaze. I mounted a party and set off in the direction of the fire, which after some time disappeared from view, but which might, nevertheless, have continued to rage in a depression of the prairie, to break out with renewed violence later on. After travelling about six miles, a farmer met us and said the fire had been started to burn a clearing, that it had been properly safe guarded and had burnt itself out. A similar alarm occurred a few days later, but on that occasion a party, after riding about fourteen miles, estimated that the fire was still twenty miles ahead of them, in a locality where there were no settlers, so returned home.

Now that judicial districts in the North-West Territories have been re-constituted, I would respectfully suggest that at some point convenient in eastern Assiniboia, a lock-up should be provided for the use of that district.

At present the Police at Qu'Appelle, Wolseley, Broadview, Whitewood and Moosomin have no means whatever of providing for the safe custody of a prisoner, other than by shackling him.

Moosomin is 150 miles from Regina, and the Police guard room at the latter place is the nearest lock-up. Notwithstanding that Regina is in a different judicial district from that over which Mr. Justice Wetmore presides, I would respectfully submit for consideration that Qu'Appelle, through which the Prince Albert and other trails pass, should have a lock-up capable of temporarily securing the safe custody of at least two prisoners. I have previously reported to you that the building at that place, hitherto occupied by the Police as barracks and stable, are no longer habitable.

The Police post at Fort Qu'Appelle is too far from the town for the site to be of any value for Police purposes, and I would submit that a barrack room, capable of accommodatiag at least four men, with a lock-up for two prisoners and a stable for at least three horses, be erected in a suitable part of the town. By utilizing such of the material in the present buildings as is fit for use, the accommodation I describe can be erected for \$500. I have previously reported in detail on this subject. I submit further, that as Moosomin may be said to be the headquarters of the eastern Assiniboia judicial district, and as a detachment of at least six men are required there for ordinary duties and patrols, that Police barracks and stables should be

erected there for the accommodation of ten constables and eight horses, the barrack building to include room for a lock-up capable of holding four prisoners.

The cost of railway transport, which is annually incurred in conveyance of prisoners and their escorts to and from Regina, will contribute no inconsiderable proportion towards the erection of such buildings, to say nothing of the additional convenience and facilities for carrying out the public service. At present the men at Moosomin lodge in a rented building and board at an hotel. The latter arrangement is convenient, because otherwise, in a small detachment, one man is always fully employed in cooking, &c. for the others, and is consequently non-effective, but it would be very much better if the men could live in their own barrack building, at a convenient distance from neighbors.

On the 11th November, in consequence of a sprained ankle, I was placed on the sick list, and remained thereon until the 4th December. During that interval, however, I was able to preside over a court of enquiry, convened by the Assistant Commissioner, to investigate the origin of, and circumstances connected with the burning of the riding school on the 26th November last. The evidence went to show that the conflagration originated from a fire which had been lighted in a stove in the saddle-room used by "B" Division on the morning of the 26th before the man in charge thereof went to his breakfast, at about 7:30 o'clock. He stated that when he left the door of the "Syndicate" stove was open, the dampers closed, and a moderate fire in the grate. The fire was discovered about 8:45 a.m., and Constable Browne's evidence was corroborated by that of Constable McConnell, who was one of the first to enter the burning room, with a Babcock, and standing close to the stove in question, noticed that the doors thereof were open, and that there was very little fire in the grate. He first saw the fire in the ceiling over the corner of the room in which the stove stood, and it appeared to be burning between the ceiling and the roof, the saddle-room in question being a compartment of a lean to which ran along the northside of the main building. The court could only conjecture as to the origin of the fire, but the impression in my mind is that the bracket upon which the brick chimney was built sunk, that the chimney or the safe, or both, cracked in consequence of the settlement, and that burning soot found its way through the crack and ignited the dry woodwork between the horizontal ceiling and the lean-to roof, and that burning embers dropped down between the studding inside the partition wall and set a light to shavings and other combustible material on the ground.

In accordance with your directions to report upon the several murders that took place during the past summer, as officer in present charge of Headquarters Police District, which extends from Moosomin in the east, to Moose Jaw in the west, and from Touchwood in the north to the outposts of "B" Division (stationed at Wood Mountain) in the south, I beg to report that the murders of McLeish, at Wolseley, Poole, at Sumner, McLean, near Whitewood, and Smith, at the Salt Plains, were committed about the end of May, nearly two months before my return from Eastern Canada, I can, therefore, only render copies of extracts from the diary in the district office, which are as follows:—

TUESDAY, 31ST MAY.

Telegram from constable Mathewson reporting that a man was shot at Wolseley by horse thieves. Telegram from Hill, J. P., that a man was murdered a Sumner by horse thieves, considerable excitement. Inspector Baker left at 5 o'clock p.m. to make enquiries.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JUNE.

Sergeant Richards and 11 constables, with 14 horses, left by special train at noon or Grenfell on special duty in connection with the recent murders by horse thieves.

THURSDAY, 2ND JUNE.

Inspector Baker returned from Grenfell bringing Geo. McKenzie, a prisoner charged on suspicion with being implicated in the murder of McLeish, near Wolseley.

Sergeant Macpherson arrived with two Indian prisoners charged with the murder of Peter Smith.

Constable Johnson brought in Joseph Racette charged with being implicated in the murder of McLeish, near Wolseley.

SATURDAY, 4TH JUNE.

Superintendent Jarvis, Sergeant Rohrig and 24 constables left for Broadview for duty in connection with the recent murders at Wolseley and Whitewood. Sergeant Bright and 2 constables, left for Grenfell on similar duty. Sergeant Macpherson and Constable Henderson left for Indian reserves to bring in witnesses in the case of the murder of Peter Smith.

Constable Tennant from Qu'Appelle brought in Moise Racette charged with being implicated in the murder of McLeish.

TUESDAY, 7TH JUNE.

Inspector Norman Staff-Sergeant, Mahony, Sergeant Farmer and 25 constables, with 13 horses, left for Broadview by special train at 5 o'clock a.m. in pursuit of the murderers of McLeish. Geo. McKenzie in custody, charged with being accessory to the murder of McLeish, was brought before the Commissioner and discharged on his own recognizance of \$200 to appear when called upon.

Inspector Brooks returned from Whitewood where he had been investigating the Poole murder.

SATURDAY, 11TH JUNE.

Inspector Baker returned to Broadview, Inspector Norman Staff-Sergeant, Mahony, Sergeant Farmer, and 37 constables returned from Crooked Lake. Sergeant Macpherson left by night to bring further witnesses in the case of Nan-nan-kase-lex, charged with the murder of Peter Smith.

TUESDAY, 14TH JUNE.

The prisoner Nan-nan-kase-lex was examined by Inspector Norman, J. P., and remanded to the 21st instant.

On my resuming duty on the 19th July, I found that two prisoners, Cree Indians, named respectively Nan-nan-kase-lex and Ana-say-o, were being held in custody here. Nan-nan-kase-lex was charged with implication in the murder of Peter Smith at the Salt Plains, but there being insufficient evidence against him he was discharged on the 11th August, with the concurrence of the Crown prosecutor.

The other prisoner, Ana-say-o, had been arrested under warrant of Justice at Touchwood on a charge of having been concerned in the stealing of some horses from an Indian of Pasqua's band, and it was suspected that he was implicated in the murder of Smith, but there being no evidence to connect him with one crime or the other he was discharged, also with the consent of the Crown prosecutor.

Between the 1st January and 28th December of this year, 157 recruits have been taken on the strength of the Depot Division, and 13 have re-engaged for a further term of service making a total of 170.

Forty-five non-commissioned officers and men have been discharged during the same period (including constable Dowse who died on the 12th December from a cancerous tumour in the shoulder.) One sergeant and one constable's time expired, one staff sergeant and 17 constables by purchase, 1 corporal and 17 constables invalided, 3 constables dismissed, 15 constables deserted and one discharged special authority.

A total number of 60 officers non-commissioned officers and men have been transferred to and 157 officers, non-commissioned officers and men have been transferred from the Depot Division, between the above mentioned dates.

The average number of officers, non-commissioned officers and constables on the monthly pay roll of the Depot Division is 160, involving a monthly payment of about \$5,000 dollars, paid for the most part in small sums, with innumerable stoppages.

So far as I have observed since my return to Regina the conduct of the men has been good. Now that they are installed in the new barrack buildings they are comfortable enough, the rooms, however, though well warmed, are ill ventilated.

HORSES.

The horses call for no special remark, 64 remounts have been taken on the strength of the division, and 24 have been transferred from other Divisions; the losses for the same period, viz., from 1st January, to 28th December, being 7 cast, and sold, 7 dead, and 32 transferred to other divisions, the average strength of the division in horses is 129.

A board of officers has reported from time to time upon the quality and fitness for service of transport, harness, clothing, &c., as received from the contractors and, as a rule, prior to issue from the Quartermaster's store.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
*Superintendent commanding Depot Division,
And Headquarters District.*

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. R. NEALE, 1887.

MACLEOD, 30th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the past 12 months.

The district under my command is very quiet and very free from crime. The Blood and Peigan Indians are contentedly staying on their reserves, and there is not even the annual rumour of an uprising in the spring.

The frontier patrol, extending from the Crow's Nest Pass to the Cypress Hills, a distance, by trail travelled, of 292 miles, has worked very successfully throughout the season has tended to keep the Indians on their reserves, and has in a great measure put a stop to the passage of parties of Indians on horse-stealing expeditions, which, before its establishment, were so often complained of.

The patrol by its constant movements has also been of great benefit to the ranchmen between Mosquito Creek and the boundary line, only one case of cattle killing (the perpetrator of which was apprehended and punished) having been reported. The system inaugurated by me, with your consent, of making the patrol men call at every rancho on their line of march to ask if there are any complaints, has also given great satisfaction to settlers.

In addition to the frontier detachments, during the summer season a small party was stationed at the Leavings of Willow Creek, and connecting with a party of "E" Division at High River, kept up communication with Calgary, and scouted through the Porcupine Hills to the north of the Peigan Reserve. Another small party stationed at the Peigan Reserve Post scouted through the reserve and thence in a westerly direction to Pincher Creek, watching and reporting the movements of the Peigans and calling upon the settlers in the Porcupines.

The Indians on the Blood Reserve are watched by the Stand Off, Kootenay, and St. Mary's Detachments, the men of which in addition to their patrol work on the frontier are constantly riding on and about the reserve and noting and reporting the movements of its occupants.

The first matter of interest which occurred after my last annual report was that of the capture by Corporal W. R. Simmons, of "H," of one Michael Shear, who had a quantity of liquor in his possession. This man was sentenced to six months, hard labor in default of payment of fine.

Inspector Wattam having arrived here on the 8th December, 1886, proceeded to put "D" and "H" Divisions through a complete course of drill.

During February considerable excitement obtained amongst the young men of the Blood nation. They held several meetings, and determined to start south for the purpose of avenging the death of six of their tribe who were killed by the "Gros Ventres" in Montana in September last. Happily by the combined efforts of Mr. Pocklington and myself they were persuaded to take no action until the authorities had investigated the matter.

About the 10th February, 1887, Sergeant Brymner of "H," then in charge of Stand Off Detachment, with the assistance of Red Crow, Chief of Bloods, and Star Child, a Blood, recovered ten horses, the property of one Mr. Granchamp, that had been stolen from him at the Sweet Grass Hills, Montana.

As you are aware, during 1886, the Patrol Detachments east of Lethbridge were stationed about midway between the Galt Railway and the boundary line—at Chin Coulee, Forty Mile Coulee, and Bull's Head Coulee. The water and feed at all these places being bad, I, with your approval, moved the Detachments south, placing one twenty-four miles south of Lethbridge at "Kipps" Coulee; one on "Milk River

Ridge," twenty-five miles further south and a little east; one at the "Writing on the Stones" Coulee, thirty miles east of the "Milk River Ridge" Detachment; and another at "Pend-d'Oeille," thirty-five miles still further east, which latter party rode fifty miles and connected with a Detachment of "A" Division, stationed south-west of the head of the Cypress Hills. A new outpost was also established midway between the Milk River Ridge Detachment and that on the St. Mary's River, (fifty-eight miles south-west of Macleod) so that the whole frontier from the base of the Rockies to the head of the Cypress, where the duty was taken up by "A" Division, was closely watched.

On the 22nd February, Mr. Pocklington, Indian Agent at the Blood Reserve, notified me that one of his Indians had murdered his wife and immediately afterwards committed suicide; the non-commissioned officer at Stand Off having cognizance of, and enquired into the case, further action on the part of the Police was unnecessary.

On the 26th February, a report reached me, that "glanders" had broken out in a herd of horses, the property of the Brown Ranching Company on the St. Mary's River. Inspector Sanders and Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Jackson were immediately dispatched to inspect the herd, and two horses, were, with the consent of the Manager of the ranche, destroyed.

The winter of 1886-87 was probably the most severe within the recollection of any white settler in the district, for weeks the snow was 2 feet deep on all the trails, and the cattle on the ranges suffered greatly in consequence. On the 11th March, a thaw having set in, the ice in the "Old Man's River" broke up, and all the low lands bordering the river from Pincher Creek to Kipp were flooded. An ice jam took place just above Kipp; the water rose and flooded the stopping-place, kept by W. H. Long, on the east side of the river, and distant from the river some 90 or 100 yards, the water entering Long's house, and rising therein to a height of nearly 5 feet. Masses of ice, weighing 3 and 4 tons, were thrown up on the bank on either side. Two telegraph poles on the west, and one on the east bank were swept away and the wire broken. For some days the river was so bad that it was impossible to cross it even in a boat, so that both mail and telegraphic communication was suspended. After a few days Constable Farois, the telegraph operator here, pluckily crossed the river in a canvas boat, and, having taken with him a telegraph instrument, opened communication with Lethbridge, and got messages through to Macleod by calling or repeating them to a constable on the west side of the river.

In the meantime the Peigan Detachment was entirely cut off by the same river; I could not communicate with Pincher Creek owing to the state of that stream, nor could I with the St. Mary's Detachment, their post being badly flooded. The Stand Off Detachment was in the same condition, the Kootenay being too high to cross, nor could I communicate with the party stationed at the Leavings on the Calgary trail, as Willow Creek was, if anything, worse than the Old Man's River.

On the 20th April His Honor the Lieutenant Governor arrived and on the 22nd proceeded to the Blood Reserve returning the same day, and on the 23rd, visited the Peigan Reserve, leaving for Calgary on the 25th. His Honor was furnished with escort and transport during his stay in this district.

On the 27th April, information having been received that a party of Police under Staff-Sergeant Spicer of "A" Division, had been fired on, in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills, thirty men, under command of the late Sergeant-Major Lake, were at once ordered to move from Lethbridge East with orders to arrest any Indians that they found in that vicinity. The Outposts were notified, as also the Indian Agents.

On the 29th April, the Officer Commanding at Lethbridge reported that a party of freighters had been fired on by Indians near Kipp's Coulee. Inspector Sanders was immediately sent out with 12 men, but failed to make any arrests, and, from what I have since heard, I am led to believe that the freighters' story was void of truth.

The Stand Off Detachment, during the month of April, recovered seven horses

which had been stolen some months previously from a Mr. Spencer, of Sun River, Montana, the Indians surrendering them without demur.

On the 3rd May, a draft, consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal, eighteen Constables, and eighteen horses, arrived here from Regina. Ten of the men were afterwards, by your order, sent to "D" Division at Lethbridge.

On the 6th May, having ascertained the names of some Indians suspected of having been in the party which fired on Staff-Sergeant Spicer, Inspector Sanders, Assistant Surgeon Rolph, and thirty non-commissioned officers and men, were sent to search the Blood Reserve, and endeavour to arrest the suspected persons; they were, however, unsuccessful.

On the 9th May, Inspector Sanders was placed in command of fifteen mounted men with necessary transport, with orders to keep patrolling south of the Blood Reserve in order to intercept any small parties of Indians leaving their Reserve for Montana without the written permission of their Agent. This officer performed the duty entrusted to him most zealously as did also Inspector Chalmers who relieved him in July.

On the 13th May, Inspector Sanders with a party of "H" Division very cleverly captured two Blood Indians, viz., "The Dog" and "Big Rib," who were supposed to be of the party which fired upon Staff-Sergeant Spicer. That charge, however, fell through, but on the 17th May they were each sentenced to five years penal servitude for stealing horses, the property of one Robert Watson of Medicine Hat, two of the three horses stolen being recovered by the Police and handed to Watson. As already reported to you, the convicts were handed over to the sheriff on the morning of the 18th May, and escaped from his custody on the morning of the 20th, and although every effort was made to re-capture them, they succeeded in getting across the line.

On the 26th May my command was reinforced by Inspector Wattam and thirty-three men of "E" Division, who remained in this district and took part in the scouting and patrolling until July.

On the 27th May, owing to the very high water in the Old Man's River, an accident occurred at Kipp, which caused the death of two horses of "D" Division and very nearly caused the death of four others and three Constables. The disaster occurred owing to the breaking of the wheel of the ferry-boat, and but for the courageous action of a Mr. McNab and Constable W. H. Scoles of "H" Division, assisted by Constable Lendrum, now of "D," four other horses on the boat would have been lost.

On the 28th May, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by yourself, arrived here, and on the next day held a council with the Chiefs of the Blood tribe, at which it was arranged that Inspector Sanders, with a small body of Police, should accompany Mr. Pocklington, Indian Agent, and Chief Red Crow to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, U. S., for the purpose of recovering a number of horses stolen from the Bloods by the Assiniboine Indians. As you are aware, the visit was eminently successful, resulting not only in the recovery of Red Crow's horses but also in the making of a treaty of peace between the Bloods, Assiniboines and Gros Ventres. The making of the treaty has undoubtedly been productive of good; horse stealing between the Bloods and the southern Indians appearing to have ceased entirely.

On the 2nd June, "K" Division, consisting of 65 officers and men and 50 horses, arrived on the north side of the Old Man's River from Battleford.

On the 7th June, "K" Division left for Lethbridge to relieve "D," which was under orders for the Kootenay District.

On the 9th June the detachment of "E" under Inspector Wattam, was moved to the vicinity of the Blood Agency and patrolled the Blood Reserve night and day.

On the 11th June, 50 men of "D" Division moved out of Lethbridge and proceeded to Swift Current on special service; Inspector Howe, who was commanding "K" in the absence on leave of Superintendent MacDonell, taking over the barracks, stores, &c.

On the 12th June, two horses, the property of one George Gunn, of Red Deer, were recovered and handed over.

On the 18th June the Deputy Minister of the Interior arrived here and left next day for the Cochrane Rancho, from which place he proceeded to Pincher Creek, and after visiting several ranches left for Calgary.

On the 29th June Chief Red Crow came here with a number of minor chiefs to officially thank the police for the action they had taken in recovering his horses. He brought with him a Blood named "Star Child," whom he surrendered and charged with bringing stolen horses into Canada, at the same time handing over three ponies, said to have been taken from the Assiniboines. This Indian, after being in the guard room for a few days, was released by order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Macleod, as beyond his own confession there was no evidence against him. The ponies, a description of which was sent to the officer commanding Fort Assiniboine, Montana, are still in possession of the police. Another Blood Indian, "The Heel," also surrendered to answer a charge of having drawn a knife on a constable of "D" Division, but, owing to the departure of "D" Division to British Columbia, the evidence could not be produced, "The Heel" was released after a few days, confinement.

On the 5th July, having heard that 70 miners were to arrive at Lethbridge to work in the Galt mine, and from information previously received anticipating some trouble, I proceeded to that place, and, as reported to you, on the 12th July found it necessary to concentrate all the men I could for the protection of the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's property, which was guarded by us for several days during a strike which terminated peacefully.

On the 15th July Inspector Wattam and the detachment of "E" left Lethbridge for Calgary.

On the 5th September I left the post at 2 p.m., with two officers and fifty-five men for the Blackfoot Crossing, at which place I arrived at 10 p.m. of the 6th September and reported to the Assistant Commissioner, co-operating with that officer in a search for a Blackfoot Indian named "Deerfoot," who had escaped from custody a few days before. The search being unsuccessful, I returned with my party to Macleod, arriving here on the 9th.

On the night of the 11th September, Sergeant Williams, of "H," with three men came upon "Big Rib" one of the Indians who escaped from the Sheriff on the 20th May last, and who in company with ten others was in the bush on the Blood Reserve.

Sergeant Williams succeeded in getting hold of "Big Rib," but was overpowered by the others, who rescued the prisoner. One of them, "Eagle Rib," has since been imprisoned with hard labor for three months for obstructing Sergeant Williams.

On the 28th September I proceeded to the Kootenay Lake to enquire into a complaint which had been made by Mr. Charles Miller, that his house had been broken into and robbed by Kootenay Indians.

On investigation I found that the only thing stolen from Mr. Miller was a loaf of bread, and that his house was not broken into, as he had gone out and left the door unlocked, and the Indian who took the bread quietly walked in and helped himself.

On the 29th October, a prairie fire was observed burning very fiercely to the south-west, and a party, under Sergeant Hetherington, was immediately sent out to endeavour to extinguish it. After fighting it for six hours in the face of a very strong wind Sergeant Hetherington and his men succeeded in driving the fire into the Kootenay River while Inspector Chalmers, who had taken out another party on the Stand Off Trail, cut it off near the Agency Crossing. Some portion of the fire must, however, have remained smouldering in the timber in the Kootenay bottom, for, on the evening of the 31st October, under the influence of a strong south-westerly wind it started afresh and appeared to be very rapidly approaching Macleod. Every available man was mounted. All the horse-blankets were made wet and placed in a wagon and accompanied by a large contingent of merchants and others from the

town, we proceeded to the fire and extending for some miles succeeded in putting it out completely.

This fire was started by a shooting party near Pincher Creek and was observed by the officer commanding the detachment there stationed, who sent out all his men to act in conjunction with the settlers to put out the fire, and also to apprehend the person who caused it. In the meantime the party which had let it go drove into the village, and one of them laid information before Captain Scobie, J. P., against their cook who, the same evening, was arraigned; he pleaded guilty, and was fined \$50. The fire destroyed the grass on a range some 68 miles long, and in some places, 15 miles wide, and, but for the vigorous action of the police, ably seconded by the settlers and ranchmen, would have caused incalculable damage had it gone any further east, as the valuable farms and buildings in the "slide out" and other bottoms leading to the Belly River would certainly have been destroyed.

During this month, the outposts of "H" and "K" Divisions were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner.

On the 5th November, the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs arrived from Lethbridge, and went on to the Peigan Reserve, returning to Lethbridge the next day, being furnished by us with transport.

On the 7th November, having been informed that several Blood Indians, camped at the Lower Agency, had whiskey in their possession, and that one of their minor chiefs, "Calf Shirt," had brought it in from Montana, and had stated to his band that if the Police came to arrest him, he would defy them; and at the same time being informed that an Indian named "Good Rider" who had for sometime been suspected of killing cattle, had killed an animal on the Cochrane Rancho on the 4th November, evidence of which was obtainable, I determined to arrest both "Calf Shirt" and "Good Rider."

I wired Superintendent Macdonell to send an officer and twenty men to meet me at Stand Off at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 8th, and myself left here with a like number shortly after midnight of the 7th.

Inspector Howe, with the detachment from "K," met me at Stand Off exactly at 6 a.m. and we then proceeded to the Lower Agency, where "Calf Shirt" and five other Indians who were required as witnesses to testify as to "Calf Shirt's" possession of the whiskey were arrested. We then proceeded to the "Upper Camp," where we arrested "Good Rider."

"Calf Shirt" was sentenced to one month's hard labor for having liquor in his possession, and "Good Rider," having pleaded guilty to the charge of cattle-killing, was sentenced by the Honorable Mr. Justice Macleod to imprisonment with hard labor for one year.

These arrests have had a very good effect on the Bloods, and I do not think that any of them will talk of defying the police for some time to come. The escape of "The Dog" and "Big Rib" from the Sheriff and the subsequent rescue of the latter from Sergt. Williams led the young men of the tribe to believe that they could, to use a Western expression, "get away" with the Police; but the sudden descent upon the camp of "Calf Shirt," who is their war chief, and his arrest, followed up as it was by the capture within an hour, at a distance of ten miles, of "Good Rider," has, I think, caused them to change their minds.

OUTPOSTS.

During the past summer reserves have been surveyed and staked out at Stand Off, on the ground now occupied; at St. Mary's, opposite the present location. A reserve for the Kootenay Detachment was selected in the Big Bend of the Belly River, about 15 miles west of the Cochrane Rancho. A quarter section for the Peigan Detachment has been reserved on the north side of the Peigan Reserve. At Pincher Creek the quarter section on which the Police buildings are situated is reserved; also a quarter section at the mouth of the Crow's Nest Pass.

The surveys were made by Mr. Miles, D.L.S., and maps showing the different locations have been already forwarded to you.

Frame buildings and stables should be erected at Stand Off, St. Mary's, Peigan Reserve and Big Bend, the buildings now in occupation at the three first named places being simply log shacks with mud roofs which expose the men to much discomfort during wet weather, and are besides unhealthy and unsafe to store provisions and forage in. The buildings at Pincher Creek are in fair order. Those at the "Crow's Nest" were put up this summer by the detachment, and are built of logs, with the usual mud roof; they are very well built, and, if shingled early in the spring, will be very comfortable.

Stations should also be built for the detachments from Lethbridge at Kipp's Coniée, Milk River Ridge, Writing on the Stones Coulee, Pen d'Oreille Coulee, and at some point to be selected midway between the latter place and the western detachment of "A" Division, the distance between the two places (50 miles) being too great. By your direction a quantity of hay has been distributed in stacks between Lethbridge and Pen-d'Oreille, so that, should occasion demand, the patrol, which was withdrawn when the winter set in, can move.

In order to keep up communications with Lethbridge and to better watch the eastern end of the Blood Reserve, a detachment of "K" Division has been established at Kipp, midway between here and Lethbridge. Men from this detachment patrol to Stand Off and old Fort Hamilton (Whoop-up).

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Lethbridge are being plastered, painted and added to under the supervision of Mr. B. C. Kenway, of the Public Works Department. A new stable and an addition to the Quartermaster's stores have been built, but a hospital, orderly office, and a recreation room, as also a fence around the barracks, are much needed.

At Macleod, brick chimneys have been constructed in nearly all the buildings, save the officers' quarters, thus materially lessening the danger from fire.

As previously reported, all the buildings at this post require clapboarding, and I cannot too strongly recommend that the wire fence now surrounding the barracks be removed and a picket fence substituted therefor.

ARMS.

The arms are in serviceable order in both "H" and "K" Divisions.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual practice is not yet completed, owing to the number of men on detachment from both Divisions and the prevalence of extremely high winds throughout the district.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Tanks are much required at this post and Lethbridge. The fire engine sent here by the Public Works Department is a very good one, but the suction hose being only fourteen feet in length it cannot be used with the well.

HORSES.

The horses of both divisions are in very good order considering the heavy work that they have had to perform on patrol during the past year. I have not yet received a mileage return from Lethbridge, but that of "H" Division shows that the 106 horses in that division have travelled 85,739 miles since 1st December last. Forty-six are on herd at Pincher Creek and are doing very well; they are brought up daily and fed a few oats.

AMMUNITION WAGGONS.

These have not yet been furnished.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indians engaged by your order on the 1st June last as special constables worked fairly well, being able to assist us in many ways in recovering horses and giving information as to movements on the reserves. At the present time I have only two employed, the others preferring to be idle through the winter on account of the pooriness of their horses.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO CUSTOMS' OFFICER.

The detachments of "H" and "K" Divisions, acting under instruction from the local customs officers, made several seizures during the past year, and the detachment at St. Mary's especially has intercepted many parties bringing in horses and cattle from Montana and escorted them to the collector of Customs here.

MORMON SETTLERS.

Since June last between 20 and 30 families of Mormons have settled upon Lee's Creek, about 50 miles south-west of here. They have so far conformed to our laws and appear to be a very pushing and industrious people.

EQUIPMENT.

Numnabs are urgently required for both divisions. All other stores to complete or replace are estimated for.

I enclose herewith the annual sick report for this post and Lethbridge, and also forward Superintendent Macdonell's annual report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. R. NEALE,
Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT STEELE.

KOOTENAY, B.C., 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ending 30th November, 1887.

The division was stationed in the Macleod District until 12th June, the district being under the command of Supt. Neale.

The headquarters of "D" Division were at Macleod until the 7th January, when they were transferred to Lethbridge, which is situated in the eastern half of the district.

The strength of the division at that time was 4 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers, and 86 constables, distributed as follows:—

At Macleod, 2 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, and 48 constables.

At Lethbridge, 2 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, and 38 constables.

I took over immediate command of the Lethbridge post on the 8th January. It was reinforced from time to time from the detachment at Macleod, until the whole of the division had left Macleod.

During the winter and spring the division was employed in the usual routine and other police duties, such as patrolling, recovering stolen stock, &c. A patrol was kept in the town of Lethbridge both night and day.

The opening of spring, when doubtful characters and restless Indians could roam the plains, necessitated constant watchfulness and a great deal of hard riding. The men were frequently called upon to ride very long distances, the work being of such a severe nature, that the horses required very great attention to keep them in a condition for a continuance of the work.

Every complaint made by settlers or others was attended to forthwith. Americans were constantly obliged to obtain police aid to recover stolen stock, and every one who applied received assistance, and in all cases they went away quite satisfied with the promptness with which the police performed the duty.

On the 20th May, I received orders by telegraph to hold myself in readiness to proceed to British Columbia, with 2 officers, and 75 non-com. officers and constables, and to relieve the furthest outposts to save time.

I selected the men for British Columbia, and sent out the relief to Pen d'oreille Coulee and Writing Stone, leaving the other detachments until the arrival of "K" Division, which was shortly to relieve me.

On the 8th June, Inspector Huot reported for duty with the division, and on the 9th "K" Division, under the command, temporarily, of Inspector Howe, arrived on the left bank of the Belly River, and commenced to cross. Later on I received a telegram ordering me to send 50 men to Calgary by rail. As "K" Division was then crossing, and their horses just come from a long trip, I sent forty men, mounted, belonging to "D" Division, and ten of "K" Division across the river, and to save time took 7 "K" Division waggons, which had not yet crossed, with picked teams from both divisions, as transport for the ammunition, rations, and kits of the party.

Inspector Howe, in accordance with your instruction was placed in command, Inspector Wilson to join him *en route* as he passed Kipp. Subsequently orders were received for me to take command and leave Inspector Howe in command at Lethbridge, but just as I had proceeded to carry out the order, it became necessary to direct me to re-cross the river with the party, and march to Medicine Hat by trail.

I moved the party down to the bank of the river, but it had become too dark to cross that night, as the river was running with a current of at least 6 miles an hour and very deep.

The current was so strong that a new good wire cable which was used for the ferry boat had been broken a few day before and the boat swept away.

On the same afternoon, Inspector Bradley had by my orders gone out to relieve the outposts on Milk River Ridge and Kipp's Coulée, reinforce the posts at Pen d'oreille Coulée and Writing Stone, and take charge at Pen d'oreille Coulée until further orders. Inspector Likely to take charge of the whole of the posts, and locate himself on Milk River Ridge.

My party re-crossed the river on the next day, and entrained at 8 30, which considering the river, was as good work of the kind as I have seen in the west. Inspector Wood and Huot were in charge of the party while crossing, as there were numerous duties which kept me hard at work in the post until they were across.

The party left at 10 p. m. the time agreed upon, but before going the whole of the citizens came to see us off, and presented the division with an address which alluded to the satisfactory relations which existed between the citizens and the Police, and the thorough manner in which the Police duties had been performed.

The party arrived at Swift Current on the 13th June, and went into camp. On the 14th I reported to you at the train, and received my instructions, all of which were carried out, and a report of the circumstances made to headquarters.

A detachment of "C" Division under Sergeant Alexander was stationed at Swift Current, waiting for some recruits for Battleford, and were attached to "D" Division during their stay.

On the 16th as arranged Sergeant Sinclair and 8 constables, with 10 saddle horses, arrived from Lethbridge, and were taken on the strength.

On the 21st at 5 p. m. I received orders from you by wire to report at Regina, I took the train at once and arrived at 2 a. m. on the 22nd. I remained at Regina on duty until the 24th when I left for Swift Current, and immediately wired Inspector Wood to send on all the men required to make our strength up to 75, as far as Dunmore, to wait our arrival there, and to come on himself, if he had completed the work of handing over the Division Stores as ordered, but if not to follow as soon as possible.

I obtained a special as soon as possible, but owing to the scarcity of cars, I could not leave until Sunday the 26th at 1 p. m. The detachment from Lethbridge joined at Dunmore as ordered.

The train stopped at Calgary until the horses were fed, and the men had dinner.

Three remounts were taken on here from "E" Division and I transferred to "E," as per your orders horses Nos. 663, 1286, 1322.

The Division arrived at Golden, British Columbia, at 10.30 a. m. on the 28th and went into camp on the left bank of the Kicking Horse River, the camp being connected with town by a wooden bridge.

On the following day you arrived and the division was inspected dismounted.

Inspector Wood and the late Sergeant Major Lake arrived, having completed handing over the stores at Lethbridge to the officer commanding "K" Division.

Assistant Surgeon Aylen arrived on the 2nd July to take medical charge of the division.

The Assistant Commissioner, who had been in the Kootenay district, arrived on the steamer "Duchess" on the morning of the 5th with Dr. Powell, sen, and A. W. Vowell, Esq., and directed me to start for Kootenay on the following morning. The steamer was loaded during the day, and a counter order received directing me to remain at Golden until further orders, I caused the ammunition to be unloaded.

On the morning of the 7th, at an early hour, the Division Sergeant Major Lake shot himself in his tent while suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

The steamer started for Columbia Lakes and it was reported to me that she was not properly trimmed, and had a great deal of bilge water which should have been pumped up before leaving. I was informed shortly afterwards that she had capsized

near Lang's Landing and that most of the light stores were floating down the river. I sent men under an officer to endeavor to save some of it. They were thus employed for several days, and succeeded in saving a great deal, but almost everything recovered had been rendered useless by the water. A carload of oats and all the officers' uniforms and many other valuable articles belonging to them were destroyed. I sent some volunteers to assist Mr. Armstrong to raise his boat, but up to the time of leaving nothing had been done.

I engaged a small steamer belonging to J. C. Hayes, a merchant in Golden, to freight stores for the division to the Columbia Lakes, at the usual rates of freight, viz., one dollar per hundred. Mr. Armstrong had agreed to do it for seventy five cents per hundred, but there now being no competition I could not make such terms with Hayes. I sent two men to the lakes, to take charge of the stores as they were delivered.

During the remainder of our stay I employed the men and teams in hauling stores to the landing, getting the new saddies put together and oiled, branding and numbering the remounts and various other duties.

On the evening of the 17th July I received your order to march, and on the following morning at 5.30 leaving Staff Sergeants Fane and Mercer, and 8 constables, most of whom were sick, moved off. The steamboat "Clive" taking some of the dismounted men, and the rations and forage for the trip. Each mounted man carried his dinner and forage for his horse. I arrived at the Hog Rancho at 5 p.m., expecting to find the steamer there as the distance was only 25 miles, but she did not appear until after 10 p.m., the men and horses being all this time without anything to eat. It appears that Hayes' cupidity was too much for him, as he had waited for some passengers.

The division moved at 7 a.m. on the 21st, taking rations and forage for the whole day, as Hayes' ability to reach the place named was doubtful, which proved to be correct, the evening halt was made near Roger's Landing, but no sign of the boat was seen until 8.30 the following morning.

Lewis' place was reached on the morning of the 22nd, the steamer for a wonder coming in a short time after.

The upper steamboat landing was reached early on the 23rd. I parted from the steamer then, and gave instructions to the master to bring up all the men except Staff Sergeant Fane, and one team and teamster, on the next trip.

I sent Inspector Wood back to Golden, as it was evident that unless an officer was there to look after Hayes, there would be little chance of getting any work done by the steamer "Clive."

Mr. R. Galbraith was at the steamboat landing, ready with his pack train to take our baggage and supplies to Kootenay, as previously arranged by the Assistant Commissioner, Col. Herchmer. I had no further trouble, Mr. Galbraith being prompt and business like, and his pack animals in first class condition.

The division reached the Six-Mile Creek, above Bummer's Flats on the 30th July, this place had been suggested as suitable for a permanent camp, but on examination which I made at once, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Powell, medical officer of the division, and Inspector Huot, found it unsuitable for the following reasons:—The ground upon which the post would have to be built, was very uneven, the timber was very much too heavy for building purposes, the site was commanded by a piece of high ground on the left bank of the creek, a large marsh caused by the spreading of Four-Mile and Six-Mile Creeks as they passed through Bummer's Flat lay immediately below the site, and lastly the Six-Mile Creek, from which the water supply would have to be obtained, filtered through a couple of swamps a few miles up. The assistant surgeon condemned the site as unhealthy, and I was satisfied it would not suit.

I then examined the country along Four-Mile Creek, but could find no suitable spot, and the next day accompanied by Inspector Huot, rode to Mr. Fenwick's lower ranche, where it was reported a good site existed. Mr. Fenwick kindly accompanied us. I found the place unsuitable, being a flat surrounded by high hills, a great deal

of swamp on the opposite side of the Kootenay and there being no waggon road for 10 miles was also a serious objection, so I returned and asked Mr. R. Galbraith if I might look over his land for a suitable place; he consented, and that evening I arranged with him to take 10 acres on the high ground near the confluence of the Kootenay River and Wild Horse Creek. This site is by far the best I have seen, although it has a few objections, but from a military point of view it is perfect, and it appears to be healthier than any of the others, the water is excellent, feed not far distant, it is almost inaccessible on two sides, commands the trails to Tobacco Plains, the Mayea and Columbia Lakes, and is the most central point from which to communicate with the Indians, and protect the settlers in the event of an uprising.

I moved the division into camp here on Sunday, 31st July, and on the following day told off parties to cut logs for the storehouse, arranged for a mail system for the summer between the Upper (Sam's) Steamboat Landing and here. I also purchased a pack train, consisting of 24 good ponies and 3 mules, which, with equipment complete and in excellent order, I obtained at a much lower figure than they are generally sold here. The proprietor of the train had previously spoken to the Assistant Commissioner on the subject and he had requested me to look at them.

On the 3rd August, the "Duchess" started for her first trip since being raised, Inspector Wood and the non-commissioned officers and constables left at Golden came up on the steamer, and Constable Piher and team came by trail. Inspector Wood and Staff Sergeant Fane were required to return to Golden for a time, the remainder arrived here on the 11th.

As soon as possible I communicated with Chief Isadore as described under the head "Indians," and with favorable results.

The advent of the Police caused confidence to take the place of the alarm which had been felt during the winter and early spring.

The Indians soon began to visit the camp out of curiosity, and were more civil to the whites than formerly.

From the 1st August to this date, all members of the division have been diligently employed in various duties, such as patrols, couriers, preparing quarters, receiving and forwarding freight, packing, freighting, and taking charge of stores at the unfortunately too numerous landings.

PATROLS IN MACLEOD DISTRICT, N. W. T.

The first detachments for patrol duty were posted on the 22nd March, the great depth of snow having made it impossible to send them out earlier.

On that date Corporal O'Brien was posted at the lower crossing of the St. Mary's, and Corporal Hayne at the 15 Mile Lake, each with four constables.

From the 22nd March until the 8th April, patrolling was kept up between Lethbridge, Fifteen-Mile Lake, the St. Mary's and Stand Off, where detachments of "H" Division were stationed.

This system answered the purpose very well, until the snow had melted further east, and necessitated a connection with the outposts of "A" Division, which the great depth of snow had prevented from being posted as early as those in the Macleod District.

During the last week in March, I was directed by Superintendent Neale to go out and select points for the detachments along the boundary line, and started on the 28th March. I went south, across Kipp's Coulee, to the Milk River Ridge, and from there, *via* Writing Stone to Pend'oreille Coulee, both places I found suitable for detachments, as they are situated in places where the river may be forded easily when the water is very high, and the banks being accessible are much used by travellers and law-breakers in crossing the boundary. Between these two points there are sixteen very high and steep banks or soft spots, which make a crossing very difficult. I moved out to Badwater Lake, and found that a detachment at Pen d'oreille Coulee could easily communicate with any post situated west or south of the Cypress Hills. I then passed around the east

side of Badwater Lake, to the Seven Persons Coulee, and camped one night near the Bull's Head. I returned to Lethbridge on the 3rd April, by the old trail from Walsh to Macleod, and on the following day went up to Fort Macleod and reported the result of my observations to the commanding officer.

During my trip I saw around Pen-d'oreille Coulee traces of a large band of cattle, which had been there during the greater part of the previous summer, and saw about one hundred head which had wintered in the vicinity.

Superintendent Neale approved of my suggestions and directed me to send out detachments on my return to Lethbridge, and remove the detachments at the St. Mary's and Fifteen-Mile Lake.

On the 8th April I sent Inspector Wood in charge of the men to be posted for patrol duty, and in accordance with my instructions he posted two constables at Kipp's Coulee as a connecting link between Milk River Ridge and Lethbridge, one sergeant and six constables at Milk River Ridge, one sergeant and six constables at Writing Stone, and the same number at Pen-d'oreille Coulee. The detachments at the St. Mary's and Fifteen-Mile Lake were relieved at the same time, and were utilized to make up number required for the other detachments.

During the time the division remained in the district, constant patrolling, night and day, was kept up between the detachments, the eastern outpost of "H" Division communicating with my post at Milk River Ridge, which patrolled to Writing Stone, and Writing Stone to Pen-d'oreille, which patrolled as far as No. 2 Post of "A" Division, situated near the south-west point of the Cypress Hills.

The whole of the detachments sent out patrols to the southward during each day, and men with field glasses, situated on high hills, but concealed as much as possible, viewed the country in every direction.

Constant communication was kept up between the outposts and Lethbridge.

The outposts performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner. The few complaints made against them proved to be unfounded. No suspicious characters, smugglers, horse-thieves, or other criminals succeeded in crossing the boundary undiscovered; all Indians who attempted it were, with very few exceptions, caught in the act, and compelled to give an account of themselves. The non-commissioned officer in charge of each outpost, sent in weekly a list and description of all whites and Indians passing and repassing, together with that of all horses, vehicles, &c., in their possession.

As soon as the outposts were established, the cattle seen by me at Pen-d'oreille Coulee were seized, and a report made to Mr. Champness, the Customs' officer at Lethbridge. It was ascertained that the cattle had been driven in from Montana, and that no duty had been paid. The owner, named Spencer, had a small hut on Milk River, several miles east of Pen-d'oreille Coulee, but on the north side of the international boundary. He stated to the patrols that he intended to apply for a lease there, but no doubt he had no such intention, and was simply endeavoring to graze his cattle where not so likely to be observed. I have been since informed that "A" Division patrols seized another herd belonging to the same individual.

On the 26th April, I received at Macleod a telegram from Superintendent McIlree, stating that Staff Sergeant Spicer and party were fired upon by Indians near the Cypress Hills, and that the Indians had escaped. I wired to Inspector Likely at Lethbridge to warn the outposts and send Sergeant-Major Lake with 35 men to patrol between Lethbridge and the Milk River Ridge, as it was expected that the Indians would avoid arriving by Lethbridge and keep towards Kipp's Coulee. I returned to Lethbridge on the same afternoon, and at once sent a patrol to work between the mouth of the Little Bow River and Lethbridge, and went out myself with a small party to the east and south-east. The outposts sent patrols to the northward, as far as Elkhorn Coulee.

At the time I received the telegram, Superintendent McIlree was not certain where the outrage had been committed, I was, therefore, under the impression that it had occurred south or south-west of the Cypress Hills, and, consequently, the

patrolling was done principally over the large tract of country lying between Milk River and the old trail to Walsh.

On the 3rd May, Sergeant Mongean, with part of Sergeant Major Lake's party, patrolling east of the Fifteen-Mile Lake, captured four Indians, *en route* west to the Blood Reserve, and Sergeant Major Lake discovered the trail of some more who had passed through to the reserve on the previous night, which was very dark and wet, making it quite an easy matter for men to pass through patrols, scattered over such a large tract of country.

I telegraphed Superintendent Neale and Superintendent McIlree reporting the result to both, and requesting the latter to send Staff Sergeant Spicer to Lethbridge and Macleod to see if he could recognize the Indians. He arrived on the 8th, but could not do so.

On receipt of my telegram to that effect, Superintendent Neale directed Inspector Sanders to examine the Blood Reserve, he did so, and after a good deal of trouble succeeded in finding and arresting two of the Indians, viz., the Dog and Big Rib. They had in their possession some horses belonging to Watson, of Medicine Hat. Watson appeared against them and Mr. Justice Macleod sentenced them to a term in penitentiary. They, no doubt, belonged to the party said to have fired on Staff-Sergeant Spicer and his patrol.

On the 17th, I telegraphed to Lethbridge directing that an escort, of a sergeant and 12 rank and file, be sent up as far as Kipp to meet and relieve an escort of the same strength from "H" Division, and take over from them the prisoners "Dog" and "Big Rib" *en route* to the penitentiary, Stony Mountain, Mr. Sheriff Campbell in charge. My orders, although clear were misunderstood, the escort instead of going to Kipp went to Kipp's Coulée, the "H" Division escort having to take the prisoners to Lethbridge.

On Friday, the 20th May, I received a telegram from Mr. Sheriff Campbell, dated from Dunmore informing me of the escape from him of the "Dog" and "Big Rib" with shackles on. I at once sent out to the eastward a corporal and a party with orders to patrol south of the railway, but not far from it, and to proceed as far as Seven Persons Coulée. The same day Inspector Huot and 10 men of "H" Division patrolled in the same direction. Both parties returned without success, no Indians were seen. I received information shortly afterwards that they had concealed themselves in a coal car on the railway, got off at Chin Coulée, and lying concealed in a hole there all day, borrowed a couple of horses, and rode to the Blood Reserve. I informed Superintendent Neale at once, and warned the patrols on the boundary.

A telegram from you dated the 20th May, directed me to hold myself in readiness to proceed with my division to Kootenay District, B.C. I sent out a party the following morning to relieve the outposts at Pen-d'Oreille Coulée and Writing Stone, these places being so far distant that the reliefs could not be delayed without great inconvenience to the service.

"K" Division, under the temporary command of Inspector Howe, arrived on the 8th June, and were by me directed to relieve the detachments on outpost duty at Kipp's Coulée and Milk River Ridge.

PATROLLING AT SWIFT CURRENT.

While encamped at Swift Current in accordance with your instruction patrols were sent north towards Saskatchewan Crossing, and south towards Fish Lake, the former place is distant from Swift Current 25 miles, and the latter about 20 miles, nothing was seen.

On the 13th June, it was reported that some railway men, had seen a large party of armed half breeds near Gull Lake. I sent a patrol at once and obtained the information that there were only 5 or 6 lodges of poor people who were collecting buffalo bones for sale. I understand that some persons at Swift Current had started alarming rumors of a half-breed and Indian rising, and some of them appeared to believe

that such was imminent, but careful personal investigation, proved to me that neither half-breeds nor Indians thought of such a thing. As to the half-breeds their only anxiety seemed to be with reference to the means of obtaining a living next winter as the buffalo bone collecting was becoming difficult and freighting to Battleford was not as brisk as in former years owing to the failure of crops in 1886.

I found two families of half-breeds in a starving condition. One consisted of a widow with 7 children, and the other of a woman with a large family, her husband away freighting and no food to be had.

I relieved them and reported the circumstance to you.

PATROLLING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Patrolling in Kootenay District, although it may be necessary, is not so much so as in the North West. The country is of a rugged nature, and there are only two practicable routes to the United States, one is by the Moyea Pass, between the Purcell and Selkirk Ranges to Sand Point, on the Northern Pacific Railway, the other is the trail to Walla Walla, it crosses the boundary 60 miles south of this place. A trail forking off from it leads through the Crows Nest Pass to Fort Macleod. These trails are only practicable for pack horses.

There is only one trail leading north, it is practicable for waggons from here to Canal Flat, it then becomes a pack trail to Geary's at the foot of the Upper Columbia Lake, from thence there is a waggon road to Macaulay's Landing, 90 miles north of here. The pack trail, crosses and recrosses the waggon road to that point, and continues on to Golden.

At intervals during the summer patrols and other parties have visited Tobacco Plains, the Moyea Pass, Old Camp, Colonel Baker's, the Mission, Chief Isadore's, and many other points. Couriers, packers and teamsters have been constantly on the trail between here and Macaulay's Landing, Sam's Landing, Windemere and several trips to Golden have been made. These duties have been performed satisfactorily.

I enclose herewith a list of the number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year. (Not printed.)

AMERICAN TROOPS.

From spring until the 4th September 35 men of the 5th United States Infantry were stationed on Tobacco Plains, six miles south of the boundary, and 66 from here, Lieutenant Kennedy, 5th Infantry, in command. I am informed that this detachment had a very good effect upon the Indians in that section.

I was in constant communication with Lieutenant Kennedy during his stay in that part of the country.

CRIME, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

During the winter there was very little crime in the portion of the Macleod District occupied by my division. On the 17th January, two Blood Indians named respectively "Shoots Well" and "The Bee," were arrested and brought before me for forcibly stealing and taking away a shawl, the property of Isabella Bouchette of Lethbridge. I committed them for trial at the next court to be holden at Macleod.

On the 14th January, some ranchmen reported to me that while riding the range they saw a few lodges of Indians near the mouth of the Big Bow, and that they were under the impression that as the Indians were not likely to receive rations down there, they must be killing and living upon cattle belonging to the white settlers. I sent out next day Interpreter Potts and four of the constables as scouts, with orders to examine the whole country as far as the mouth of the Big Bow River, and some distance down the South Saskatchewan, both sides, and the valley of the river to be scouted; all Indians were to be questioned as to their business there, the lodges entered, any traces of dead stock to be noted, and if any were found near or

in an Indian lodge, that the occupants were to be arrested and brought back to Lethbridge.

The party carried out my instructions thoroughly, with the result that they found no traces of cattle killing. There were several lodges of Indians along the Belly River and at the mouth of the Big Bow, but they were living on antelope meat, as many as 110 antelope heads were counted at the lodges of the Indians at the mouth of the Big Bow. I am satisfied that no cattle killing was done in that section of the country. There was no necessity for it, antelope being very plentiful, and the winter being an exceptionally severe one, a number of cattle died in the snow drifts along Belly River and were generally eaten by the Indians, who being of a very restless disposition prefer living in that way to receiving their rations at the agency.

On the 11th April, two men came in to Lethbridge from Sweet Grass Hills, Montana, and reported that while camped there they had five ponies stolen from them by Blood Indians, and had followed the trail to the Canadian side of the boundary. I sent Corporal O'Brien and a party to the Blood Reserve early on the morning of the 12th, accompanied by the Montana men. The horses were recovered on the reserve, but as they were not in the possession of any particular Indian, and the other Indians "knew nothing about it," the thieves were not taken. The patrols on the boundary had seen the Indians pass, and taken note of the horses but as they had no interpreter they could not ascertain the names of the Indians.

J. M. Christopher came from Montana on the 22nd April, and reported two horses stolen south of the boundary line by the Bloods. I sent Corporal Hayne and party to recover the horses. Only one was found, and the Indian who had it in possession, drew a knife and endeavored to prevent the recovery of the horse—he was backed up by a large number of others and it was necessary for Corporal Hayne to obtain assistance from Sergeant Brymner at Stand Off, before the horse could be taken away. Corporal Hayne did not arrest the Indians offending, he having quite misunderstood my instructions with regard to the matter. He returned that night with the recovered horses, and laid an information against the Indians who resisted him. I sent Sergeant Jones out at 11 o'clock that night, with a party of ten men to lie near the reserve until dawn and then steal into camp and effect the capture. Sergeant Jones examined the whole camp but could not find the Indians wanted. It was ascertained afterwards that an Indian saw the party crossing the Belly River near Whoop-up, and saddling a horse, galloped as fast as he could to the reserve, and warned the Indians, who immediately started for the United States.

A man named Peck came in from Montana on the 1st April, and reported that five horses were stolen from him by Blood Indians, south of the boundary line. I sent Sergeants Robinson and Mongean with two parties to recover the horses, the former went to the Blood Reserve and the latter proceeded to the St. Mary's, where some horses were reported to have been left by some Indians. Sergeant Robinson recovered the horses, but the Indians could not be identified.

On the 16th April I sent Corporal Hayne to the Blood Reserve to look for horses supposed to be stolen from the Medicine Hat Ranch Co. Most of the horses were subsequently found grazing on the reserve, they had doubtless been stolen by the Indians, but as usual they had turned them loose.

Friday, 6th May. three Bloods, named respectively Wolf, Bird and Piegan, were arrested in the valley below Lethbridge for being drunk and disorderly. They were brought before me and Inspector Likely, J.P., the next day, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor. It was impossible for us to find out the names or descriptions of the parties who sold them the liquor; it was found that one of the squaws had obtained it for them, but she could not be induced to tell where she got it, her statement being that she had found it in the bush.

During the year, several saloon and restaurant keepers in Lethbridge were brought before me, for having liquor illegally in their possession, and a few before Inspector Likely, J.P. Returns of these cases will be made to you by the officer commanding the division stationed at Lethbridge, from the crime book of that post.

On the 28th May, two American deserters from Fort Shaw, Montana, arrived at

Lethbridge and handed over to the Police a buggy and span of horses which they had obtained from a livery stable keeper at Sun River Crossing, Montana. I was not in barracks at the time, and as it was not suspected that the property had been stolen, the deserters were allowed to depart.

On the 30th May I received a telegram from the Sheriff at Sun River, requesting me to detain the men as the property had been stolen. I caused them to be arrested. One of the men turned out to be a civilian, who was employed as post tailor at Fort Shaw. The sheriff and owner of the horses arrived next day, and a hearing was given. Mr. Justice Macleod dismissed the charge against the accused, and the property was given up to the owner. It appears the horses were hired ostensibly to take the men to Benton, but were not used for that purpose.

A man named Jeffery, who had been cook in the Macleod Hotel, Macleod, was arrested on the night of the 15th July, for attempting to commit suicide. I held an investigation, which resulted in showing that the prisoner had not attempted to commit suicide. He was examined by Dr. Newburn, and proved to have been drinking heavily before coming to town, and was still suffering from the effects of his prolonged spree. I therefore detained him for a few days, and discharged him.

CRIME, KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B. C.

There has been very little crime in Kootenay District since the arrival of this division. As already reported, I was directed to take over Kapla, an Indian, who had been arrested by Provincial Commissioner Anderson, last spring, on suspicion of having murdered two miners, named Kemp and Hylton, but who had been taken from the lock-up by Chief Isadore of the Kootenay tribe, assisted by a considerable number of his men. On arrival in the district of Assistant Commissioner Herchmer, North-West Mounted Police, A. W. Vowell, Stipendiary Magistrate, Gold Commissioner, and Dr. Powell, Senior Indian Commissioner, B.C., who were appointed by the Government as commissioners to enquire into the causes of the trouble in this district, Chief Isadore promised to hand the prisoners over to the North-West Mounted Police on their arrival. I arrived with the division on the 1st August, and on the 20th Isadore visited the camp and was directed by me to hand over Kapla and another Indian named Isadore, who was also suspected of being an accomplice of Kapla's. The chief handed them over to Provincial Commissioner Anderson by my directions, the lock-up at the old camp being safer than one of our tents. I went up to Wild Horse Camp on the 25th August, and caused the Indians to be brought before me, read the charge and remanded them for eight days, until Commissioner Anderson could produce the witnesses for the prosecution. I then concluded that it would be better to keep the prisoners at our own camp, and caused them to be removed there forthwith. The prisoners were brought before me again on the 2nd September, and some witnesses examined. Commissioner Anderson then asked for another remand of three days, which was granted. On the 1st September, two Indian boys, named Eneas and Baptiste, who were supposed to have been with the prisoners at the time of the murder, were arrested and kept in close confinement without being permitted to see any one. On the 5th September, the accused were again brought before me, and after a careful examination of the witnesses, were discharged. There was no evidence of any consequence, the only evidence showing that they had passed along the trail some days after the white men.

The accused in their statement merely said they were not guilty. The boys who were said to have been with them, denied all knowledge of the affair, and showed that they had been elsewhere at the time of the murder.

In connection with the above, I am of opinion that this murder case ought to have been attended to immediately after the occurrence. It does not seem strange that the murder was committed on the trail between here and the Canadian Pacific Railway, especially as it was at that time travelled by bad characters, either making for the railway which was then under construction, and proved a fruitful field for gamblers, whiskey peddlars, and every class of criminal let loose upon Canada by the

completion of numerous lines of railway in the United States, or escaping from justice in Canada. But it seems very strange, that in a country full of Justices of the Peace, that two respectable miners, with a considerable sum of money in their possession, were murdered, and no steps taken to hold an inquest at the time, bury the remains of the poor fellows, or bring the murderers to justice. It is often difficult to bring criminals to justice when the case is taken up at once, how much more difficult must it be to do so, when the affair is allowed to rest for three years. I feel certain that if Kapla and Isadore committed the crime, evidence could have been obtained at the time to convict them. Now, the Indians are aware of the effort made, and have effectually screened the accused. However, it is possible that the murder was committed by whites passing along the trail, the miners were camped near it, and with the usual simplicity of that class, may have stated how much money they had, or it may have been generally known and thus excited the cupidity of some of the many bad characters constantly moving along the trail in either direction.

I will endeavor during the winter to obtain some clue. I have been constantly endeavoring to do so, but without success.

Chief Isadore, on the occasion of the departure of Father Fouquet for another field of labor, came to the Police camp with him and requested him to read the following petition to me.

"KOOTENAY, B.C., 4th November, 1887.

"GENTLEMEN,—Before leaving, I address you a few words in behalf of the Indians agreeably to the wishes of Chief Isadore, who gave for reason of his wish, the confidence he had in you.

"During the thirteen years I have resided here, I have always found the Kootenays anxious to live on good terms with the whites. It has been always my personal opinion that although a brave and cool race, they would not go to war unless forced into it.

"The first few years I was here, there had not been a case of drunkenness, and only four or five cases of light drinking known amongst the Kootenays. Not one case of robbery of any importance was heard of. But since the buffalo hunting has ceased, the Indians here have mixed more with Chinamen and whites, and since the authority of the chiefs have been lessened by various causes, the last four or five years there has been too many cases of drunkenness and gambling heard of, and some with shooting and fighting; half-breeds, whitemen and Chinamen have been gambling with the Indians or supplying them with liquor.

"It is my personal opinion that the missionaries having no influence over these unscrupulous whitemen, half-breeds and Chinamen, will not be able to stop their evils, unless the Government checks these whitemen or Chinamen, and compels the Indians to say from whom they got the liquor.

"I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"L. FOUQUET.

"To the officer of the North West Mounted Police,

"Kootenay, B.C."

I replied that I was gratified to hear the chief was anxious to have such irregularities prevented and that the Police were anxious to prevent them, but that it was necessary for the headmen to report any Indian who was drunk, for no matter how complete a supervision we had, the scattered situation of the tribe prevented us from seeing as much of it as the headmen. I advised them to avoid those crimes, and told them that in the event of any Indian being found drunk, he would be severely punished, and the full benefit of the law meted out to the parties who supplied them with the liquor.

From what I can learn drunkenness is not at all common among the Kootenays, occasionally one of them gets hold of some liquor, but as a rule the whites are afraid to supply them, as they are so apt to expose themselves to people who would proceed against the seller.

INDIANS, MACLEOD DISTRICT, N.W.T.

The Indians in the portion of the Macleod District, in which this division was stationed are the Bloods and Piegans, of the Blackfoot nation. They are on separate reserves. The Bloods are of a more restless nature than the Piegans, and less law abiding. The young men and many of the middle aged ones, are never so well pleased as when roaming about the country, when they are, and justly, looked upon with suspicion by the settlers. These Indians keep us in constant watchfulness. During the portion of the summer I spent in that district, Americans were constantly complaining of the depredations of the young men of the band. A constant supervision had to be exercised over them, and although there were 200 men in the district, it was found that even that number were not sufficient. It would appear that three divisions would be little enough. The craftiness of these people makes it difficult to watch their movements.

From my experience of the Bloods, I am of opinion that it is necessary to keep a firm hand upon them, their constant attempts, sometimes successful, to go into the United States for the purpose of stealing horses from both whites and Indians makes it necessary that the superintendents in the Force should have the powers of commissioners of police, and the North-West Acts should make these powers sufficiently great to enable the officer in possession of them to inflict a severe punishment upon horse thieves, and other criminals.

There are frequent instances of horses being stolen by the Indians from a long distance in the United States and Canada, and summary justice is required to save the owners of the stock from the often great expense and inconvenience of coming back to prosecute if a committal is made, and besides a summary punishment would have a greater effect upon the Indians than if the criminals had to remain in jail for weeks, or perhaps months, awaiting trial. The country is so large and settling up so fast that it is impossible for the judges of the Supreme Court to decide upon every case, which may turn up, between the usual sittings of the District Court.

The Piegan Indians are, as before mentioned, much quieter and law abiding than the Bloods. During the past spring and summer very few complaints were made against them.

During the stay of the division in Macleod District, Mr. Poeklington, the Indian Agent there, gave the police very valuable assistance when it was necessary for them to visit the reserves on duty.

INDIANS, KOOTENAY, B. C.

The Indians in this district are the Kootenays (Upper and Lower,) and Shuswaps.

The Upper Kootenays have their reservation on the north side of the St. Mary's River and at Tobacco Plains. The Lower Kootenays are on the Lower Kootenay River near the Kootenay Lake.

The Shuswaps have their reservation at the Columbia Lakes. The Upper Kootenays and Shuswaps are horse Indians, the Lower Kootenays canoe Indians.

During last winter the whites of this district were thrown into a state of alarm by the action of Isadore, head chief of the Upper Kootenays, in forcibly releasing from gaol an Indian named Kapla, who had been arrested a short time before by Provincial Commissioner Anderson.

This action of Isadore showed the whites, that although the Indians had up to that time abstained from any hostility, they did not do so through fear of consequences. It was evident to all that the whites had been here on sufferance. A

meeting of the white settlers was held, the situation discussed and the decision arrived at that Provincial Commissioner Anderson and the Honorable F. W. Alymer were to leave the country temporarily.

Mr. Anderson had been Commissioner of the district for some years; Mr. Alymer had been working at his profession as a surveyor and civil engineer. It appears that Isadore was under the impression that Mr. Alymer had been taking up land all over the country, and the chief pretended that he thought no land would be left for the Indians. No doubt this was a very lame excuse, as the chief well knew that he and his tribe had a reserve, which had previous to this time been laid off by Mr. O'Reilly, a Commissioner appointed by the Government for that purpose.

The action of the white settlers in directing Mr. Alymer and Commissioner Anderson to leave the country no doubt gave the Indians a greater opinion of their powers and caused many to be very independent in their bearing towards the whites, and commit some petty offences which they would never have done if the whites had simply remained at their work and shown no signs of fear.

With a few exceptions the whites here are afraid of the Indians as a body. The scattered nature of the settlements leaves them completely at the mercy of the Indians if hostile. But the Shuswaps, and many of the Kootenays, are too well off to provoke trouble, knowing, as many of them do, what the consequences would be. But many of the young men of these tribes have no property, and are ready at any time to take advantage of the absence of legal power. They, as much as most young Indians, require to be dealt with firmly and taught to respect the law. But this they cannot possibly be taught while only half civilized if that power is represented by one constable, who is obliged to call into requisition the services of the settlers, who desire to live on peaceable terms with the Indians, and therefore object to being called upon as special constables whenever it is necessary to make an arrest. An Indian cannot understand the employment of special constables; it seems strange to him that settlers who are earning a livelihood by the same means as he, can be brought to arrest him for any offence, and until he is more civilized it would appear that the district should have four or five constables, to make arrests when required.

Shortly after I arrived here, Chief Isadore came to see me, and stated that he was informed by whites and Chinamen, that the Police came here with hostile intentions towards the Indians. I informed him that such was not the case, that I came here to maintain law and order, both whites and Indians were all the same to us, and would be fairly treated, but that any breach of the law, would be severely dealt with, no matter who the offender might be. I told the chief to pay no attention to any statements made to him by anyone, if they were to the effect that hostility towards the Indians was the feeling of the Police.

Before going he promised to inform me if anyone attempted to stir up trouble between the whites and Indians.

On the 22nd September, three Commissioners, viz., Hon. Mr. Vernon, Dr. Powell, Indian Commissioner, and Mr. O'Reilly, came to the district to make an inspection of the Indian reserves, and allot to them some more land if necessary. The Indians at this time were away at Sand Point, on the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Commissioners were unable to meet them, which was unfortunate, the Indians being well aware that such arrangements are usually made at a Council.

The Commissioners on leaving wrote requesting me to read their decision to Isadore and the Kootenays on their return from Sand Point. I met Isadore on the 5th November, the first opportunity which had offered, and asked him to meet me on Monday the 7th with as many of his Indians as possible. He came on Monday with a number of his headmen, and a few others, explaining that the remainder were at the fall hunt.

I read the proclamation and informed them that the arrangement made by the Commissioners was irrevocable and that the quantity of land given to them, was all that they required. The chief objected to giving up the land belonging to Colonel Baker, which he said he had occupied years before any whites came. I replied that it must be given up on receipt of the value of the improvements as arranged by the

Commissioners. He then said, that, of course, he had to obey their decision and requested that an irrigating ditch be dug for his own land.

I reported the result of the interview to the Commissioners through Dr. Powell, sen., Indian Commissioner.*

The Indians have a very good feeling towards the division. The behavior of the men towards them has won their respect.

The chief of the Shuswap Indians is Matheas, a very good Indian, industrious and well disposed.

The Indians here are more industrious and moral than any in the North-West, except perhaps the Mountain Stonies.

All immoral conduct if detected, is punished summarily by flogging.

I beg to state that it is my opinion from careful observation, that if the waggon road is completed, a competent magistrate, and half-a-dozen selected constables appointed, men who will firmly and impartially do their duty, the district can do without any other force.

The completion of the waggon road by next autumn will enable troops to move in, if any sign of discontent is shown among the Indians.

In addition to the waggon road, a telegraph line would be a great advantage, one of the constables being employed as operator here.

It would no doubt be unadvisable to take the Police out of the district before their influence has been sufficiently felt; such action might cause the Indians to think the Police were either afraid, or unable to maintain themselves, so far from supplies, and they would become saucier than ever. But a stay of 12 months will have paved the way for a less expensive maintenance of law and order.

BARRACKS, LETHBRIDGE, N. W. T.

The barracks at Lethbridge were commenced last autumn, under the supervision of Mr. Henderson, Clerk of Works, Public Works Department.

The division moved into them on the 21st January, and although owing to the severity of the weather, the plastering could not be done, the other work had been performed so well, that the rooms were quite comfortable.

The stables under construction were for only forty horses, which made it necessary for me to utilize the old stable obtained from the North-West Coal and Navigation Co., which contained 37 horses.

During the winter an ice house was built by the men at a very small cost. A corral for the hay was constructed by the division carpenter, in time for the stacking of the hay required.

The buildings occupied by the division while at Macleod, were not to be compared with those at Lethbridge, being of less substantial workmanship, and much colder even with lath and plaster, than those at Lethbridge without.

BARRACKS, KOOTENAY, B. C.

On the arrival of the Division here, I detailed all available men to get out timber for quarters, which are now occupied and completed. They are constructed of logs of yellow pine, partly hewn, sheeted and floored with common lumber, and roofed with shakes (an unshaved shingle 3 feet in length).

The buildings consist of a barrack building for the men, containing two large rooms, separated by a passage and large enough to contain the whole division without crowding.

A stable for 75 horses, with saddle and harness room, under the same roof; hospital 40 by 25; quarters for the officers, 25 by 50; guard room, cells, casualty

* NOTE.—(The arrangements have since been completed satisfactorily.)

store and orderly room in one building, 25 by 50; sergeants mess room, kitchen and staff-sergeant's quarters in one building, 25 by 50; quartermaster's store, 60 by 25; shoeing smiths' and carpenters' and saddlers' shops 40 by 25. The buildings are nine feet to the eaves, with a roof of a quarter pitch.

The work of erecting these quarters has been very hard, the timber is very heavy, and had to be hauled a considerable distance, about fourteen hundred logs of various sizes, some as much as 30 feet in length, and none under 20 feet, had to be cut, hauled, and rolled up. The non-commissioned officers and constables worked well; the quarters they have constructed are, without exception, the best log houses I have seen for years. In addition to the buildings a root house and latrines have been constructed on suitable situations.

The shakes used for the roof were in part split by the men, partly by others. Mr. Cowan who took the contract agreed to furnish them at less than half price, if some of the men were allowed to assist him. I permitted this, obtaining the shakes at almost one-third the price. The lumber is the only expensive material used which could not be avoided, owing to lack of competition.

I directed Assistant Surgeon Paré to examine the building; he reported them to be sufficiently well ventilated, and quite comfortable enough for winter quarters.

In the event of these quarters being vacated in the spring and still retained by the Department, I would suggest that the Provincial officer or some other responsible person, be placed in charge of them so that they may be ready for occupation if required.

SUPPLY, FREIGHTING, &C.

A sufficient quantity of beef, potatoes and fuel is obtained here, of good quality and at reasonable prices. Twenty-two thousand pounds of oats have been purchased from Colonel Baker. The hay is of poor quality, and costs from \$20 to \$25 per ton, as there is not enough of it the horses will have to remain on the range until the 1st January. The remainder of the supplies are sent from the east. The difficulty of getting a sufficient quantity delivered here is very great.

Shortly after the arrival of the division at Golden, the steamer "Duchess" navigating the Columbia from Golden to Columbia Lakes (eighty miles) capsized with a load, the principal part of which belonged to the Force. Very little was recovered, and the boat lost 6 trips, which caused great inconvenience to the Police and public alike. The boat was raised after considerable delay and continued making frequent trips, about three in a fortnight, to Sam's Landing, Upper Columbia Lake. On the 20th August the water became low, and the boat was unable to come higher than Chancey's, eight miles below Windemere.

Two other trips were made to that place, and then it was impossible for the boat to get higher than Spellumacheen, a point about 40 miles from Golden. As soon as the boat ceased to reach Sam's Landing it was necessary to employ small boats to bring the freight to there, and detail men of the division to each landing to take charge of and forward the freight by small boats to that place, from which it was necessary to hire freighters to freight it to Geary's store at the lower end of the upper lake, a distance of 16 miles from Geary's; the greater part of it was brought across the lake in small boats to Canal Flat, 16 miles, and the remainder was freighted by the pack train to the same place, both routes had to be used, as it was impossible to obtain enough of either class of freighters to enable me to use either one or the other exclusively.

From Canal Flat, four Police teams, the pack animals of the Force, and some teams belonging to Mr. Mather, brought the freight to Kootenay Camp.

Before the steamer ceased to run to Sam's Landing, Messrs. Galbraith Bros. and Mathers brought some of the freight through from the Landing to here, and for some time our pack train was employed in packing from the Landing to Canal Flat, where they met three of our teams, once a week, and loaded them up, the teams coming to this place, the packers returning for another load.

The whole of the supplies not yet here are at Geary's Landing and a couple of the men are in charge. There are still some 60 tons to come in, which will most certainly keep all the available transport busy until the 1st January.

The lakes having frozen up, the pack train will have to transport all the freight left at Geary's to Canal Flat, from whence our teams and two of Mr. Galbraith's will haul it to here. The difficulties to contend with to get supplies in cannot be over-rated. The whole transport of the district consists of four Police teams and waggons, and 6 or 7 belonging to settlers, and the Police pack train. Messrs. Galbraith's pack train was laid up for the winter. It did us good service in the early part of the season, but having been constantly at work for more than 6 months the mules and horses can do no more, the greater part of winter supplies for the settlement had to be brought in by them, as well as a large quantity for the Police.

The delay in the construction of the waggon road has caused this almost endless trouble. The road was commenced early in the spring. The manager was building it around the Upper Columbia Lake when some petty jealousies caused the stoppage of the work at the place for a time. One portion of the community wished the road on the west, the other on the east side, and with the natural result that they have it on neither side as yet. The manager during the stoppage of the work at the lake, continued constructing from the Lake to Mackay's. This part of the road has been of great use to us, in fact if it had not been built, I could not have got the supplies in this year.

The cost added to the freight owing to the late arrival of the supplies has been enormous, although the terms I have obtained are lower than formerly given to the settlers.

When the steamer plied to the Upper Landing, the rates were 75 cents per hundred, and from there Messrs. Galbraith and Mather's brought them to this place for \$2.50 per hundred, which is 50 cents less than the price to settlers and others. The Police waggons and pack train averaged 5,000 lbs. a week while employed.

As soon as the steamer ceased running to the Upper (Sam's) Landing, the small boats, working from here to the landing, had to be paid and the steamboat people charged the same rates as before.

The average rate is \$6 a hundred to this place, \$1 less than to the public, part of which is brought by the division transport.

The rates after the boat ceased running to the Upper Landing are as follows, viz.:—

Amount by steamboat to Spellumacheen, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound.

To Mackay's Landing, by small boats, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound.

From Mackay's to Geary's, by waggons, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.

From Geary's, by small boats, to Canal Flat. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.

From Canal Flat by hired teams to here, 2 cents per pound. Our own teams saving those rates on 5,000 pounds a week.

In the event of the division staying here another year, a sufficient quantity of beef, potatoes, hay and cordwood, and a far larger supply of oats than this year could be obtained.

DRILL.

During the past winter all ranks of the division went through a course of drill.

The officers were instructed in riding, sword, manual and firing exercises. The constables in riding drill, manual and firing exercises. Inspector Wattam was instructor, and it is but just to that officer to say that his system was so good, that although the weather was severe and the drills frequent, all ranks took a great interest in them, and when the course was completed reflected great credit upon their instructor.

I endeavored to give the division a course of musketry in May, but the necessity for constant patrols and other duties, compelled me to give it up.

During the stay of the division at Swift Current, all men not employed in patrolling were instructed twice daily in field movements, mounted, dismounted duty and extended order. Many of the horses were remounts, just purchased off the range, but they proved very tractable in a short time and performed their work very satisfactorily.

All ranks of the division are, with a few exceptions, well up in drill and equitation.

OFFICERS.

I beg to recommend to your favorable notice Inspectors Wood and Huot, and Assistant Surgeon Powell. Inspector Wood acted as Adjutant at Macleod post until the removal of the division to Lethbridge; had charge of the outposts and patrols last summer; forwarded supplies from Golden, and performed many other important duties to my entire satisfaction.

Inspector Huot joined the division in June, and has been most of his time at its headquarters; he has been of great service to me, both on the line of march, and in camp and quarters.

Assistant Surgeon Powell has been very attentive to the sick under his charge, and prompt to respond to any call for his services.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the division, considering the varied circumstances under which it has been placed during the past year, has been on the whole satisfactory. Any offences have been, as a rule, committed by a few, who through some defect in temper, inexperience or bad habits contracted previous to their engagement, are liable to get into scrapes at any time.

The great majority of the division are as fine and respectable a body of men as any one could desire to command. They have strictly attended to the line of conduct laid down by me, with regard to their intercourse with both the white and Indian population. Not a single complaint has been made against any of them, nor have I ever heard anything other than gratifying to me.

The non-commissioned officers now serving have set an excellent example in everything, and used great tact in the necessary encouragement of the men.

DESERTIONS.

On the 12th March three constables deserted from Lethbridge. As soon as the desertions were known to have taken place, I sent Inspector Wood, Sergeant Gordon, and seven (7) constables in pursuit towards Benton. This party divided, one keeping on the Benton trail, and the other towards the west end of Milk River Ridge. The party on the Benton trail found the horses at Kipp's coulée, but all traces of the deserters was there lost, although the country was well examined.

It turned out afterwards that the deserters, being recruits and knowing nothing of the country, mistook Kipp's Coulée for Milk River, and being afraid to cross, halted there, and their horses got away. They then started along the coulée, east, and left the saddles where they were afterwards found, continuing east until they were completely lost. They were next heard of in Fort Assiniboine, in a fearful plight. It was reported that one would die, that one would lose his feet and eyesight, and the third his feet and hands.

On the night of the 24th May, three constables deserted while patrolling. Inspector Lakely had just arrived, and he sent Corporal O'Brien in pursuit. The corporal got on the trail of the deserters, and followed it to the stopping place on the Marias River, Montana. They had reached there but a short time before him, and left the horses and saddles, arms, &c., in charge of the hotel-keeper.

Corporal O'Brien then returned to Writing Stone. No doubt the gold mining in the Sweet Grass Hills and the reports of high wages on railway construction in Montana induced these men to desert.

On the 20th March, Superintendent Neale telegraphed me from Macleod, stating that one of his own and three of my men had deserted on the previous evening. I sent Sergeants Roby and Allen with six men each to endeavor to head them off before their arrival at the lines. But the deserters had got too good a start and knew the country so well that it was impossible to do so. Inspector Sanders eventually recovered the horses, saddles and arms, which had been taken from them by some Piegan Indians.

These men were no doubt induced to go by a Constable of "H" Division and one of "D" Division. The former had been recently reduced from corporal for a breach of discipline, the latter was a very bad character and had been transferred from "C" to "D" Division the previous autumn while undergoing a term of imprisonment for insubordination.

One constable deserted from Golden while under sentence of imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly in camp, and another from this post on the 17th August, going down the Kootenay River to the United States in a boat.

Three constables deserted from this post on the 27th September. Inspector Huot sent Corporal Harrison and party to recover the Government property taken and if possible capture the deserters. Two boats belonging to Messrs. Clutterbuck and Lees, English tourists, were taken by the deserters. Corporal Harrison returned from the United States on the 2nd October; he recovered all the stolen property. It appears that the men expressed their regret for their foolish action and would have returned but were afraid of the punishment usually given for the offence.

Three men deserted in October, Sergeant Allen and party were sent in pursuit; all Government property was recovered, but the men had crossed the line, having pushed the horses very hard.

The above is the largest number I have known to desert. Several of them were no doubt enticed away by others, as in almost every case the men bitterly regretted their foolishness.

These desertions show the necessity for carrying out your recommendations of last year, that Canadian farmers' sons be preferred.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery on charge at this post, consists of five sets of heavy wheel from "K" and one from "E" Division, one light set of wheel, received this year from headquarters, and one set heavy lead harness. Fifty new and fifteen old, but good, double cinch saddles, 25 Spanish pack saddles, and the required number of saddle blankets and head collars.

The double cinch saddles are of the manufacture of Main & Winchester, and are excellent. The advantage of the double over the single cinch is very great, especially in a hilly country; the former will never cause sore backs, unless there is great carelessness on the part of the rider; the latter frequently does so, no matter how careful he may be. I would respectfully suggest that in future no single cinch saddles be purchased. The harness, excepting the light set of wheel, is old, but will answer the purpose for which it is required until next autumn. The pack saddles are in very good order. The stable halters supplied this year are first-class.

Before leaving the North-West, five sets of heavy wheel harness, and five sets of lead, one set of cart harness, and nineteen single cinch saddles, were properly packed, addressed and placed in store at Lethbridge, for transmission to Regina. One set of wheel harness was transferred to "K" Division, fifty single cinch saddles were boxed up, addressed to officer commanding "G" Division, and placed in charge of the officer commanding at Calgary.

WAGGONS, &C.

The vehicles on charge in this district consist of five heavy waggons, four received from "K" and one from "E" Division, and one double buckboard received from headquarters in September. These are all in fair order and have stood remarkably well the rough roads of this section, and a great deal of unavoidable rough usage.

On leaving Lethbridge, I transferred to "K" Division at that post, nine heavy waggons, one heavy spring waggon, and one double buckboard, all in first-class order.

I took over from that Division four heavy waggons in good order. This transfer was unavoidable, as it was necessary that I should march to Swift Current at once, and all my waggons being out at the relief of my outposts I was obliged to take the only waggons available at the time.

HEALTH.

Mountain fever broke out in the Division about the first of August, and before it was finally subdued three of the best men in the Division, Regimental No. 1248, Constable Lazenby, Regimental No. 1788, Constable Mason, and Regimental No. 1789, Constable Fisher, succumbed to the disease.

Assistant Surgeon Powell was attacked by the fever on the 24th September, and fortunately, Dr. Powell senior, Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, was in the district and kindly volunteered his services to the Division. He remained until the 10th October, when Assistant Surgeon Paré having arrived from Calgary, reported for duty.

Dr. Powell's kindness and strict attention to the sick, is remembered with gratitude by all, especially as it was well known that he had urgent matters calling him elsewhere.

Dr. Paré worked very hard after his arrival, and completely subdued the disease. I beg respectfully to recommend him to your favorable notice; his energy, ability and kindness won the confidence and respect of all who came under his care.

As soon as Assistant Surgeon Powell became well enough to return to duty, I permitted Assistant Surgeon Paré to depart.

Further particulars to be found in Assistant Surgeon Powell's report herein enclosed.

CLOTHING.

The clothing of this year is, on the whole, superior to that of last. The tunics, riding breeches, underclothing, overshirts, stockings, socks, gholws, mitts, forage caps and watch coats are good. Riding breeches better cut and forage caps of a better shape than the previous issue. The mocassins are of poor quality, and the fatigue suits of too light material for the rough work required. The boots are better than formerly, being sewn, but the soles are not quite strong enough.

Should it be necessary to cease issuing buffalo coats to the Force, I would suggest that a coat be issued of the style called a pea jacket, such as has been and now is frequently worn by the officers and sergeants, but of the same material as that used in the manufacture of the blue cloth cloaks.

In 1884 the men employed in the mountains were permitted to purchase and wear pea jackets, furnished with the regulation brass button, it having been found that the buffalo coats were too clumsy for active work either mounted or dismounted; a pea jacket of the above description would, if worn with a muffler, be just as suitable for prairie work as the buffalo coat.

From careful observation and evidence taken by your orders last summer, it has been clearly shewn that the grey cloaks are not fit for our service, and the blue cloth cloaks previously issued are suited in every way, being more durable, impervious to rain, and far better in appearance than the grey.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Before leaving Lethbridge, 20 carbines and 12 Adams revolvers were placed in chests, and turned into store for transmission to Regina to be repaired.

The Winchester carbine has, after a fair trial, proved to be too weak for the rough usage which it must necessarily receive in a Force which, one may say, is constantly undergoing the rough work of a campaign.

If a horse falls, with the carbine on the saddle, or a man is thrown with it in his hand, it is generally broken, no less than four (4) in use in this Division have been broken during the past summer. On no occasion has the accident been caused by carelessness.

The accoutrements of the Division are in good order, the bandoliers have been a most satisfactory addition, and are of excellent workmanship.

The manner of wearing the pistol on the belt has always been found inconvenient especially when mounted, as a man has to bring his arm across the body to seize and draw it, I would suggest that it be worn on the right side with the butt to the rear. At present when the man attempts to draw while holding the reins he experiences great difficulty in reaching the pistol, unless it is hung further forward where it would be perhaps dangerous, as the muzzle would hang over the thigh just below the groin, in which position a premature discharge would, most likely, result in making the man a cripple for life. The men of the western plains of the United States, who are acknowledged to be the most expert pistol shots in the world, invariably wear it on the right side, with the butt at the rear, and the same custom is observed in the American Army.

In the inspection and drawing of pistols, on foot, I would suggest that the carbine be carried to the left side as at "the order" before drawing the pistol, instead of being placed between the knees—a position which was nearly a make-shift when inspecting a small guard, but becomes very painful when the party inspected is a large one.

HORSES.

The horses of the division have stood their work very well. Twenty-one remounts were taken on the strength; five horses were cast and sold as being unfit for further service, and two as being too large and slow! The former were sold at Lethbridge, and brought fair prices, considering the locality. The latter were left with "K" Division to be exchanged for three remounts of the proper standard. Three horses which had become comparatively unfit to be brought here, we exchanged with "E" Division for three others while *en route* here.

The trip along the pack trail under a very hot sun, with clouds of dust, myriad^s of mosquitoes, very steep ascents, and unsuitable pasture, naturally made the horses fall off in condition. They did not fully recover until the mosquitoes left and the weather became cooler, but since that time they have changed very much for the better.

Owing to the scarcity and very poor quality of the hay it will be necessary to keep the horses on the range until January at the earliest. I was, earlier in the season, under the impression that sufficient quantities of hay could be obtained, but the great rainfall during haying and harvest time has very much reduced the quantity of hay put up.

There is a great deal of difficulty in herding animals here, as there is no open country of any extent; it is therefore necessary to allow them to run in the woods, where more careful watching is required.

MEDALS.

I beg respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that there are several men in this division who are entitled to the medal for the late Rebellion, and are anxious that their services should thus be acknowledged. Some of them served as non-commissioned officers in corps of scouts who have already received their medals, and many others served side by side with the militia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,
Superintendent Commanding "D" Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my annual report for the current year.

Nothing of grave import has transpired in the district—the year has been marked by an almost entire absence of serious crime—the Indians have worked industriously and remained quietly on their reserve—the French half-breeds have become more settled and made considerable advance towards recovering the prosperous condition in which they were previous to the rebellion—the crops have been magnificent and suffered but little from early frosts; in fact, the condition of the people and the future prospects of the district are most satisfactory.

INDIANS.

There are a large number of Indian reserves in this district. With the exception of the Sioux at Saskatoon, all are Crees, who have been settled on their reserves for many years, and consequently have become accustomed to their present life. They are peaceable and contented, working willingly, and rapidly becoming self-supporting.

One Arrow's band, of the Crees, is the only one but little advanced. This past summer, for the first time, they have worked very hard. The result of their labor is not very apparent, but next year, if a favorable season, they will have a large crop.

The Duck Lake Indians have worked well for the last two years. This year they have secured a large crop. At the annual exhibition held by the agricultural society of the district, these Indians secured the first prize for wheat.

Both the Duck Lake and One Arrow Indians were in the rebellion of 1885.

The Sioux were given a farm instructor this year, under whose direction they have made a creditable attempt at farming. They put in a large crop last spring, which was doing fairly, when it was destroyed by locusts in July. In addition, they have erected a number of houses, built a considerable amount of fencing, and cut and stocked a large quantity of hay. Rations have been issued them regularly by the Indian Department.

The good behavior of the Indian population of this district is worthy of note. Only one Indian, a Sioux, has been in our custody during the year; horse stealing is unknown; and there is not an instance of settlers being molested by them. They are not given to travelling about as much as in former years. Few have been permanently camped near the town, other than the small band of Sioux who earn their living here unassisted by the Government.

Last winter a severe outbreak of measles occurred among the Indians to the north about Green Lake and Isle la Crosse. Nearly every Indian family was attacked, and many cases proved fatal. Hunting and trapping ceased entirely, and for a time the Indians suffered, until relief could be sent to them. The Snake Plain Indians suffered from the disease also, to some extent. Successful efforts were made by the Hudson Bay Company's officers to prevent the spread of the disease eastward into the Cumberland District. A fresh outbreak this winter is to be feared.

HALF-BREEDS.

The late rebellion naturally causes considerable interest in the French half-breeds which is manifested in the rumors and reports which are circulated as to their

movements. During the past year many false rumors have been credited and sensational statements appeared in the eastern press relative to them, generally without foundation and quite wide of the truth.

To understand the present position of the French half-breeds, it must be remembered that they occupy a peculiar position, being isolated from the mass of the inhabitants of the district by their religion, language, and descent. On the paternal side they claim the French Canadians; on the maternal the North-West Indians, thus they are endowed with the strong national and religious feeling of the former, and inherit all the suspicions and reserve of the latter. The settlers are English speaking, of a different religion, and the greater number unacquainted with the French tongue—an almost impassible barrier thus exists between them.

Is it to be wondered at that the French half-breed is restless and unsettled, that he looks with regret and longing on his old life which was one of freedom, plenty and ease, untrammelled by laws and remote from settlements.

Many of them removed from Manitoba here after the troubles of 1870 in order to shake themselves free of the new order of things. They find soon a recurrence of the same state of affairs. The district is settling up, and I believe many of them to-day, if possible, would withdraw again from the advancing settlement.

It must be remembered that within the last few years the half-breeds have been compelled to change their mode of obtaining a livelihood. Not long ago buffalo hunting and trading with the Indians afforded them a sure and easy method of living in luxury. As the buffalo disappeared they naturally turned to freighting. Supplies for the northern country and as far west as Edmonton came in to a large extent overland from Winnipeg, hundreds of miles distant. Freight was plentiful and prices high. The loss of the buffalo was not at the time severely felt. Freighting was second nature to them, and they did it wonderfully well. But with the advent of the railway into the territory the whole condition of things was changed. Freight which was hauled from Winnipeg in 1880 came from Brandon in 1881 and from Qu'Appelle, only 250 miles away, in 1882. In 1883 freight to and from Battleford and Edmonton ceased to pass over this route at all. With the railway came settlements along the line. Active competition for freight soon cropped up. The half-breeds then saw their means of living narrowing. All recognized that within a few years a branch railway into the district would cut it off entirely. As yet they had not seriously contemplated farming as a sole support. All had their small fields under cultivation, but only to furnish themselves with potatoes and a little coarse grain.

In 1884 the half-breeds were, comparatively speaking, prosperous, but were almost ruined by the rebellion. They had not even their little crop in 1885, and took but little of the freight offered. In 1886 the crops failed, so that in the spring of this year as a body they had grown despondent. The favorable season and magnificent crops of 1887 have greatly encouraged them. The results can be seen in the number of new houses erected, the repaired fences, old fields not under cultivation for some years ploughed ready for next season, and the amount of new "breaking" done.

The average under crop could have been much larger had not an unfortunate misunderstanding existed among them, as to the issue of seed grain. This was not known till the middle of May, when, through representations made to the Government, the conditions were so explained as to allay the fears of the half-breeds. The trouble arose through some half-breeds, who having accepted seed grain in Manitoba in 1874 and having been unable to repay it, stated that they had lost their farms, the mortgages given for the grain having been foreclosed. Before all were satisfied that these statements were incorrect the season was far advanced and precluded wheat from being sown. Several, however, took the coarse grains, oats and barley, and had good crops.

The French half-breeds are intelligent, lawabiding and energetic in work to which they have been accustomed. Farming they do not readily take to, and it will take some time before they can possibly become successful and experienced

farmers. In the meantime they must compete with the competent and experienced white settlers, so that their present position is not an enviable one.

Early in May last a communication was reported to have been received from some of the refugee half-breeds in Montana, U.S. It purported to warn the half-breeds that an invasion was imminent by American Indians, and that to protect their wives and families they should remove them to a place of safety. Much importance was attached to this, and some of the leading half-breeds requested that a strong force of police should be stationed at Batoche to protect them. They were satisfied shortly that such an invasion as they feared could hardly extend to this district, so remote from the boundary line. It is quite possible that the report circulated was the result of an authentic communication, the object of which is most apparent. The leaders of the refugees do not wish to allow themselves to be forgotten. They therefore write letters full of hints, dark meanings, and intentions purposely masked, which are calculated to excite the recipients. The distance of the refugees, the uncertainty of their position, and the possibility of assistance being rendered by American Indians, all give color to the matter. An excitement is created which is undesirable and is added to by the great prominence given to such reports in the eastern press.

Twice during the year reports of the foregoing nature have gained wide belief. They unquestionably do harm, which could be averted if it would be borne in mind that there is nothing to be feared in the district itself.

The undue prominence which the affairs of the half-breeds have been given in the eastern press and by politicians, has caused many to view themselves as of considerable importance. Their doings and sayings often came back to them through the press in a magnified form, to which they attach an enlarged and fictitious value. They do not rightly estimate the large amount of sympathy extended to them and fail to recognize that those loudest in proclaiming their wrongs would perhaps be the last to substantially aid them.

The vexed half-breed question will solve itself before long. The moment the railway reaches this fertile district, a rapid settlement will ensue, and the question thus be settled.

It may not be generally known that the French half-breeds do not consider that the liberal issue of scrip which they have already received, nor that any issue on the same basis, be it ever so generous, will extinguish their original title to the territories which they claim to have held in common with the Indians.

CRIME.

In the beginning of this report, I refer to the absence of crime in the district.

At Touchwood Hills, however, in the District of Assiniboia, a brutal murder was committed. The victim, Peter Smith, was residing about 20 miles north of Touchwood Agency, on the edge of the Salt Plains, and many miles distant from any habitation. He had been keeping a stopping-place during the winter, and was about leaving in the beginning of May, when he was murdered. His body was found by a freighter some days after the murder, in the vicinity of the house. The police were notified, who took charge of the body and asked for a coroner. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. As soon as information was received here, a party was sent out to assist the detachment at Touchwood, in the search after the murderer. Suspicion fastened on an Indian boy, who was traced from his reserve in Touchwood to a reserve near Broadview, where he was arrested. The evidence, however, brought against him was not sufficient to convict.

The perpetrator of a crime such as this murder can only be discovered through fortunate circumstances. The isolation of Smith's house, the fact of the murder not being discovered for several days, and the apparent absence of motive other than robbery, tends to favor the escape of the felon.

In September a false report was circulated of a murder at Green Lake, which, on investigation by us, proved to be untrue.

A glance at the return of cases tried in this district shows that all the offences are of a minor character.

PATROLS.

As far as possible, every portion of the district has been frequently patrolled. Last winter the Indian reserves were visited, which required watching. Early in the spring the patrols were increased. A party passed over the mail route from Batoche to Touchwood every week.

The detachment stationed at Touchwood watched the trail north as far as the Salt Plains, and visited the Touchwood Agency reserve weekly.

The Batoche detachment furnished a weekly patrol to every portion of the French half-breed settlement, and frequently sent a patrol as far south as Vermilion Lake on the Qu'Appelle trail.

The detachment stationed at Saskatoon visited the Sioux reserve, twenty miles south-west of that place, every week, with the result of producing an excellent effect on the Indians. This outpost also visited Clark's Crossing and surrounding portions of the country very frequently.

During the months of August and September the country along the South Saskatchewan, as far as Fish Creek, was patrolled by a strong detachment consisting of one officer and twenty men.

The winter patrols commenced this month, and will be kept up during the winter months.

From Prince Albert, a fortnightly patrol to Carrot River and Fort à la Corne, to Sturgeon Lake, Snake Plains, Murkeg Lake and Carlton.

From Batoche a fortnightly patrol to Carlton, Fish Creek and St. Louis de Langevin; from Saskatoon weekly to Sioux Reserve and Clark's Crossing; monthly to Telegraph Coulee.

A glance at the map shows that this system ensures all the Indian reserves being visited and inhabited districts being patrolled.

The patrolling duty is important and of service in many ways. The police keep themselves posted in the general doings of the district, become accustomed to travelling, learn the topography of the country, and acquire much useful knowledge.

In addition to the work done by the patrols there is a large amount of travelling on duty of a special nature. Seldom a week passes but that one or two parties are despatched from this post. Parties are sent to Regina, Battleford, Saskatoon and other points not so distant, the round trip to the places named averaging from 200 miles to 550 miles.

Supplies have to be furnished to the different detachments. Until lately oats were sent from here to Batoche and Saskatoon. During the winter, communication with Saskatoon is most difficult as there is no winter trail. A party of 2 men was delayed last winter by storms and bad roads remaining out all night with the thermometer 50° below zero, without food, tent or firewood. They had started in the morning with the intention of reaching a stopping-place 18 miles distant.

The winter duty, however, in this district is not as severe as a few years ago.

A stopping-place can be reached every night and on the trail to the Railway Mail Stations are established at a day's drive apart.

Still the work of the Police the year round is not without its dangers and difficulties. As in former days, trips have to be made in all seasons, in all kinds of weather and without regard to the state of the roads.

Rivers have to be crossed when rendered very dangerous by running ice or high water. Such work is done willingly by the Police, which entitles them to no little credit.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Although I believe this district has nothing to fear from its Indian population, still it will be necessary, for some time to come, to maintain a strong force of Police here. The danger which exists is altogether from the possible trouble which the Southern and Western Indians might give. An outbreak in that portion of the Territory would breed disquiet here and end, it is possible, in active co-operation if the troubles were prolonged, and a show of success rested at first with the rebels.

Every spring brings its imaginary Indian uprisings. To prevent alarm amongst the inhabitants a strong force must be in the district. Its presence tranquilizes the country, counteracts false rumors, and thus passively exerts a healthy influence in the development of the district.

Emigrants will avoid a district where there is not sufficient force to suppress the most dangerous combination of Indians which might occur.

The Mounted Police must therefore have the confidence of the public as an offensive and defensive force, if its full benefit is to be obtained. It does seem that, at times, this most important reason for the existence of the force is overlooked. If the North-West Territory had no Indian population, it would need no Mounted Police Force, for the necessary police duties, in the ordinary sense, would be carried out at a much less cost, by a few men carefully chosen for that purpose.

The Mounted Police are therefore required to act in a dual capacity. On the one side they must be prepared for instant and unexpected war, which they must fight to a successful issue. On the other they are to cover a huge country sparsely settled, with a boundary line 700 miles in extent, and thus prevent crime. If crime be committed, the criminals must be apprehended forthwith.

The liquor traffic must be stopped, although the mass of the people appear to be against the law, and in spite of the fact, that a prohibitory liquor law is most difficult to enforce in any country, even when approved and instituted by the majority of the people. Witness the working of the Scott Act in the counties of the old provinces.

To fulfil the first requirement we must be trained and disciplined; when we fail in the second, too much time has been devoted to the first.

The state of the country has changed materially since the advent of the Police.

The Police in their dealings with the Indians in early years, had only their own safety to consider. They pursued the proper course, and dealt successfully with them, and in so doing rendered invaluable services to the people of Canada. Now the Police must consider the lives of the many unprotected women and children scattered throughout the country; they must consider the large investment in the cattle industry, and other things. Should they by any hasty action bring on the horrors of an Indian outbreak, they would indeed be guilty of an offence immeasurable in its gravity.

QUARTERING OF THE DIVISION.

Last winter, different rented buildings were occupied in the eastern portion of the town. The horses were kept in temporary stables. Early in May the division was placed under canvas. As the material of the stables was required by the Public Works Department to be used in the erection of the new stables, the horses were sent on herd during the day, and at night were tied up to the lines.

The summer months were very unpleasant, being wet and cold. Daily showers made camp life most uncomfortable.

The wet and cold weather was most prejudicial to the health of the horses, a large percentage being taken sick with colds.

In August, although the new barracks were not completed it was thought necessary that the horses should be placed in the stables which were ready for occupation.

A few barrack rooms were finished so that it was possible to move. The new barracks were occupied on the 26th of August.

NEW BARRACKS.

The new barracks at this place are situated on a commanding site south-west of the town and about one mile distant. The site appears to be most suitable. The drainage is excellent and a plentiful supply of water for the horses has been obtained.

The buildings have been erected by the Public Works Department, who placed Mr. H. J. Peters, an architect of large experience, in charge. Mr. Peters commenced operations in February last. Actual building was not commenced till May.

The buildings which are now occupied and almost completed, are :—

Barrack building, 159x28.

do with wing, 87x28.

2 Officers' quarters, 35x24.

2 extension kitchens, 20x21.

1 extension kitchen to No. 2 quarters.

1 guard room, 48x24.

1 Quarter Master's store, 60x30.

1 general store (erected of old material).

2 stables, 75x30.

2 wings to stables, 12x30.

1 Blacksmith shop, 24x24.

5 latrines.

Buildings commenced, but which require a large amount of work to complete :

1 Sergeant's mess, 50x26.

1 extension kitchen, 16x28.

1 sick stable, 50x28.

1 Artisan's workshop, 24x28.

The Barracks when completed will accommodate :

3 officers.

85 non commissioned officers and men.

64 horses.

In carrying out the work no contracts have been let, but the labor has been directly employed.

The buildings have been erected in a careful manner; the foundations are well built, and all the work is of a very thorough description. The system of construction is well adapted to this cold climate.

The material used is of good quality, and in the case of the lumber the best that could be obtained. Only a small portion of the lumber used was seasoned, the rest being this year's cutting. Consequently, no matter how close the joints and how careful the work, the heat kept up in the winter causes the wood to shrink, the joints to open and the doors to warp.

When all the buildings are completed the Prince Albert barracks will be found very comfortable, neat in appearance, and well suited for our purposes.

TRAINING OF THE DIVISION.

A regular course of training was commenced in the spring and completed as far as possible by every man in the division. The Mounted Infantry regulations were closely adhered to.

A gun detachment was instructed and obtained a competent knowledge of their work.

With few exceptions, as will be seen by the target practice returns forwarded with this report, the Division completed its annual target practice with the Winchester carbine at the ordinary practice—eight ranges from 100 yards to 500 yards. Very good scores were made. The average for the division is 52½ per cent. A very decided improvement over the previous year is apparent. There are in the Division 10 good shots who would rank as first-class marksmen in the service.

In the mounted practice, advancing and retiring and firing dismounted at three ranges the scores made were fair. The tendency of all the men, however, was to sacrifice accuracy to quickness.

The revolver practice on foot at 20, 30 and 40 paces, was fair. With this arm much practice is needed and a larger number of rounds should be allowed for the annual practice.

The men also fired mounted with the revolver at dummies arranged much in the same manner as the heads and posts practice with the sword. Firing was done at the walk and at the gallop. This practice is a most valuable one, as it accustoms the men to judge the pace of the horse and aim accordingly, and the horses to the firing.

It is to be hoped that prizes and rewards will be given for good shooting, and that markmen's badges will be authorized.

I would like to point out that the training of a division is carried on with difficulty; parties are coming in and going out; men must be sent away before a certain course of instruction can be completed. These continual changes render any great degree of perfection in drill impossible.

EQUIPMENT.

The division is now well equipped in harness, saddlery and transport. Some additional buckboards are required, and two of the heavy waggons could be exchanged with advantage for the light half spring waggon. This waggon I consider the most serviceable one ever used in the force, and its adoption in place of a large number of the heavy waggons is most desirable.

The clothing, &c., supplied for issue is generally of good quality.

CONDUCT.

I am able to report this year a material decrease in the number of offences against discipline. There are 27 entries in the defaulters' sheets, against 49 last year. There have been only two serious cases, which merited severe punishment.

The total amount of fines imposed for the year is \$54.25.

As an indication of the conduct of the Division I would call your attention to the large number of men who are depositing their pay in the Government Savings Bank. A total sum of \$1,716 has been deposited, an increase of nearly \$800 over last year. There are 32 depositors, which gives an average deposit of \$55 for each.

One man only has deserted during the year. This man had been granted leave to visit the Eastern provinces, and did not return.

HEALTH.

There have been no serious cases in hospital during the year. The total number who have been in hospital is 16, and the average daily sick report, 3; the average number of men off duty, 4.

Forwarded with this report are the following returns:—Cases disposed of during the year. Return of target practice, (not printed). Ground plan of barracks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Superintendent Commanding "F" Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH.

N. W. M. POLICE, HEADQUARTERS "G" DIVISION,
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N.-W.T. 5th December, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1887.

INDIANS.

During the past year the Indians in my district have behaved extremely well. One reserve, that on the south side of the Saskatchewan, opposite Edmonton, has, owing to the chief and headmen and some other members of the band taking scrip and leaving the treaty, been broken up, and the rest of the band removed to the Stoney Plains, on the north side of the river, lying north-west of Edmonton.

In the north the Beaver Lake Indians, near Lac la Biche, were, so Inspector Piercy reports, much disappointed at not receiving treaty money this year. The payment of this band was stopped owing to their conduct during the rebellion.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the Indians throughout my district have attended to their agricultural affairs with more industry than in previous years, and have been most attentive and respectful to their agents and instructors.

As to their crops, I am sorry to say that they were more or less injured by the early frost.

I have taken steps to carry out the instructions contained in the general order recently received, regarding Indians away from their reserves and infesting settlements for immoral and other purposes.

Generally the Indians are in a better condition and more contented than at any previous period.

CRIMES.

During the past winter and early spring some cases of housebreaking and petty pilfering occurred, the perpetrators of which offences (Indians and half-breeds) were promptly arrested and dealt with according to law.

In August last it was reported to me that a murder had taken place at the Lesser Slave Lake. After communicating with you and receiving authority to incur the necessary expense, I despatched a party, consisting of two non-commissioned officers and one constable, to arrest the criminals. This they succeeded in doing, and the prisoners were committed by me, tried at the Supreme Court, and sentenced to six (6) years in the penitentiary. In connection with this arrest, I have to report that Sergeant Davidson, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the party, showed excellent judgment in carrying out his instructions. The experience gained by this non-commissioned officer, in an entirely new sphere of action (the main part of the trip being performed in boats), will, no doubt, in the future be valuable to the force.

Early in the spring (a detective having been sent to my district), I was enabled to locate and seize two illicit whiskey stills, and also to convict certain persons of selling liquor.

On the 24th December, 1886, Inspector Snyder also succeeded in finding and destroying an illicit still, but found no person in the vicinity.

On this head I may mention that the law, as it now stands, under the permit system, is not a success, and it is most desirable from many points of view, which I do not consider it is in my province to enter into, that some radical change should take place at an early date; possibly the introduction of a high license liquor law, with proper safeguards would now best meet the case, and would be, in my opinion, more conducive to morality, good order and a better carrying out of the law, than under the present system.

PATROLS.

During the past year, owing to my division being principally employed in enlarging and repairing the barracks at Fort Saskatchewan, not so much patrolling was done in my district, neither was it so much required as in the previous years, the southern part of my district having permanent parties stationed at Red Deer and Peace Hills, who are, when travelling is possible, constantly on the move.

Escorts were furnished, under Inspector Casey, to bring in the annuity money from Red Deer in September.

Indian Agent Lucas, of the Battle River agency, informed me that he did not require an escort; so after handing over to him the money for his agency, Inspector Casey, who had gone to Battle River, returned without attending the treaties.

The agent for the Edmonton district did not apply to me for an escort; so none was furnished.

Agent Mitchell, of the Victoria district, applied for and was furnished with an escort under Inspector Percy. This party left on the 29th September, and returned on the 18th October, after being exposed to very inclement weather, snow and rain storms being very prevalent.

The mail has been constantly escorted by the detachment detailed for that purpose.

DRILL.

The division was put through a regular course of drill, early in the year, both mounted and on foot, the Edmonton detachment being brought in for this purpose.

This drill was carried on strictly in accordance with the regulations for mounted infantry, as per G.O. No. 22.

Target practice, mounted and dismounted, with both carbine and pistol, was also carried on, in accordance with the circular memorandum issued from headquarters.

ARMS.

The arms of the division are in fair order, but I have to remark that in my opinion the Winchester carbine is not suitable to the force, owing to the mechanism, which is too delicate and is constantly getting out of order, which in many cases necessitates the arms being sent to Regina. The sighting of many of the carbines is also defective, which prevents such a good average being shown in the target practice as would otherwise be the case.

The Enfield revolver, with which the whole of the Division is armed, appears to be a good, serviceable weapon.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery of the division is in good order, but good numnahs are much required; these should be of the same felt as used in the Imperial service. The Division is well supplied with saddlers' tools.

CLOTHING.

If it were possible that the whole of the clothing required for the Division could be delivered at one time, not later than the end of August in each year, it would not

only save money, but do away with a large amount of unnecessary work, and add to the comfort and contentment of the men.

DESERTIONS.

I am glad to say that no desertions have taken place from the division, during the past year.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good health. During the past year there was only one case of contagious disease, viz., glanders. The horse in question was promptly destroyed and every precaution taken to prevent the disease spreading.

One horse died from the effects of a fall through the ice in the Bow River, while on special duty.

Eight horses died from natural causes; some of these horses were employed during the rebellion, and were more or less injured at that time, from hard work and exposure. Owing to these causes, fifteen remounts (saddle horses) will be required early in the spring.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is not so complete as it should be, four heavy waggons being still required. Three new ones were received a short time ago, known as the Minchin waggon, which, so far as I have had opportunity to judge, appears to be a good suitable and serviceable waggon.

FORAGE.

Oats have been furnished for the current year at a cheaper rate than ever before, and are of a good quality.

Hay is very fair, but owing to the dry season, was very scarce, and dearer than in former years; the enforcement of the hay dues also added to the price.

HARNESS.

The harness of the division is generally in good condition, although some of it is not suitable for heavy work, and would not have been used for such work had heavy harness been available. It will be necessary to condemn two sets, and four sets of heavy harness are required to complete.

QUARTERS.

At Fort Saskatchewan great improvements have been made, the following buildings having been erected or rebuilt, viz. :—

Recreation and mess room, 50 by 25 feet.

Troop kitchen, 26 by 23 feet.

20 feet added to sergeants' quarters, now 50 by 18 feet.

Saddlers' shop and harness room, 28 by 18 feet.

Guard room and lavatory, 50 by 18 feet.

Store, 24 by 16 feet.

Carpenters' shop and oat store, 32 by 22 feet.

Sick stable, 40 by 16 feet.

The square has also been levelled, all buildings mudded and white washed. These improvements have added not only to the comfort of the men, but also to the appearance of the barracks.

I append herewith a plan of the barracks as they are now.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the past year has been excellent, very little crime being recorded against the old men of the division.

On the barrack improvements the men worked with a will, doing all in their power to assist me in making the necessary improvements.

Generally I have been well seconded by both officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in carrying out the various duties required in my district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GREISBACH, *Supt.*
Commanding "G" Division.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. MACDONELL, 1887.

LETHBRIDGE, 6th December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1887.

During the winter of 1886-87 I was on leave in the east. Having previous to leaving handed over the command of the division to Inspector J. Howe, I cannot speak too highly of the very satisfactory manner in which this officer discharged his duties while in command. During the winter months he drilled the men thoroughly in the detail as laid down in the manual for mounted infantry.

The horses were exercised daily, and when not too cold mounted drill was carried on.

I may mention here that the various articles asked for in the last annual report, required to equip the division, have been supplied.

Superintendent Cotton being in command of the Battleford District, will, of course, report on the work performed in the district.

In accordance with your instructions I marched out from Battleford with "K" Division on the afternoon of the 18th May—destination, Macleod District, taking the trail previously passed over by "C" and "D" Division, viz., *via* Sounding Lake and the Marquis Crossing of the Red Deer River. The following is the marching out state:—

	Number.
Officers	5
Non-commissioned officers and constables.....	62
Saddle horses.....	18
Team do	30
Heavy waggon.....	13
Light do	2

Two divisions having marched over the route so recently and reported on it, I will merely state that I found it to be a good trail, the feed good, the supply of water excellent and abundant.

As all the waggon were heavily loaded, and not having any spare horses, I made short marches for the first few days, gradually increasing.

I took wood at Battleford to do until I reached Sounding Lake, where I laid over one day (24th). The feed there being exceptionally good and plenty of water I thought it advisable to give the horses a rest. I here redistributed the loads according to the weights of the several teams.

Having taken in sufficient wood, I resumed the march on the morning of the 25th. Reaching the Red Deer Crossing at four p.m. of the 27th, crossing at once as the water was rising rapidly, and camped on the opposite side. Inspecting Superintendent W. M. Herchmer, had arrived at the crossing the previous evening. Inspected the Division and spoke very favorably of the men and condition of the horses.

I here found as I had previously been advised, a supply of rations and forage.

As you are aware the hill here is very difficult to climb, however, I got up in splendid style (doubling the teams), making the ascent in less than an hour after breaking camp. I reached the Blackfoot Crossing at 6:30 p. m. of the 29th.

The following morning I unloaded, taking all the waggon apart, using a small

boat I found there. The river was booming deep, the current very rapid ; at 4 p. m., the Division was comfortably camped on the other side, the horses having swam over. Perfect discipline was maintained, consequently, everything went on like clock work, not a single hitch happening, all ranks worked with a will.

Broke camp the next morning. On Tuesday, 2nd June, arrived at the Old Man's River (opposite Macleod) ; the river was not fordable and there being no scow there, camped, reporting to the officer commanding Macleod district.

The conduct of all ranks was all that could be desired, men at all times prompt when assistance would be required in passing over creeks or other impediments. On the following day, the 3rd, the Division was inspected by Superintendent Neale.

The following is the marching in state :

Officers.....	5
Non-commissioned officers and constables.....	62
Saddle horses.....	18
Team do	29
do do "C" Division attached.....	3
Heavy waggons.....	13
Light do	2

On the 6th June, in accordance with instructions received from Superintendent Neale, I handed over to Veterinary Surgeon Riddell seven cast horses of "K" Division and two attached to "K" from "C" Division.

Receiving from Superintendent Neale fifteen horses (broken), from "E" Division five, and two remounts, making the total strength when leaving Macleod for Lethbridge, sixty-three horses. On the same date, I handed over the command of the Division to Inspector Howe, having obtained a short leave to attend to private business.

On the 7th, the division took the line of march for Lethbridge, camped opposite the town on the 9th, on the 11th the division moved into barracks at Lethbridge.

The marching in state was as follows :—

Officers.....	2
Non-commissioned officers and constables.....	61
Horses, "K" Division.....	62
" " "C" " attached.....	1
Heavy waggons	13
Light "	2

Previous to the departure of "D" Division, I took over from that Division nine heavy waggons, one spring waggon (only fit for use about post) and two buckboards, one unserviceable ; shortly after I handed over to "D" Division four heavy waggons, and later on transferred four heavy waggons to "H" Division as directed by you.

On the 11th, men of "K" Division left Lethbridge to relieve detachments that had been furnished by "D" Division along the frontier.

In all four detachments :—

At Kipp,	2 men, 2 horses.
" Milk River Ridge,	8 " 8 "
" Writing Stone,	8 " 8 "
" Pen-d'Oreille,	8 " 11 "

Two officers were stationed with these detachments.

I have much pleasure in reporting that all ranks performed their duties while on frontier service faithfully. All these detachments were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner, who on arriving at this post, spoke most favorably, both as to the appearance of the men and condition of the several camps.

July 6th, seventy miners arrived ; having been brought in to replace a number that had been discharged.

Serious trouble being feared in consequence of these men insisting on the discharged men being re-engaged, by order of the officer commanding the district, I placed an officer's guard on the premises to protect those who were willing to work as well as the machinery in connection with the mines and railway shop. I may mention here that many of these strikers were hourly at the Orderly Room, doubtless anxious to find out what action the Police would take under certain circumstances.

However, I told them in unmistakable language what my action would be in the event of the slightest breach of peace.

This afternoon a prairie fire broke out a few miles south-east of the barracks; all available men turned out at once; they succeeded in putting it out. Thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men arrived from Macleod for duty at the mines.

On the 11th Inspector Wattam with 24 men of "E" Division arrived from Macleod at 6 p.m., and left on the 15th.

On the night of the 30th August I received a telegram from the officer commanding the district to send at once to join him, *en route* to Blackfoot Crossing, three non-commissioned officers and twenty-three constables. They left in the midst of a terrible rain storm.

They returned on the 12th September.

About noon of the 12th September, just after the contractor's men had left the corral where they had been stacking hay on the police contract, one of the stacks (56 tons) was discovered to be on fire. There were three stacks in at the time, about 170 tons. The space between the one on fire and the others, was not over twenty feet. The men turned out promptly and succeeded in confining the fire to the stack in which it originated. Considering the very poor appliances here for an emergency of this kind, they deserve a great deal of credit, for the manner in which they worked; at 2 p.m. the fire was completely extinguished. I left a strong guard at the place until daylight. Loss about fifty-six tons.

On the night of November the 7th, I received a telegram from the officer commanding the district, directing me to have a party consisting of one officer and twenty men to meet him at Stand Off and to arrange so that this party would join him at 6 a.m. sharp. I inspected the party at midnight sharp. They were well mounted and fully equipped; Inspector Howe then took command. The time of departure was well timed and the junction with the detachment of "H" Division made at the time named, thereby enabling Superintendent Neale to effect the important arrest that necessitated the calling out of so strong a party.

Inspector Howe on this as on all other occasions acquitted himself in a most creditable manner.

On the 29th November Milk River Ridge detachment (the other having been called in before), was brought into the Post. In accordance with instructions received, I have had distributed along the line of detachments seven tons of hay, I have also a small quantity of oats cached, so as to enable me to send out (weather permitting) patrolling parties. In connection with the regular patrol, men scouted daily in the vicinity of each detachment.

I find that the distance between Pen-d'Oreille detachment and the western out post of "A" Division is very trying both to men and horses (50 miles). I would recommence that next season a few men should be camped say about half way.

I strongly recommend that some sort of a felt hat should be adopted for prairie use.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

A new stable has been erected, also an addition has been put to the Q. M. store. The several additions and alterations now being done will add materially to the comfort of the men. A hospital, an orderly and recreation rooms are very much required.

A fence of some description is very much needed about the barracks, as it is almost impossible to keep cattle from collecting (particularly in cold weather) about the stable and hay corral.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

I cannot too strongly lay before you the urgent necessity of having a well sunk here.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The men of the Division have been put through a course of rifle practice, as far as circumstances and weather would permit. I am in hopes that the weather will permit my finishing the course.

DESERTIONS.

Reg No. 1826, Constable E. F. Robinson, deserted on the night of the 16th of August from this post, and was recaptured a few miles this side of the line by men from the Milk River Ridge detachment.

Reg. No. 1857, Constable C. C. Wilson, deserted on the 2nd October, while out exercising a Broncho.

Reg. No. 1525, Constable L. Flannery deserted on the 2nd October, while returning from Kipp Coulée Detachment, having been sent there on the previous day with a dispatch.

TRANSPORT.

There are at the present time:

- 14 heavy waggons,
- 4 spring do
- 3 buckboards

in the division, one of the spring waggons being only good for use around the post, and one buckboard is useless.

I shall require 4 new buckboards by the time the frontier work opens up in the spring.

BARRACK ROOM FURNITURE.

Suitable cots for use in barrack rooms, are very much required, they would add much to the comfort of the men and materially improve the appearance of the rooms.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

I have at the present time 61 saddles on my books, one of which has been lost with a horse, the 60 remaining are in good condition. I shall require 5 more to complete my division.

The harness is in good condition, with the exception of the collars, which require renewing. I have a sufficient number of sets for the use of my division, with the exception of lead harness, of which I require two more sets.

HORSES.

The total strength of the horses in the division is 101 composed of 33 team and 68 saddle.

The horses are in good condition after the season's work; a few may require to be cast during the coming year.

ARMS.

The division is fully equipped and they are in a serviceable condition.

NUMNAHS.

There are at the present time 61 numnahs in the division, and they are fast wearing out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. MACDONELL,
Superintendent Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT E. W. JARVIS, 1887.

REGINA, 30th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on "B" Division for the year ending to-day.

The headquarters of the division was at Regina during the winter performing the usual routine of duties and fatigues, and attending occasional drills and rides under the supervision of the acting adjutant.

During January and February the weather was very cold and many of the men suffered severely from the want of buffalo or other warm winter coats.

I went out to Wood Mountain in the middle of March and inspected the detachment which had wintered there and at Willow Bunch, and in April Inspector McGibbon visited the detachments at Carlyle and Alameda; in all cases the results of the inspection were satisfactory.

On 13th May the division was ordered to march out, and on that day Inspector McGibbon started with the detachments for the Moose Mountain district. The next morning Inspector Drayner left with the headquarters of the division for Wood Mountain, and a sergeant with five constables started for Langenburg, a new outpost at the end of the track of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. For several days in succession heavy rain and snow had fallen, the roads became very bad and several parties were delayed on the march. The horses also suffered a good deal on leaving their warm stables.

On the departure of the division I remained for some time at Regina in command of the post during your absence in the west.

PATROLS.

Patrols were established in the Moose Mountain and Wood Mountain districts on the same routes and of about the same strength as last year, with the exception of the western patrol (which connects with "A" Division) which was extended fifteen miles further west, thus making the distance covered in these two districts about 350 miles from one end to the other. The division being so much under strength, this entailed very heavy work on both men and horses.

At Langenburg short local patrols were sent out each week, and once a month a party was sent up the Assiniboine River to visit Fort Pelly and the Indian reserves in that vicinity. This party sometimes returned by way of the York Colony and other settlements in that section of the country.

An outpost and store-camp was established sixty miles from Regina, on the trail to Wood Mountain. To this point oats and some of the supplies for the division were brought by freighters, and there transferred to our own teams, to be hauled seventy-five miles to Wood Mountain Post. But I suggest that in future this arrangement be discontinued and the supplies delivered at the post by the freighters, thus reserving police teams for work on the patrols.

All these patrols were kept up until the division re-assembled at Regina on the 20th of this month.

INDIANS.

The following work has been done at the request of the Indian Department. At the end of April a sergeant and nine constables were sent to Buffalo Lake, north

of Moose Jaw, to intercept and turn back some Indians who were reported to have left Piapot's Reserve and to have gone in that direction.

Inspector McGibbon and his command while on the way to their outposts, were stopped at Carlyle to cause nine families of Indians who had left the reserve at Crooked Lakes to return there. All the trails near Moose Mountain were watched and both reserves on the mountain visited by Inspector McGibbon himself. Only one small party of Indians was found, and they turned out to be Sioux from the Oak Lake Reserve. After five days' search Inspector McGibbon re-assembled his men and marched south.

At the end of October I went to the boundary line crossing of Frenchman's Creek with an escort of twenty non-commissioned officers and constables, to receive from the United States authorities a band of fifty Cree Indians, and to take them to Swift Current. I waited until the 6th November, and as the Indians did not arrive I returned to Wood Mountain Post. I subsequently learned that a band of Crees is camped on Frenchman's Creek about twenty-five miles south of the boundary line, and that they intend to winter there.

A few Sioux Indians, from the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw, camped at Wood Mountain and at Willow Bunch at different times during the summer. They were quiet and gave no trouble whatever.

MURDER OF McLEISH.

A special report has been made to you on the work done at Crooked Lakes Reserve from 4th to 15th June by the party under my command while searching for the murderers of Hector McLeish. As none of the men of "B" Division were concerned there, I only refer to the matter and pass on to the part they took in the pursuit.

It was reported that the murderers had made their escape by way of Moose Mountain southerly and the whole of Inspector McGibbon's detachment were turned out to search that part of the country; while two special patrols from Wood Mountain under Inspector Drayner scoured the country along the boundary line as far as Deloraine, and one of these parties went south to the Turtle Mountain District, but without success. These patrols were re-called at the end of June.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

I left Regina on the 19th June for Wood Mountain Post, and from there proceeded to Willow Bunch, Wood End, Boscurvis and Carlyle. I then went *via* Moosomin to Langenburg and returned by the way of Fort Qu'Appelle to Regina, where I arrived on 16th July, having travelled a total distance of 750 miles. On this trip I made odometer measurements of all distances travelled, thus determining the amount of ground covered by each patrol.

I made a careful inspection of the various detachments, and everything—with the exception of some deficiencies of kit—was very satisfactory. There were no complaints among the settlers against any of our men.

The district was visited, and the detachments inspected, by the Assistant Commissioner, who arrived at Wood Mountain on the 2nd October and started west on the 5th.

HORSES.

Veterinary Surgeon Riddell came to Wood Mountain at the end of June and selected from the band of the Home Land and Cattle Company forty horses for the use of the force. He inspected four horses belonging to settlers and finding them affected with glanders, ordered them to be destroyed. This was done by their owners.

The remainder of the Home Land and Cattle Company's horses were sold in Regina, and their band is practically broken up.

Several small bands of ponies were imported by traders and others, and paid duty at Wood Mountain Post.

CATTLE.

The severity of last winter, with the frequency of the storms, caused great loss among the cattle wintering at Wood Mountain.

BUILDINGS.

A frame building 50 feet by 18 feet has been erected at Wood Mountain for the use of the detachment wintering there. A log stable, 50 feet by 16 feet, has also been built. The buildings are located three hundred yards south-east of the old post, and on higher ground.

At Wood End camp the men of Inspector McGibbon's detachment put up two sod houses—one, 30 feet by 18 feet, for a barrack room, and a smaller one for officers' quarters. There was no expense to the Government, except for doors, windows and hardware.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice with carbine and pistol was carried on at intervals during the summer, until everyone had gone through the course. A special report is being made on the Winchester carbine, so that its imperfections and unsuitability to police requirements need not be enlarged upon here.

HEALTH OF THE DIVISION.

The health of both men and horses was fairly good during the year, until the month of October, when an outbreak of typho-malarial fever occurred at Wood Mountain Post. The low marshy situation, and the rotten state of the old log buildings, conduced largely to this. The new location, as already mentioned, is higher and drier, and presumably more healthy. The old buildings should be destroyed forthwith. All the invalids are convalescent, with the exception of one constable, who is still in hospital here.

WINTER DETACHMENTS.

The following is a detail of non-commissioned officers, men and horses remaining on outpost duty for the coming winter:—

	N. C. O.	Constables.	Horses.	Remarks.
Wood Mountain	1	5	7	Also 2 special constables with 4 ponies.
Willow Branch	1	3	4	
Carlyle	1	2	3	
Alameda		2	2	
Boscurvis		2	2	
Coal Mine	1	1	2	
Langenburg	1	5	7	
C. P. R'y	1	1		Qu' Appelle Stat'n, Broad-view.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount deposited during the year reaches the gratifying total of \$3,209.

In conclusion I beg to make the following recommendations :—

A well is needed at the new Wood Mountain Post, both for convenience and health, but principally the latter; the creek water being much contaminated. A storehouse and blacksmith shop are also much wanted; the old ones have been patched up for this winter, but they will not serve another year. An expenditure of \$2,000 would make the post complete.

A hut and small stable should be built at Willow Bunch. Estimated cost, \$400.

A police post, with stable, should be built at Langenburg or Churchbridge; the latter place, to which the Manitoba and North-Western Railway will extend this year, is preferable. The estimated cost would be \$600.

The buildings at Wood End are well located, and though only of sods, they will last for some years. There is, however, no title to the land, and a quarter section, embracing the bend of the river as now occupied, should be reserved. There is good pasturage, wood and water here in plenty. I therefore beg to recommend that the south-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, Township 1, Range 8, west of 2nd Meridian, be taken as a reserve for police purposes, and as the country is beginning to be settled in this vicinity, this should be reserved at once.

In forwarding you the proceedings of a board of enquiry about the grey great-coats now in use, I suggested that an oil coat or "slicker" should be issued, the present coat offering very little protection against rain. I also beg to repeat my suggestion that a prairie suit, with proper and serviceable head-dress, be issued for use by men on patrol.

With regard to the issue of uniform, I would most strongly urge that issues of complete kit due, should be made only annually, or at most, semi-annually; and that men joining in the interim, should only receive sufficient clothing to last them until the next issue comes due. I also beg to recommend that the stable suit be made a part of the free issue.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. JARVIS,
Superintendent, Commanding "B" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. WATTAM, 1887.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of "E" Division for the year ended the 30th November, 1887, together with a return of cases tried at Calgary and Banff for the twelve months ended the 30th ult., and the estimates for the coming year. I beg to request that you will forward the same to the Commissioner.

Assistant Surgeon Paré has not yet completed his medical report for the past twelve months; when finished I will forward same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. WATTAM,
Inspector, "E" Division.

The Officer Commanding
"E" Division, Calgary.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 30th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the annual report of "E" Division for the twelve months ended the 30th November, 1887.

As I have only been in temporary command of the division from the 21st of July last to the 3rd October in the absence of Superintendent Antrobus, who went on sick leave on the former, and Superintendent Gagnon, who took over command of the division on the latter date, the records of the official diary and reports left by Superintendent Antrobus will have to be my guide in compiling this report.

PATROLS AND DETACHMENTS.

A great deal of patrol work has been done by the men of this division during the past year, the whole of this district having been thoroughly patrolled,—

South as far as Mosquito Creek and the Little Bow.

North as far as Little Red Deer and the Rosebud Creek.

West to the foot hills of the Rockies and Ghost River.

East to Crowfoot Creek, Sand Hills and Blackfoot Reserve.

All settlements within the above boundaries have been thoroughly patrolled from April last up to the present time by the permanent detachments and parties from this post, duplicate copies of detachment and patrol reports being forwarded to headquarters for your information at the end of each month.

There are at present four permanent detachments stationed at the following places:—

Banff.—Inspector Constantine, 14 non-commissioned officers and men and 8 horses at Banff, 80 miles west of Calgary on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This detachment also finds an outpost at the anthracite mines.

Gleichen.—Sergeant Jarvis, 1 corporal and 9 constables and 10 horses at Gleichen, close to the Blackfoot Reserve and 55 miles east of Calgary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This detachment finds patrols to the Rosebud Creek, 40 miles north, Crowfoot Creek, Sand Hills and Blackfoot Reserve to the east and south. All ranchers and settlers 25 miles to the west.

High River.—Sergeant Barker, 4 constables and 6 horses at Pekisko, the forks of High River, 60 miles south-west of Calgary. This detachment finds patrols to Mosquito Creek to the south, Sheep Creek to the north and settlers and ranchers east and west of their post.

Scarlett's.—Corporal Main, 1 constable and 2 horses at Scarlett's stopping-place, 40 miles north of Calgary on the Edmonton trail. This detachment patrols the district they are in and escorts the mail when required.

A party left here under my command on the 21st May last for Fort Macleod, consisting of 34 non-commissioned officers and men, 38 horses and 4 heavy waggons to carry camp equipage, baggage, &c. I arrived there on the 25th instant. My orders on leaving Calgary were to report to the officer commanding at Fort Macleod and afterwards to relieve the "D" Division outposts, that division being under orders for British Columbia.

On account of the rivers being impassable between Macleod and Lethbridge, the scow being carried away at Kipp, I received fresh orders from Superintendent Neale to take my party and patrol the Blood Reserve, which was done until the 8th of July when I received orders from the same officer to take my command to Lethbridge and relieve a detachment of "H" Division, also to furnish a guard of 12 non-commissioned officers and men, in conjunction with "K" Division, on the Galt mines.

On the 14th July you inspected my command, and the Galt difficulty being over, I received orders from you to strike camp the following day and proceed to Calgary, where we arrived on the 20th July.

I reported fully all work done by my command whilst in Macleod District to Superintendent Neale, the officer commanding that district.

A serious accident happened to Regimental No. 1231, Constable T. Dowling, at Lethbridge on the morning of the 15th of July, being thrown from his horse whilst on herd, sustaining a fracture of the clavicle. This constable was left in hospital at Lethbridge.

The map already forwarded you will show the correct routes taken by patrols from this division.

GENERAL WORK, ETC.

A serious fire took place in barracks at this post on the night of the 20th March last, by which two barrack rooms, kitchen and mess room were burnt to the ground.

An investigation was held by Superintendent Antrobus and a full report of the proceedings forwarded to you.

On the 13th of July a man named Swanson was found dead in the Cascade River between Anthracite and Banff, supposed to have been murdered. This affair was investigated by Inspector Constantine and a special report forwarded to you.

On the 5th August last the men at this post rendered great assistance in putting out a fire in the town of Calgary, for which they received the thanks of the Mayor and Council.

On Wednesday the 24th of August one J. Thompson, a settler from the mouth of High River came into barracks and gave himself up for shooting a Blackfoot Indian named "Trembling Man." On the same date, one G. Madge, a settler on the Bow River reported that his house had been broken into by Indians and certain articles stolen therefrom. Corporal Racey and five constables were immediately sent out in pursuit and captured the Indian "Deerfoot," who afterwards escaped. Special reports of both these affairs were sent to headquarters for your information.

On the 5th of September, a large party consisting of fifty officers, non-commissioned officers and men left for the Blackfoot Crossing to search the reserve for Deer-

foot, returning to Calgary on the 9th inst. A special report has already been sent you by the Assistant Commissioner upon the result of this duty.

On the 6th October, I accompanied the Coroner and Dr. Lindsay to Gleichen to enquire into the cause of death, and to hold an inquest if found necessary on the remains of one G. Butterworth who was accidentally killed by being thrown from a horse and dragged some distance on the evening of the 5th inst. The coroner and doctor, after viewing the remains and hearing the evidence, did not think an inquest necessary. I forwarded you a full report of my enquiries, also a copy of the evidence taken before the coroner.

On the 20th of October, Superintendent Gagnon received information and was shown by A. Flynn, night agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, at this place, one of our transport requisitions signed with Superintendent Gagnon's name, which signature proved to be a forgery. He immediately took steps in the matter and on the 21st and 22nd instant the following men were arrested as being implicated in the forgery: J. Farrell, J. McGregor, E. W. Carroll, J. McDougal and J. Metcalfe. These men were committed for trial and brought before the court commencing the 10th of November, Judge Wetmore presiding. Farrell was found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment with hard labor. The remainder were acquitted.

Breaches of the liquor law still continue in this district notwithstanding the efforts to suppress the same. A large amount has been collected in fines and hundreds of gallons of whiskey seized and spilled during the last twelve months.

You will see by the schedule of cases which accompany this report that the greater part of the cases have been appealed.

Great assistance has been rendered to settlers in the suppression of prairie fires, men turning out at a moment's notice.

Every assistance has been given to the Indian Department, escorts being furnished for treaty payments on the reserves in this district; also to take treaty money north for Edmonton Indians. The payments went off quietly, no disturbance of any kind occurring. Two Indians have been convicted during the year for being drunk and having liquor in their possession, one a Blood, the other a Blackfoot Indian.

One other Blackfoot, "The Meat," was tried and acquitted on a charge of feloniously wounding.

A great deal of petty thieving has been done by Indians around the outlying settlements, and unless we are allowed to punish them when rambling off their reserves, it will still continue.

DRILL.

I put the Division through a thorough course of both mounted and dismounted drill in March and April last.

Musketry.—Each member of the Division has fired at the various ranges with carbine and revolver, according to orders issued from headquarters. 30 rounds more Winchester and 24 revolver should be allowed each man during the annual course, as I consider the present allowance not sufficient to make a man a good shot.

ARMS.

The arms and accoutrements of this Division are in good order, with the exception of sergeants' cross-belts, glasses and pouches. I would suggest that six more be furnished as soon as possible.

HORSES.

The horses of this Division are in fair condition considering the amount of patrol work done this year. No deaths have occurred at this post during the past 12 months.

HARNESS.

There are at present in possession of the Division—

10 sets of wheel.

3 " lead.

3 " single.

I would suggest that three more heavy sets be sent to replace the same number worn out.

Some of the harness at this post has been in wear over six years.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in very good order. There are—

7 heavy waggons.

5 spring "

2 double buckboards.

2 single "

At present in the division. This includes those with the detachments.

Three more heavy waggons are required, as we have not sufficient to do the work of the post and district.

SADDLERY.

Several of the saddles need replacing, being worn out and past repairing.

The numnahs also need replacing badly, nearly all being worn out.

I would recommend that the next ones issued be made of brown Army felt, this with two thickness of blanket protecting the horse's backs thoroughly on the longest trip, having proved the same on several occasions, especially last Spring, when, with 35 mounted men riding on an average of thirty miles a day for nine weeks, not one had a sore back.

CLOTHING.

Men are fairly supplied.

HEALTH OF MEN.

The health of the division during the past twelve months has been very good ; with the exception of one or two slight accidents and sickness, has been far below the average.

CRIME.

There has been very little crime in the division during the past year, the conduct of the men being very good.

DISCIPLINE.

Considering the various kinds of work the men are called upon to do, and their absence on detachment and patrol duties for weeks and months at a time, a high state of discipline has been maintained.

BUILDINGS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

New barrack accommodation is badly needed here. Since the fire the men have to eat the meals where the food is cooked. There is no recreation room, consequently their men have to amuse themselves the best way they can in their barrack rooms. The latter would make very good workshops, but are scarcely fit for men to live in.

When the new barracks are built I would beg leave to make the same suggestion that many other officers of the force have been making for years, namely, that the men be provided with proper iron cots, and that the barrack-room tables and forms have iron tressles and legs. Their cost would be made up in a very short

time, as it takes some thousands of feet of lumber yearly to keep up the present make-shift boards and tressles.

The old stables have been greatly improved by clap-boarding them on the outside, making them very comfortable for the winter.

The barracks have also been greatly improved in appearance by the addition of a post rail and wire fence.

A new hospital and single officers' quarters are also badly needed here.

I enclose a return of cases tried at Calgary and Banff for the twelve months ending the 30th November, 1887, and the estimates for the coming year.

I also forward a distribution state of the division for the 30th November, 1887,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. WATTAM,

Inspector "E" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mount Mounted Police,
Regina.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Quartermaster.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Grand Total.	Horses.					Grand Total.
																Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Pack Horses.	Mules.	
"A".	Maple Creek	2	3	3	2	44	...	17	17	6	...
	Medicine Hat	1	1	...	2	13	...	6	9
	Regina	1
	Swift Current	1	2	...	3
	Calgary	1
	Detachments	1	3	21	...	22	1	...	1
	On leave	1	1	1	1
Herd	9	9	...	1	
"B".	Regina	1	2	3	3	4	28	...	26	19
	Wood Mountain	1	...	5	...	7	2
	Willow Bunch	1	3	...	2	2
	Moose Mountain	2	1	7	...	7	3
	Lagenburg	1	...	5	...	6	2
	Broadview	1
	Qu'Appelle	1
	"Depôt"	1	...	3
	Maple Creek	1
With Ass't Comm'r.	2	
Herd	3	4	
"C".	Battleford	1	2	2	5	7	59	...	41	15
	Regina	1	1
	Onion Lake	1	...	6	...	7	2
	Prince Albert	1
	Swift Current	1	...	2	2
	Leave	1
Ranche Co.	6	
"D".	Kootenay	1	2	1	...	3	6	4	59	...	54	10	...	24	3	...
	Calgary	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	49	...	41	18
"E".	Regina	2
	Banff	1	1	...	1	12	...	6	2
	Gleichen	1	1	9	...	8	2
	High River	1	...	4	...	4	2	...			

APPENDIX K.—North-West Mounted Police—General Distribution State of Men and Horses—Concluded.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Quartermaster.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Grand Total.	Horses.						
																Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Pack Horses.	Mules.	Scout Horses.	Grand Total.
"H"	Fort Macleod	1					1	2	1		5	3	4	55	39	26						
	Pincher Creek						1					1		8	10							
	Stand Off											1		2	3							
	Kootenay												1	3	3							
	St. Mary's												1	3	4							
	Regina													1								
	Piegan Reserve													2	2							
	Leave													1								
Herd														18								
"K"	Lethbridge					1	3				3	7	7	53	48	24	2					
	Battleford														1							
	Fort Macleod													2	2							
	Kipp														1							
	Pincher Creek													2	14	9						
	On Leave													3								
Depot.	Regina	1		1	1	1	1	6	1		10	8	9	132	84	16	2					
	Moosomin											1	1	4	3							
	Fort Qu'Appelle												1	2	2							
	Moose Jaw												1	1	2							
	Wolsley												1	2								
	Whitewood												1	2	1							
	Broadview													2	2							
	Qu'Appelle														4							
	Town Station											1		3								
	Battleford							1		1				1								
	Prince Albert									1												
	Calgary								1		1			1								
	On Leave													1								
	Golden											1										
	Lethbridge													1								
Wood Mountain														2								
Herd														12								
		1	1	1	1	1	11	30	5	2	45	67	74	758	997	634	246	6	24	5	6	921

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENIOR SURGEON JUKES, 1887.

REGINA, N.W.T., 30th December, 1887,
Completed 7th January, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to place in your hands my annual report as senior medical officer of this force for the year expiring 30th November, 1887. I regret that its completion should have been so long delayed, but this has been unavoidable, partly owing to the large number of documents, returns and other official work which has accumulated during my recent absence at Ottawa, which demanded immediate attention, and partly to the late arrival of the annual reports from Assistant Surgeons at some of the outposts.

My report for the year now expiring must be less satisfactory than I could have desired, because, during that period no opportunity has been afforded me for visiting and inspecting outposts, my knowledge of what has taken place there having been confined, during the last twelve months, to such information for the most part as could be gathered from the monthly sick returns. The demands made upon headquarters medical supply for medical stores, and the sick sent down from various outposts, either for treatment or to be invalided, whose names swell the annual report of sick from Regina, the large number of cases appearing upon, and the severity and duration of many of them, must not, therefore, be regarded as indicating anything specially unhealthy in the situation of Regina, which, in this respect, compares favorably with any other post in the Territories, but to a combination of causes which, under existing conditions, combine to swell the number and duration of cases of disease or injury appearing upon the annual sick report from headquarters, a few of which may be here cited in order that these causes may be better understood.

To begin with, it must be remembered that all new recruits are admitted first at Regina, where they are posted for a longer or shorter period, to become familiar with their drill and special duties before being transmitted as competent policemen to the outposts. Many of these are young men hitherto unaccustomed to work of any kind, and entirely ignorant of riding, or of the handling, grooming and management of horses, a fact which these animals are remarkably quick in apprehending. The ordinary routine work though not exceptionally severe, is always hardest to a new recruit, hitherto unaccustomed to drill and discipline; added to which almost every new comer on his arrival in the Territories, suffers to a greater or less extent from relaxation of the bowels, frequently amounting to diarrhoea, dependent mainly upon the alkaline salts found almost universally in all water everywhere except near the mountains. This, though ordinarily amounting to only a temporary inconvenience, not unfrequently continues for many days and occasionally even for weeks, during which period they often present themselves for treatment at sick parade, their names appearing more or less frequently upon the daily sick reports from which the annual report is compiled. Many also, hitherto unaccustomed to continuous drill and duty, find the new work, until they become accustomed to it, sufficiently trying, and gladly avail themselves of any slight indisposition to escape from it temporarily by getting upon the sick report. Some recruits also from their ignorance of riding and the management of horses generally, not unfrequently sustain injuries, either by being thrown from their horses or by receiving kicks and bruises from them, both in and out of stables, some of which are occasionally of a very severe nature, confining them to hospital for various and uncertain periods; added to which, those arriving

during the autumn months, when endemic malarial fever may be apprehended by the unacclimated almost everywhere throughout the North-West Territories, are specially liable to attacks of this nature, and with such it is often more than ordinarily severe and protracted. It must also be borne in mind that the healthiest, soundest, most vigorous and efficient men are as a rule forwarded to the outposts, and that all serious or protracted cases of disease occurring at these, sooner or later, as a rule, find their way to head quarters whenever they are capable of bearing the journey, either for further treatment or to be invalided, where they often remain long under treatment in hospital, and in not a few cases are ultimately restored and returned to duty.

It must also be remembered that the force at headquarters averages more than double the number to be found at any of the outposts, and that the continual shifting and changing of the Assistant Surgeons, several of whom have temporarily and for limited periods taken the sick parades and performed the hospital duties there, during a period representing altogether nearly seven months of the year now expired; arriving, as they do, unfamiliar with the individual character of the men; it becomes comparatively easy for chronic malingerers, of whom there are always some, to evade duty for an additional term, under various false pretences, and for a time at least in every such case, adding to the number of names upon the daily sick reports. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will no longer be considered surprising that the number of cases appearing on the annual sick report from Regina and the extended duration of many of these, is largely in excess of those found in the annual sick reports sent in from any of the outposts.

The new hospital erected during the past summer at Regina, though a great advance upon the old one, is not, for reasons mentioned below, all that could be desired. The building as originally projected, was provided with five wards, each capable of accommodating five patients, a total of 25 available beds being required for a force of 250 men; but no room having been provided by the architect for a dispensary and surgery, it became necessary to fit up one of the two lower wards for that purpose; the other has been converted, by necessity, into a drug supply store, the old building being required for other purposes, and the whole of the drugs stored there, together with the new consignment recently received for the same service, were directed to be removed (I trust only temporarily), into the remaining hospital ward upon the ground floor, the only other room upon that floor of the main building being too small for any other purpose having been set apart for the use of the hospital steward and staff Surgeon Richards in charge of the drug supply, leaving only the three wards upstairs, capable of accommodating fifteen patients, available for the reception of the sick. As a temporary arrangement and under favorable conditions, this may probably suffice for the winter months, but if it is proposed to make it permanent, nothing can well be more objectionable or destructive of the order, well-being, comfort and convenience of the sick, for whom the hospital building was specially designed. Nothing less than ten beds for every 100 men has been uniformly considered indispensable. Under existing arrangements we have ten less than my former report upon hospital accommodation asked for, and which, under very possible circumstances, may become absolutely indispensable. But apart from these considerations, the only sufficient access to the ward now occupied as a drug supply store, being through the hall door, entrance hall and corridor of the hospital, from which a broad, open stairway ascends to the wards overhead, all medical stores received and discharged, together with all packing cases and materials for packing, must necessarily find entrance and exit to and from the drug supply store by this hall alone; to the dirt, noise and confusion attending which operations, must be added the hammering and other disturbances necessarily involved in the packing and unpacking of consignments of stores, and the transmission of these, both in and out, through the front hall and door, which constitutes, as I have said, the main entrance to the hospital proper, and the only way through which they can pass; conditions entirely hostile to the order, cleanliness, privacy and repose specially demanded in such institutions, the imposition of which must impair its comfort and efficiency for

the purpose for which it was specially designed. I have submitted temporarily to this arrangement as a most unwelcome necessity; but no time should be lost when spring opens, in providing a small building near at hand for use as a drug supply store, when the large cellar beneath the hospital can still, unless another is provided, be made available for storing perishable supplies, which must otherwise suffer from exposure to frost.

The annual sick report has been compiled from the daily sick reports for Regina. To me it is by no means a satisfactory document. During five months of the period covered by this report, the sick parade daily was attended personally by myself, no other medical officer being at headquarters; but these duties were attended to for various periods of the remaining seven months by four different Assistant Surgeons in succession, though some severe cases coming into hospital at that period were taken charge of by myself personally. I have no doubt that much which appears extravagant in the sick report referred to, may be readily explained by the suggestions made in this report. The great number of cases of ordinary colds and coughs must be noticed, occurring in a climate where, under ordinary circumstances, they are remarkably rare. This, I believe, is mainly due to over-heating of the barracks, especially the sleeping apartments at night, and this evil existed to an almost equal extent in the old barrack rooms which these new ones have supplanted; some measure should be devised by which this can be remedied, and also by which the rooms may be properly ventilated, especially when the storm windows are put on, without creating draughts.

No case of typho-malarial fever has occurred at Regina during the past year; the only case appearing on the hospital books having been brought in from Wood Mountain suffering from that disease, and the remarkably few cases of malarial fever occurring during the same period (some of which also came from Wood Mountain), their short average duration, and the absence of any fatality, speak highly for the sanitary condition of Regina, which may not only be maintained, but possibly improved upon, in succeeding years, if the same careful attention is observed in maintaining the water in the creek at a uniform level by the dam and sluiceway below the post, and by strictly enforcing the indispensable regulation that no offal, garbage, stable drainings or any other source of impurity is permitted to contaminate its waters. If these necessary precautions are overlooked or neglected, we shall sooner or later, suffer from a recurrence of the severe endemic fever which prostrated so many of our men in the autumn of 1885, though happily without the loss of a single life.

I am not in favor of the introduction of dry earth closets at the hospital, as in severe weather it would be impossible to empty them or keep them clean unless within the building, to which I am equally opposed. With ordinary care the present closet, which is well cut off from the building, is easy of access and can be well ventilated, will be perfectly safe if thoroughly cleansed in the spring and autumn and properly disinfected; provided no slops are permitted to be thrown into the vault, a matter of the greatest importance.

So long as these and similar suggestions, often repeated, are carefully attended to, the health of the Headquarters Post, so far as endemic fever is concerned, will continue to compare favorably with other posts in the North-West Territories. We are always exposed to the possible introduction of contagious zymotic disease, introduced by railway travellers and immigrants, and this danger is increased by our intimate connection with Regina, a growing town and station on the railway line; but even these, should they be introduced, as they have already been on several occasions, will be favourably modified to us if sanitary regulations are strictly maintained and enforced.

On the 19th of August, 1887, I proceeded to Ottawa to assist in making the arrangements necessary for providing the annual hospital and veterinary supplies. During my absence the medical charge of Regina passed temporarily into the hands of Assistant Surgeon Aylen, who performed the medical duties of the post until 12th September, from which date until my arrival on the 26th of October the duties of

sick parade and hospital were taken by Dr. Dodd, of Regina, who has since received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon at this post.

With reference to Regimental No. 1475, Constable Thomas, sent down by Assistant Surgeon Aylen, to be invalided about a year ago for an inguinal hernia sustained by him while on duty, I retained him in order to attempt his radical cure. In that attempt I have happily succeeded—for the last six or seven weeks he has dispensed altogether with a truss, and has only been continued at "light duty" in the armourer's shop to prevent the possible recurrence of the disease by too early and violent exercise. For the last month he has been urgently soliciting me to recommend his return to Fort Saskatchewan as armourer there—a duty for which his former trade, as a machinist, qualifies him, but I prefer keeping him for a time beneath my observation until I am satisfied that the cure is permanent. If my instructions are followed and he is permitted to continue awhile longer at his present employment, there is every reason to believe that his recovery will be perfect.

Accompanying the estimate and annual sick report from Calgary will be found two excellent and carefully written reports from Assistant Surgeon Paré in charge of that post, relating to his experience of the outbreak of fever at Kootenay, to which post he was suddenly ordered during my absence at Ottawa, to assist Dr. Powell, who, with many others of "D" Division had been suddenly struck down with fever at that post in the heart of the mountains. The first of these reports, dated 31st October, was received by me during the absence of the Commissioner, and was then referred by me to the Assistant Commissioner in command, who returned it to me after its perusal; the second, is his annual report for Calgary. In both of these reports he enters largely into the subject of the fatal endemic fever lately prevailing at Kootenay, from a severe attack of which Dr. Powell has only lately recovered. Dr. Paré is an active, intelligent and efficient officer, of whose professional capacity I entertain a high opinion, and who deserves great credit for the prompt and energetic discharge of his duties on this occasion. Practicing his profession until very recently in the Province of Quebec, he has hitherto had little opportunity of becoming acquainted practically with diseases due to malaria, from which that Province is comparatively free, and perhaps from this cause, views the fever lately prevailing at Kootenay in a somewhat different light to that in which I regard it; but judging from his own description and my own long experience in a highly malarious district during the thirty-five years preceding my appointment to this force, I am strongly of the opinion that Constables Mason and Fisher, whose symptoms he details, and probably some others, died from what is known a hæmorrhagic malaria fever, a very fatal form of endemic malaria fever occurring in certain seasons and localities.

The more clearly I come to understand the conditions existing in the neighbourhood of Kootenay Post, from the various accounts received of the outbreak of the fever there, the clearer becomes my conviction, that, though accompanied, as many such malarial endemics are, by symptoms of a low, typhoid character, this fatal fever was unquestionably of malarious origin, and must, to a certain extent have been dependent upon the position of the post; a very extensive knowledge of the topography of such a country, and the ordinary course of the prevailing winds through the mountain passes, deep valleys and river bottoms, and their relation to the numerous large bogs or morasses; some of which become probably, dry during the summer; being required before any definite opinion of the source from which the deadly exhalations arose could be satisfactorily ascertained and expressed; but the mere fact that malarial fever has once made its baneful presence so severely felt at Kootenay compels me to believe it will be likely to recur at similar periods and under similar conditions so long as any considerable body of unacclimated men are stationed there during the autumn months, and perhaps in a modified and less fatal form in the spring of the year also, when marked variations of temperature occur between noon and midnight.

These suggestions may possibly receive as little attention as many of a like nature which have preceded them—but any competent medical authority familiar with the ravages caused by malaria among unacclimated troops or bodies of men

stationed in districts where malaria uniformly abounds at certain well defined seasons of the year, will confirm what I have written, and would probably agree with me in foretelling the recurrence of endemic fever there under similar conditions and during similar seasons to those through which the post has recently passed, though future epidemics may vary much in type and character, here as everywhere, under changed atmospheric conditions.

The intelligent report of Assistant Surgeon Powell throws additional light upon the causes contributing to the outbreak of fever at Kootenay, from which he personally suffered severely, and he is clearly disposed to attribute its outbreak to the presence of malaria. There can be no question that this view of the subject is correct, though, possibly, the main sources from which it was derived are not to be found in the immediate neighborhood of the post. I am pleased also to observe that Dr. Powell does full justice to the excellence and abundance of the medical supplies and hospital comforts provided, "and everything which would in any way tend to promote the well-being of the patients." This is extremely gratifying, coming from so thoroughly competent a medical officer, though the supplies at every other post have been furnished in even greater profusion. The surgical instruments asked for by Dr. Powell in his annual requisition, herewith forwarded, should be provided with the least possible delay and forwarded as soon as practicable.

It is also pleasant to hear from the report of Dr. Tulloch, Acting Assistant Surgeon at Fort Saskatchewan that the stock of drugs at that post is full and satisfactory. There can be no question that no troops in the world are better provided for in this respect than the North-West Mounted Police.

The following documents are herewith enclosed :—

1. Annual report of Assistant Surgeon Baldwin, Fort MacLeod.
2. Annual report of Assistant Surgeon Aylen, Battleford.
3. Annual report of Assistant Surgeon Paré, Calgary, together with special report of journey to Kootenay.
4. Annual report of Assistant Surgeon Dodd, Regina.
5. Annual report of Assistant Surgeon Powell, Kootenay, B.C.
6. Annual report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain, Prince Albert.
7. Annual report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Tulloch, Fort Saskatchewan.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. JUKES,
Senior Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

SCHEDULE A.—Sick Report for Regina, for the Year 1887.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Du-ration.	Surgeon's Remarks.	
Constipation	85	106	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simply requiring cathartics.	
Conjunctivitis.....	15	45	3		
Colds and coughs.....	161	293	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Colic.....	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mostly from the water.	
Dyspepsia.....	6	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Diarrhoea.....	117	154	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Dysentery.....	6	25	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Delirium tremens.....	1	4	4		
Epididymitis.....	2	32	16	Both invalided.	
Epilepsy.....	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Effects of drink.....	6	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do sun.....	2	2	1	Malarial.	
Fever, remittent.....	19	304	16		
do intermittent.....					
do typho-malarial.....					
Gumboils.....	3	12	4	From Wood Mountain; in hospital.	
Headache.....	12	12	1		
Jaundice.....	1	14	14	Probably from riding.	
Lumbago.....	5	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Myalgia.....	7	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Neuralgia.....	21	94	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Nephralgia.....	2	16	8		
Prostatic disease.....	1	9	9	One invalided.	
Pharyngitis.....	8	29	3 $\frac{5}{8}$		
Rubeola.....	2	20	10		
Rheumatism.....	1	120	60	Invalided.	
Scarlatina.....	1	27	27		
Sciatica.....	1	73	73		
Scabies.....	1	3	3		
Suppurating cervical glands....	1	21	21		
Tonsillitis.....	12	36	3		
Ulcerated throat.....	9	27	3	Diphthorites.	
<i>Surgery and Minor Surgery.</i>					
Anthrax.....	2	12	6	Brought in from "F" Division, Touchwood Post; very serious and protracted.	
Abscess.....	3	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Axe wound.....	1	22	22		
Abscess, diffuse of thigh.....	1	145	145		
Boils.....	7	25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	By fall from horse; very serious, terminating in loss of vision in left eye; invalided. See my report of December 30, 1886. A. J.	
Excoriations.....	10	22	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Contraction of tendons of hand	1	39	39		
Concussion of brain.....					
Dislocation of fingers, with con- traction of tendons.....	1	95	95	Dragged by a horse, his hand held fast in ring of picket rope; sent down from "O" Division, Lethbridge.	
Felon.....	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	One from Lethbridge.	
Fractured clavicle.....	2	59	29		
do metacarpal bone.....	1	20	20	The majority when riding school was burnt.	
Frost bites.....	15	83	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Hæmorrhoids.....	4	19	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	This man came down from "G" Division, rup- tured by being thrown from horse on duty, to be invalided. I treated him for radical cure, and he has long been at duty in armourer's shop, the hernia cured, and all treatment abandoned; he wears no truss, and has now no hernia; kept long at light duty, excused-riding, to enable the cure to be effected.	
Hernia, inguinal.....	1	359	359		

SCHEDULE A.—Annual Sick Report for Regina for the Year 1887—Concluded.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Hydrothrosis	1	48	48	Sent down from "C" Division.
Ingrowing toe-nail	3	20	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Minor injuries.....	111	525	5	Many from horses.
Medullary sarcoma	1	40	40	Sent down from "E" Division.
Punctured wound of foot.....	1	13	13	
Scalds.....	1	13	13	
Suppuration of ear	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tuberculosis	1	19	19	Sent down from Battleford; invalided.
Testicle, injury to	1	21	21	
Tumour of scalp, large.....	1	40	40	Of considerable size and long standing; bone greatly absorbed; operated on with success, but long off duty in consequence. Sent down from "E" Division.
Varix	8	100	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	One sent down from "K" Division; three invalided.
<i>Veneral and Genito Urinary Diseases.</i>				
Syphilis, primary.....	8	81	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Several entered Force with disease, as re-examinations show.
Gonorrhoea and gleet.....	20	420	21	Several entered Force here with disease, as re-examinations show.
Syphilis, chronic	5	210	42	Some of these contracted disease before entering, two of whom were invalided.

A. JUKES, M.B.,
Senior Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON BALDWIN, 1887.

FORT MACLEOD, 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my annual sick report for the year ending 30th November, 1887.

I would draw your attention to the absence of any case of typho-malarial fever so called, at this post during the past year.

I would state that in my opinion the present system of cesspool latrines is exceedingly unhealthy and I would strongly urge the adoption of dry-earth closets, especially in posts situated in sandy soil.

I would also suggest that the present system of issuing blankets to the men be discontinued. At present a man on joining receives three pairs which he is supposed to keep for the five years. I would recommend that clean blankets be issued every month and that all blankets in use for that length of time be returned to store for the purpose of being washed.

I would also suggest that a charge of ten cents per diem be allowed against patients in hospital for messing. This is the same rate paid voluntarily by the men in the troop mess, and if this would be allowed in hospital it would do away with extra pay of cook.

I accompanied "K" Division from Battleford to this post, leaving Battleford in 18th, May and arriving at this post on 2nd June. Although we had some very wet and cold days during the trip, I am glad to say that we had not a single case of illness or accident among the men.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Y. BALDWIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

Forwarded

P. R. NEALE,

Superintendent Commanding Macleod District.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

GENERAL Sick Report for Macleod for the Year 1887.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgery and Minor Surgery.</i>				
Boils	5	10	2	Medicine, and on duty.
Ulcer of the foot	1	4	4	In hospital.
Tumor of the scalp	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Old gun-shot wound	2	2	1	Special report.
Bite	3	6	2	Medicine, and on duty.
Dislocation of right shoulder	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Sprains	11	104	10	do
Strains	7	21	3	do
Chafe	5	5	1	Medicine, and on duty.
Incised wound	8	70	8	Returned to duty.
Contusion	10	40	4	do
Frost bite	5	15	3	do
Synoditis	1	37	37	In hospital.
Kick from a horse	22	192	16	Returned to duty.
Minor ailments	6	24	4	do
<i>General Diseases.</i>				
Convalescing from fever	5	95	19	Brought over from last year ; re- turned to duty.
Fever	3	117	37	do do
Rheumatism	23	137	6	Returned to duty.
General debility	10	76	7	do
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>				
Acne	1	2	2	Medicine, and on duty.
Eczema	1	1	1	do
Erysipelas	1	6	6	Returned to duty.
Condylomato	1	1	1	Medicine, and on duty.
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Respiration and Circulation.</i>				
Cold	48	92	1½	do
Pleurisy	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Pericarditis	1	93	93	do
Palpitation of heart	1	2	2	do
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Digestion.</i>				
Dyspepsia	2	2	1	Medicine, and on duty.
Diarrhoea	17	34	1	do
Constipation	5	10	2	do
Biliousness	6	8	1	do
Colic	10	10	1	do
Coryza	10	26	2½	do
Tape worms	1	5	5	do
<i>Diseases of the Throat and Chest.</i>				
Catarrh	3	3	1	do
Bronchitis	2	4	2	Returned to duty.
Pain in chest	6	12	2	do
Tonsillitis	1	9	9	do

GENERAL Sick Report for the Year 1887—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Nervous System.</i>				
Alcoholism	1	2	2	do
Megrim	11	22	2	Returned to duty.
Earache	2	4	2	Medicine, and on duty.
Toothache	15	15	1	do
Neuralgia	6	18	3	Returned to duty.
Lumbago	12	26	2	do
Vertigo	3	3	1	Medicine, and on duty.
Convulsion	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Tusolation	1	7	7	do

Daily average of men in barracks during the year, 125.

do do at morning sick parade during the year, 8.

do do in hospital during the year, 5.

do do under treatment in barracks during the year, 3.

A. Y. BALDWIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1887.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON AYLEN, 1887.

BATTLEFORD, 5th December, 1887.

To the Commissioner North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year ending the 30th of November, 1887.

From December, 1886, to June, 1887, I was stationed at Fort Saskatchewan, and had medical charge of "G" Division. I visited the detachment at Edmonton once a week and Red Deer once a month. There were a few serious cases last winter, and I am happy to say they all made good recoveries. It is wonderful how few venereal cases there were in this division. I venture to say that there are not another hundred men in the Dominion that can give as clear a record.

On the 14th of June last I reported at Calgary for duty; on the 15th I took stock and found everything in splendid condition. Prisoner Fisher was the only patient in hospital, suffering from a gunshot wound. On examining him I found that an abscess had formed, I opened it freely and in a short time he recovered and was transferred to Regina to put in his unexpired time of imprisonment.

On the 29th of June I received orders to join Supt. Steele at Golden City, *en route* to the Kootenay District. On the 2nd of July I took medical charge of "D" Division, the men were in splendid condition and seemed to enjoy camp life. On the 4th of July I received orders to return to Calgary. On the 7th July, I took medical charge of "G" Division again; during the short time I had charge of this division there was very little sickness.

On the 15th of August I received orders to report at Regina for duty. On the 19th of that month I took medical charge of the depot. This division excels any three divisions for sickness that I have had charge of.

During the short time I had medical charge of the depot, it fell upon me to recommend five constables to be invalided as follows:—

Reg. No. 1475—Constable Thomas—suffering from hernia.

Reg. No. 1750—Corporal Johnston—suffering from varicocoele. I believe he has recovered enough to do light duty, but I fear he will be laid up again shortly.

Reg. No. 1804—Constable Stephens—suffering from varicocoele, contracted before he enlisted. Invalided.

Reg. No. 1963—Constable Brown—Suffering from suppurative nephritis, contracted before enlisting. Invalided.

Reg. No. 2011—Constable Underhill—Suffering from tertiary syphilis, contracted before enlisting. Invalided.

On the 12th of September I received orders to report at Battleford for duty on the 19th. I took medical charge of "C" Division and found the hospital and drugs in very good condition. The men are in excellent health; fever has disappeared altogether; there is not a single case in the neighborhood of Battleford, and if next summer is not an exceptionally dry one I don't think it will reappear.

I beg to recommend that a verandah be placed in front and on one side of the hospital, and that a bay-window be made in the surgery, as there is not sufficient light at present for dispensing. With these two additions Battleford will have the finest hospital in the North-West Mounted Police.

The general sanitary condition of the barracks is excellent, great care is taken in the removal of dirty water and slops of all kinds.

I enclose you an appendix of diseases treated in this hospital during the year ending the 30th of November, 1887. This includes "K" Division which was stationed here from December, 1886, till May, 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M. D., C. M.,
North-West Mounted Police.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISEASES treated in the Battleford Hospital during the Year ending the 30th of November, 1887.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
<i>General Diseases—Infectious.</i>			
Malarial fever	7	24	Recovered ; returned to duty.
<i>Constitutional.</i>			
Rheumatism	3	7	Recovered ; returned to duty.
General debility	25	1	do do do
<i>Local Diseases.</i>			
Chorea	1	38	Still under treatment.
Epileptiform convulsions	1	3	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Lumbago	6	8	do do do
Mania	1	17	Invalided.
Neuralgia	30	1	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Odontalgia	15	1	do do do
Pleurodynia	1	1	do do do
Sciatica	2	24	do do do
Coup de soleil	1	15	do do do
Cephalalgia	1	2	do do do
<i>Respiratory System.</i>			
Bronchitis	2	7	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Catarrh	5	2	do do do
Coryza	63	1	do do do
Laryngitis	3	3	do do do
Pleurisy	1	19	do do do
Pharyngitis	1	19	do do do
Quinsy	25	3	do do do
<i>Digestive System.</i>			
Bilious	6	1	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Colic	2	1	do do do
Constipation	19	1	do do do
Diarrhoea	51	1	do do do
Dysentery	1	6	do do do
Dyspepsia	11	1	do do do
Hæmorrhoids	14	6	do do do
Impacted forces	1	13	do do do
<i>Cutaneous System.</i>			
Acne	1	1	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Anthrax	5	6	do do do
Chafe	3	13	do do do
Eczema	1	21	do do do
Erythema	1	7	do do do
Herpes	1	1	do do do
Prurigo	4	1	do do do
Psoriasis	2	2	do do do
Scabies	1	4	do do do
Seborrhoea	1	1	do do do
Urticaria	2	1	do do do

N.W. MOUNTED POLICE.—DISEASES treated in the Battleford Hospital, &c.—*Con.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
<i>Circulatory System.</i>			
Anæmia.....	1	8	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Palpitation of heart	1	2	do do do
<i>Surgery.</i>			
Adenitis	4	2	Two still under treatment.
Dislocated clavicle	1	29	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Frost bite	1	14	do do do
Gunshot wound	1	38	do do do
Minor surgery	92	4	do do do
Abcess in ear	1	8	do do do
<i>Special Service.</i>			
Conjunctivitis	2	6	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Ophthalmia	2	1	do do do
Corneal ulcer	1	6	do do do

P. AYLEN, M.D., C.M.,
Assistant Surgeon, N.W.M.P.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON DODD, 1877.

REGINA, December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour in making this, my first annual report, to outline my work since the commencement of my connection with this Force, although prior to 1st October, the date of my appointment, I was only contingently engaged.

On the 13th of September my services were called into request owing to the absence of Senior Surgeon Jukes, whose presence was demanded by duty elsewhere. The sick parade and the routine medical duties of the post were taken by myself until the 4th October, when fever being reported as having broken out in the Wood Mountain detachment, I had the pleasure of offering to go to that point, where it was considered my services might possibly be of value.

Leaving Regina on the 5th, Wood Mountain was reached on the evening of the 8th, a delay arising on the road through the death of one of the horses used for my transport. On my arrival Staff Sergeant Tulloch, hospital steward, was found suffering from an attack of typho-malarial fever. By a course of that treatment, which I have found to be most successful in dealing with cases of this disease, which is peculiar to this country, the patient so far recovered that I was able to return to Regina on the 25th October. Two days after my return another despatch was received from Wood Mountain to the effect that Staff Sergeant Tulloch had suffered a relapse, and a request was made that I should again proceed thither. Arriving there on the 30th of that month, I found the patient improving, but a few more cases had unfortunately developed. By the 10th November, Staff Sergeant Tulloch being able to travel, was sent with Inspector Drayner, who was suffering from rheumatism, to headquarters. I remained at Wood Mountain attending to the other cases until the return of the division to this place, when I brought two patients sufficiently strong to undertake the journey.

Arriving at Regina on Thursday, 17th November, my patients, Sergeant Straton and Constable Roth, were placed in hospital.

The old post at Wood Mountain was in bad sanitary condition and not healthily situated, the buildings had become damp from decay and age. The old latrine pits had partially been filled up, and these had been used as receptacles for the filth of the post. As they were situated in the proximity of the houses, the miasmatic exhalations from them could not fail to be deleterious in the extreme, and no doubt contributed their share to producing the disease that caused my visit. The water, too, I was informed, had been used for all purposes, and was drawn from a small stream, which was polluted by settlers and Indians resident upon its banks, about one hundred yards from the post, and it was noticed by me that the water was actually polluted in the manner I suspected, as old skins were seen soaking therein, and other sources of contamination were noticed.

The new barracks are admirably located; they are on a hill, the sub-soil of which is gravel, which is surrounded by small ravines. Excellent water is to be had at a depth of 25 feet, and will be in no danger of pollution from any source if the spot for sinking a well is judiciously chosen. The buildings are both commodious and well arranged, reflecting great credit upon those who planned them, and arrangements for keeping them in excellent sanitary condition have been made by Superintendent Jarvis, the officer in command.

Two of the patients, Staff Sergeant Tulloch and Sergeant Straton, the first sent into headquarters on the 10th November and the latter brought in by myself with the Division, have both returned to duty.

Sufficient attention was not given, by the architect, to the ventilation of the buildings put up at Regina this year. This remark applies particularly to the new quarters for men and the hospital, in both of which ventilation is all important. The buildings are heated by dry hot air, and complaints are heard from the men that their sleep is not refreshing. Feverish colds, which are to be put down to lack of supply of proper air, are of constant occurrence. The ventilation of the hospital cannot be regulated although it should be possible to adjust it to perfection as a properly regulated air supply is of paramount importance.

I would recommend immediate changes, which after discussion with a gentleman expert in the subject of ventilation, I believe to be quite feasible, and if so desired will be happy to suggest.

The buildings, excepting in the respect just mentioned, are, from a sanitary point of view, all that could be desired. The latrine system which has been in vogue, is anything but as perfect as it should be, and dry earth disposal should be substituted for the present system.

The hospital is unfurnished with conveniences of this nature.

In conclusion of this my first report I would acknowledge the courtesy extended to me upon entering the Force, especially by Senior Surgeon Jukes my immediate superior.

I have not felt it incumbent upon me to touch upon other matters of sanitation and routine in connection with the Medical Department than those aforesaid, as no doubt this will be done by the senior surgeon. Appended hereto, by instructions of the Senior Surgeon, is the headquarters' sick report for the past year, also drugs and instruments for 1888 required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON PARÉ, 1887.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, N. W. T., 19th December, 1887.

L. W. HERCHMER, Esq.,
Commissioner North-West Mounted Police,

SIR,—I have the honour to tender you my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1887.

On reporting for duty at headquarters, Regina, in the beginning of August, 1887, I was placed in medical charge of the post by the Senior Surgeon, but remained only a few days, being transferred to Calgary, where I relieved Assistant Surgeon Aylen and took medical charge of the post on 18th August. There were then four men off duty, two being in hospital. I had the honour to address you a special report concerning two of those cases, viz., Reg. No. 1122, Sergeant Major Kempster and Reg. No. 526, constable Douse.

Since I was attached to the division and also during the whole year as the "monthly returns" show, the general health of the men has been very good indeed, the majority of cases being the usual trifling ailments of the daily sick parade, and the remainder in great part the result of accidents. I am happy to state that I have no cases of death to record for the past year.

I would have drawn your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the barracks in general, their insufficiency of space, &c., and to the dilapidated state of the hospital in particular, but I was informed that new buildings were to be erected this fall.

Twice I was sent on detachment, first to High River, and, secondly, to the Blackfoot Crossing. From the first place I brought back a civilian who had been shot through the arm, he was attended to in the hospital here, and sent home cured. Both trips as far as our men were concerned, were medically speaking quite uneventful, there being no accidents of any description, and the health of the men keeping good.

On 2nd October, I was ordered to Kootenay, B. C., to attend some of the men sick with the fever, Dr Powell, the surgeon in charge being down with the fever at the time. As already stated in the special report of my trip to Kootenay, I found the Fever to be typhoid. I failed to see any local cause for the outbreak of the disease in the immediate surroundings of the camp. South of the camp across the Kootenay in the intervening space between this river and the mountains is a flat which was completely covered by the exceptionally high water of this spring's flood that carried thereon fallen trees, rotten wood and other vegetable matters, which under the influence of the *also exceptionally* great heat of this past summer, must have given forth deleterious exhalations to which this fever might be attributed. The camp and barracks are beautifully situated on a flat sandy elevation which, covered with large pine trees, gently slopes from north to south, on three sides of which is a high cut bank, separate from a lower flat on the east side. A few hundred feet below this plateau, the Wild Horse River rushes by, making for itself at the first obstacle, a new channel through its gravelly bed from the west side and sweeping gracefully around the southern and front point of the barracks, the Kootenay, to which the St. Mary has just added its waters, flows also with considerable rapidity. All around (on all sides) at short distance and dominating the plateau by a few thousand feet are the lofty peaks of the Rockies, the Wild Horse Paes, &c., the Purcell and Selkirk Ranges. This description, as exact as I possibly can make it, is to place the Senior Surgeon in

possession of the facts concerning the camp and its surroundings. The little abandoned channels of the Wild Horse above mentioned dry very quickly, leaving hardly any mud on the gravel. There is no vegetable matter apparent in the whole bottom; nothing but gravel, and as stated, I am informed that the overflowing of the flat across the Kootenay is exceptional.

I cannot close this report without begging liberty to draw your attention to the ability, zeal and punctuality with which Sergt. Graydon, the hospital sergeant of this post, performs his duties; a more accurate, better informed and more conscientious dispenser cannot be desired, and if I might be permitted, I would like to express the opinion that his services well deserve the rank and pay of a staff sergeant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report, for Calgary, for Year ending November 30, 1887.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasion.....	1	2	2	Cured.
do of penis.....	1	1	1	do
Abcess.....	1	16	16	do
Adenitis.....	1	12	12	do
Anæmia.....	1	1	1	do
Angina pectoris.....	1	2	2	do
Balinitis.....	2	9	4½	do
Biliousness.....	20	40	2	do
Boils.....	10	45	4½	do
Bronchitis.....	4	43	10½	do
Bronchial asthma.....	1	1	1	do
Bruise.....	4	11	2¾	do
Burned hands.....	1	1	1	do
Catarrh.....	2	3	1½	do
Carious teeth.....	5	8	1½	do
Cephalalgia.....	4	10	2½	do
Chancere.....	1	15	15	do
Chills and fever.....	4	60	15	do
Cough and colds.....	72	108	1½	do
Colic.....	3	10	3½	do
Constipation.....	12	26	2½	do
Contusion.....	15	90	6	do
Conjunctivitis.....	2	11	5½	do
Coryza.....	3	3	1	do
Debility.....	3	13	4½	do
Deformity of chest.....	1	6	6	do
Diarrhœa.....	33	54	1½	do
Dyspepsia.....	6	9	1½	5 cured; 1 gone to Edmonton under treatment.
Ear-ache.....	1	1	1	Cured.
Eczema.....	1	1	1	do
Erythema.....	2	10	5	do
Extractio dentis.....	4	4	1	do
Eruption of scalp.....	1	15	15	do
Fever.....	1	26	26	do
do bilious.....	1	11	11	do
do urethral.....	1	33	33	do
Fracture of clavicle.....	2	58	29	Transferred to Regina.
Frost-bite.....	2	41	20½	Cured.
Functional disturbance.....	4	11	2¾	do
Gastritis.....	3	9	3	do
Gunshot wound.....	2	62	31	Transferred to Regina.
Gleet.....	5	8	1½	3 cured; 2 gone to Edmonton under treatment.
Gastric disturbance.....	5	11	2½	Cured.
Hæmorrhoids.....	6	79	13½	do
Indigestion.....	3	3	1	do
Injury to spine.....	1	7	7	do
Irritation of bladder.....	1	6	6	do
Laryngitis.....	1	6	6	do
Lead colic.....	1	1	1	do
Lumbago.....	8	14	1¾	Cured.
Myalgia.....	1	6	6	do
Nettle Rash.....	1	1	1	do
Neuralgia.....	5	18	3½	do
Nervousness.....	1	1	1	do
Odontologia.....	11	13	1½	do
Ophthalmia.....	1	3	3	do
Pain in chest.....	2	7	3½	do
Pain in side.....	1	2	2	do
Palpitation.....	1	3	3	do
Pleurisy.....	1	6	6	do
Phymosis.....	1	14	14	do
Rash.....	4	10	2½	do

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
ANNUAL Sick Report for 1887.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Rheumatism.....	16	193	12 $\frac{1}{16}$	Still under treatment. 13 cured. 2 transferred to Regina.
Rheumatic pains.....	1	1	1	Cured.
Saddle chafe.....	2	37	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Seminal emissions.....	2	2	1	do
Sore hands.....	2	6	3	do
do lips.....	1	1	1	do
do arm.....	1	12	12	do
do throat.....	17	34	2	do
do knee.....	1	1	1	Still under treatment.
do feet.....	1	1	1	Cured.
Sciatica.....	2	10	5	do
Sprain.....	6	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Strain.....	13	65	5	do
Strained back.....	1	5	5	do
Stricture.....	1	1	1	do
Syphilis.....	4	52	13	2 still under treatment.
do ter.....	1	2	2	do
Synovitis.....	1	7	7	Cured.
Sprained shoulder.....	1	64	64	Taken discharge.
do ankle.....	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cured.
do thumb.....	1	3	3	do
Tinea sycosis.....	1	6	6	do
Tonsillitis.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Tumor.....	1	5	5	Transferred to Regina.
Ulcerated gums.....	1	6	6	Cured.
Varicocele.....	1	55	55	Transferred to Regina.
Varicose veins.....	4	38	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Venerical sore.....	1	20	20	Cured.
Whitlow.....	1	19	19	do
Wound in foot.....	2	8	4	do
do hand.....	2	10	5	do
do knee.....	1	37	37	do
do lip.....	3	5	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
do punctured.....	1	1	1	do
do scalp.....	1	4	4	do
Wrenched knee.....	1	7	7	do

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

KOOTENAY, B. C. 31st October, 1887.

The Senior Surgeon
North-West Mounted Police.
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in compliance with instructions transmitted to me (by Inspector Wattam, Officer Commanding Calgary,) at 10.35 o'clock, 1st, October 1887, I left Calgary the same night by the Canadian Pacific Railway for Golden from there to proceed to the camp of "D" Division at Kootenay, B. C. It was only 26 hours after my arrival at Golden that I was enabled to leave by the Steamer "Duchess" and owing to many adverse circumstances I reached Spallumcheen (a distance of forty miles up the Columbia River) at 4 p.m. of the 4th October. From this point the journey was to be completed on horseback. I was enabled to leave Spallumcheen at 8 o'clock next morning and reached Windermere at 8.30 p.m. the same night. There, Superintendent Steele was awaiting the arrival of a doctor and had pack horses to send him through. We left Windermere next morning and were detained on the way to examine and prescribe for some men of the detachment who were sick at "Sam's Landing". Constable Lendrum had been in bed three days suffering with neuralgia; Constables Craig and Taylor had suffered and were still suffering with headache and diarrhoea. As these men were not then exhibiting any marked signs of fever I concluded to send them medicine and await further developments and consequently had it sent on my arrival at the camp.

On account of the necessary delay I could not proceed further than the Hot Springs that day. That night our horses stampeded and broke out of the corral, therefore we were unable to leave until 11 o'clock next day. At a distance of eight or ten miles from this place I met a courier (with despatches for Superintendent Steele) who informed me that Constable Street was very sick, alone and unable to move, at Doyle's Camp. To go to him added six miles to my journey, as I had to go three miles around the Kootenay and return. There I found Constable Street in a very bad state of fever and nervousness, the skin was hot and dry there was much tenderness of the abdomen, the pulse was weak and at 90 per minute, temperature 102°. It was completely out of the question to take him to camp. I instructed Constable Rupert to remain with him until relieved, and proceeded alone with as little delay as possible towards the camp. Not knowing the road I had to remain at Messrs. Aylmer & Humphreys Rancho for the night as it was already too dark to see the trail. There I found Constable Fisher who according to all symptoms had been suffering from fever for some time as there was already much tenderness of the abdomen and also a good crop of the rose-colored spots.

He had been working until five o'clock that day, and had only stopped work through sheer exhaustion. Mr. Humphrey had tried to persuade him to quit work but without avail. Constable Fisher was very anxious to come to camp and as it was almost impossible to leave him there, I decided to take him into camp. I reached the Kootenay Camp in time for sick parade next morning (8th October). Dr. Powell sen. Indian Commissioner for this District, was in charge. Dr. Powell, jun., being down with typhoid fever. There were also Sergeant Roby and four constables.

Three of the patients Dr. Powell, Sergeant Roby and Constable Smythe were in a little building 20x19, which through the kindness of the Indian Commissioner (to whose Department the building belonged) was used as a hospital. The rest of the patients were under canvas, a very undesirable circumstance considering the lateness of the season, and the special type of fever. From my arrival on the 26th October, I had the pulse and temperatures carefully registered, as also the administration of every dose of medicine, food, &c., so as to enable any one at any time to study each individual case in all its phases and details.

On the 19th Constable Mason (who since the beginning had exhibited such severe symptoms of *abdominal form*) had intestinal hæmorrhage.

A great state of prostration followed. The heart at first responded to the administration of stimulants, the pulse after having been quite imperceptible became better. But a second hæmorrhage occurred during the day. Again he rallied after a hypodermic injection of ether, &c., a third hæmorrhage took place in the evening of the 20th and he died at 9 p.m.

Constable Fisher, who throughout also exhibited very severe abdominal symptoms, excessive tenderness and *tympnitis*, had a sudden change in the evening of the 24th, when he complained of great pain in a circumscribed spot about one inch and a half in diameter, in the right illiac torso and as he described it had a feeling of something pouring or running out. I immediately came to the conclusion that the bowels were perforated. Other symptoms subsequently confirmed this opinion. He had previously passed clots of blood twice, and died at 6:10 a. m., on the morning of the 26th.

I propose sending in a subsequent report of all charts and notes in connection with each case.

The temperatures were very carefully taken and always verified by the hospital orderly, Constable Hayne, or myself (as the case might be) before registering them. A couple of days after my arrival, two more cases of fever came under my notice and as the cases appeared to be severe (their temperature being 104) I had them removed to the hospital at once, and Constable Smythe who was convalescent was removed to the hospital tent to make room for them.

They are all now doing well and according to all appearances quite out of danger. Dr. Powell though not very strong yet is now quite capable of attending all emergencies that may arise in the camp. Although I think it would be too trying for him to go out any great distance.

Before concluding I suppose I may be permitted to declare that I have received from Superintendent Steele the most hearty and intelligent support that a medical man could expect from the officer commanding.

The Hospital Steward Staff Sergeant Mercer is perfectly qualified for all the duties of an intelligent dispenser, and never hesitates to perform the duties of nurse whenever the case seems to require it. The nurses, Constables Hayne and Whitehead have done all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their sick comrades. Constable Hayne having had long experience in a London hospital as nurse, would strongly recommend that he should remain on as hospital orderly and draw the extra pay of fifteen cents per diem. Constable Knight (who I sent to nurse Constable Street at the Kootenay Crossing) must have been up day and night, his reports giving every spoonful of medicine and food given to the patient, also temperatures, pulse, &c., in a word the nurses carried out their instructions to the letter and deserve the greatest praise for their zeal and spirit of discipline.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,

Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON POWELL, 1887.

KOOTENAY, DISTRICT, B. C., 29th November, 1887.

The Officer Commanding North-West Mounted Police,
Kootenay District, B. C.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions I have the honour to forward my report for the five months during which I have been attached as medical officer of this division.

Receiving orders from the Comptroller, I left Ottawa on Wednesday evening, 29th June, en route for Golden, B. C., but on nearing Regina I received a message to stop off until further orders, and accordingly reported myself at the barracks on Sunday morning. On Tuesday I received instructions to report myself to Superintendent Steele at Golden B. C., as soon as possible, and left by the train that night arriving there Thursday morning, 7th July, and reported myself at once. On assuming medical charge of the Division I found the health of the men and the sanitary condition of the camp to be most satisfactory.

Being delayed in Golden two weeks, owing to the capsizing of the steamer "Duchess" which resulted in great loss to both drugs and supplies, we proceeded on the morning of Wednesday, 20th July, for the Kootenay District. I deemed it necessary to leave behind three men as I considered them unfit to undertake the journey there, and left Staff Sergeant Mercer in charge of them.

After a somewhat tedious journey we arrived at Six-Mile Creek on Friday, 30th July. I was here requested by the Superintendent to examine closely into the sanitary condition of the site which had been selected for the erection of our barracks. After inspecting the grounds and surroundings carefully, I deemed it necessary to report against the site for two reasons:—Firstly—the ground which is elevated looks over an immense swamp. Secondly—Six Mile Creek from which we would have to derive our water supply I found to take its origin in a big slough. The next day was spent in selecting a more suitable place and on Sunday afternoon, 1st August, we left for Galbraith's Ferry, the point selected and camped in the rear of the present situation of our barracks.

Our present site is an elevated tract of ground overlooking the Kootenay River and having in the front, in the distance, the Selkirks, to the left Wild Horse Creek and in the rear the Rockies.

During the months of July and August the health of the division continued satisfactory, but in September an outbreak of fever occurred. This outbreak I considered to be of a somewhat similar nature to that which occurred at Battleford last autumn, viz., typho-malarial, otherwise known as mountain fever.

In touching upon the Ætiology of the outbreak I feel that I am entering upon a difficult subject. The camp was certainly kept in good condition, the latrines were regularly covered with earth, &c. The only way in which I can at all account for it is the fact of having had a very warm summer, the heat at mid-day being most intense, while at mid-night it was very damp and cold, our blankets in the morning, being covered with a thick mist. During the hottest portion of the summer, also, a branch of Wild Horse Creek, which had previously been running, dried up. These influences, combined, would, in my estimation, prove sufficient to cause the decomposition of vegetable and animal matters which may have been exposed and poisoned the atmosphere.

Be the cause what it may, eleven of us were prostrated with it, resulting unfortunately, in three deaths. I am happy to state, that, of the remaining eight, six have been returned to duty, two only being at present in hospital, and they are fast convalescing. No new cases have presented themselves, and I trust the disease is at an end.

During the outbreak we were amply supplied with quinine, hospital comforts, and everything which would in any way tend to promote the well being of the patients. With respect to surgical cases, we have had but very few, and they were of a very minor character; not a single case of fracture or dislocation occurred. Of specific troubles there were only three cases, and they were of old standing, not a single case of gonorrhœa having presented itself.

During the erection of the barracks, which were built entirely by our own men, over one thousand trees being felled for that purpose, I am happy to state that not a single accident occurred, which I consider speaks very highly for the men of the Division.

The barracks being now completed, and the men comfortably settled, the health of the division is more satisfactory. Our hospital building, 40 by 25 feet in dimensions, containing a large ward, mess room, kitchen, surgery and bed room, is comfortable, and I consider it to be fully large enough, and in every way satisfactory.

In closing my report I feel that I cannot do so without expressing gratitude to Dr. Powell, Indian Commissioner of Victoria, who happened to be in the neighborhood when I was taken ill, and kindly stayed and attended to the sick previous to the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Paré from Calgary, on the 4th October; to Mr. Phillips, Indian Agent here, who gave up his house to be used as an hospital until the completion of our new building. I also beg to express appreciation for the promptness with which the drugs and hospital comforts requisitioned for were despatched to us.

Lastly, I would recommend that this post be supplied with a more complete set of surgical instruments and appliances.

I enclose you the sick report for the four months from 1st August to 30th November. The average on the daily sick report was 6.92.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. HAMILTON POWELL, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
ANNUAL Sick Report for Kootenay, B. C., for the Year 1897.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Biliousness.	5	20	4	do
Bubo.	2	50	25	do
Brucitis	2	16	8	do
Bruises.	3	12	4	do
Cut hands	2	8	4	do
Cut feet	2	23	11	do
Colds	2	7	3½	do
Constipation.	1	19	19	do
Diarrhoea.	42	84	2	do
Debility	2	90	45	do
Furuncle.	1	2	2	do
Fever, Mountain	11	325	29½	Three cases died. Two under treatment.
Headache	2	14	7	Returned to duty.
Lumbago.	3	12	4	do
Nail wound.	1	2	2	do
Neuralgia	2	14	7	do
Odontalgia	1	2	2	do
Otalgia.	1	3	3	do
Rheumatism	2	4	2	do
Sprained ankle.	1	3	3	do
Tape worm.	1	9	9	do

F. HAMILTON POWELL, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON BAIN, 1887.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with the annual sick report for this post for 1887.

I enclose detailed statement of cases of any importance, treated here. On reference to this it will be seen that there has been remarkably little serious illness among the men during the year. Two men were recommended to be invalided—one Regimental No. 940 Constable Peasnell for general debility and disease of the kidneys the other Regimental No. 1561, Constable Barrett, for pain in the hip, the result of an old dislocation.

The men are now most comfortably quartered in the new barracks which have been occupied since August last. At present one of the barrack rooms is being used as an hospital. It is, however, not at all suitable for such a purpose. I would strongly recommend that a proper hospital capable of accommodating at least ten patients, with rooms for surgery, hospital, sergeant's quarters and kitchen be built.

We have a good supply of drugs on hand, but are in need of more surgical instruments and appliances.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH U. BAIN, M.D.

Acting Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
ANNUAL Sick Report for Prince Albert for the Year 1887.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	20	20	Cured.
Acne	1	4	4	do
Contusions	15	30	2	do
Colds	50	101	2	do
Debility	1	4	4	do
Dislocation of thumb	1	58	58	do
Dysuria	1	5	5	do
Felon	1	18	9	do
Frost bites	2	12	6	do
Furunculus	6	18	3	do
Gonorrhea	1	21	21	do
Hives	1	10	10	do
Indigestion	1	2	2	do
Lumbago	10	20	2	do
Nephritis	1	82	82	Recommended to be invalided.
Neuralgia	6	9	1½	Cured.
Pneumonia	1	28	28	do
Pain in hip	1	48	48	Recommended to be invalided.
Rheumatism, muscular	13	39	3	Cured.
Rheumatism acute	1	22	22	do
Pharyngitis	6	8	1½	do
Sympathetic bubo	1	10	10	do
Ulcer on leg	1	46	46	Under treatment.
Tonsillitis	1	6	6	Cured.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1887.

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON TULLOCH, 1887.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 3rd December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the annual sick report of this hospital, for the year ending on the 30th day of November, 1887.

It gives me pleasure to report as to the healthy state of this division, there being comparatively few cases of illness or accident; those occurring being trivial, save the case of poisoning which was almost fatal. Regarding it, the patient took a full teaspoonful of tartar emetic from an ounce packet which lay on a shelf in the new quarters, "as an emetic to clear his head." In three-quarters of an hour he was comatose. It was four and one-half hours ere he was out of danger.

One patient was sent to Regina unwell, being unfit for duty here. He had been ailing quite a long time ere he was invalided.

The house used as a hospital is much more comfortable than it was last year. Still there is so much room for improvement, that a properly constructed hospital is required.

The stock of drugs is full and satisfactory.

I herewith enclose estimates for drugs, &c., required for the medical and veterinary departments during the year 1888.

During the autumn six neat iron bedsteads and fittings arrived, which are a great boon, and render the hospital fairly comfortable for the patients.

The new quarters, "old log buildings renovated," though comparatively comfortable, are rather small and badly ventilated, thereby necessitating over crowding with colds and catarrhs as a sequence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. TULLOCH, M.D.

The Commissioner, N. W. M. P., Regina.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON BURNETT
1887.

REGINA, 20th December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my first annual report for the year ending this day.

As I have not had an opportunity of visiting all the outposts and making a personal inspection of the horses, this report must necessarily be incomplete.

The general health of the horses at present, I am happy to say, is good, and they are free from all contagious and infectious diseases. During the past year a couple of cases of glanders were discovered, but as the infected animals were promptly destroyed and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the malady no further outbreak has occurred. However, this is a disease we must always be on the watch for, as there are so many horses in this country affected with this scourge, that it is almost impossible to prevent Police horses from coming in contact with infected animals and places. One of the most fruitful distributing points I may say of the contagium of this disease is the stopping place stable, found on all the principal trails of this country, and it will not be over-stepping the mark to say that within the past two years glandered horses have been fed in all of these stables. And I believe there are a great many people in this country who are keeping and working glandered horses and are ignorant of the fact.

Deaths from disease have been comparatively few this year, when it is taken into consideration the work the Police horses are called upon to perform, and the hardships they very often undergo, the distances sometimes travelled under scorching summer sun or facing the cold blasts of winter, the thermometer registering at times 20°, 30° and 40° below zero the shelter they often get at night being very poor. It is simply a wonder that there are not more deaths to record in a year's history of the of the Force than what there are. And I have no doubt that there would be a great many more if it was not for the good care that is taken of them, by the men having them in charge, where opportunity presents. Any person who has ever travelled any distance with men belonging to this Force must have noticed this.

Another thing that I am satisfied has been the means of saving the lives of many valuable animals, is providing the men when about to start on a journey with medicines for the treatment of some of the commoner complaints, which if allowed to run on would in a great many cases result fatally.

While on duty away from the posts there have been three fatal accidents: two horses were drowned while attempting to ford Old Man's River; the other one killing itself by jumping over a cut bank.

Any Divisions that I have visited are very well supplied with stable accommodation with the exception of the depot. The new stables built at Prince Albert the past summer are first class as far as light, ventilation and heat are concerned, and as they are situated on a slight elevation there is good drainage. I have visited these stables at one o'clock in the morning (with the thermometer outside registering 20° below zero) and found them very comfortable, and an entire absence of that suffocating smell generally found in warm stables at that hour when the doors are closed. In building new stables, however, there are certain alterations in the Prince Albert plans, I would strongly recommend in the mangers and the flooring in the stalls.

The mangers should not be over 2½ feet in height. The oat boxes should be arranged so that they could be taken out and cleaned.

The floors in the stalls should be boarded or planked just about half way up and the front portion filled in with clay on a level with the plank, thus giving the horse a moist and natural surface for his fore feet. The back part should be planked for the sake of cleanliness.

The clay floors have been given a trial in some of the depot stables and in the "E" Division stables and they have given the best of satisfaction.

I believe if this plan were universally adopted throughout the Force we would have no more complaint from the blacksmiths about the horses' feet being hard and dry, and groggy and sore footed horses would be a thing of the past, as this is a very important matter, a little further explanation may not be amiss.

Take a horse, for instance, that has always lived in a natural state; has always run wild; corns, contracted feet or chronic laminitis are diseases unknown to him. And why? Because his feet get a sufficient amount of moisture to keep them healthy, the frog, sole and wall of the hoof bear the weight that nature intended they should; but take that horse and put him in a stable where he will have to stand on boards, have him shod, and while he is in the stable the frog is raised clear off the ground; the most of the weight comes on the wall; he gets no moisture; and what is the result? a lame horse. But, by having a clay floor for him to stand on, the shoe will sink into the clay, the frog and sole bear a portion of the weight, he gets the moisture necessary and the foot is kept healthy.

The saving in the cost of a floor of this description should be quite an item.

The new hospital stable built at Prince Albert the past summer is first-class in every particular; it has good light, ventilation and drainage. There are seven good roomy box stalls and two single stalls; two of the box stalls are set apart for contagious or infectious diseases and are separated from the others by the surgery and boiling room. The stalls are fitted with movable mangers and oat boxes and with sling attachments above, there is also a small tank arranged over one stall for the purpose of showering, whenever such treatment is necessary.

I would recommend that each division be supplied with an infirmary, built on the same plan as this one. I believe the saving in horse flesh by having a proper place to treat the sick, would amply repay the outlay.

The majority of saddle horses now used by the Force are bronchos or natives, they having been found very much superior to the eastern horses; when once broken they are more tractable, stand the long hard journeys better, are easier kept, and there is no time wasted in waiting for them to become acclimatized. Those purchased within the last two years will average about 15 hands 1 inch in height, and these are found plenty big enough. My opinion is, the smaller horses stand the work the best. The trouble being the big horses have, as a rule, not as good backs, and are not as well coupled as the small horses, and are, therefore, not as good weight carriers. This is a very important point in choosing a saddle horse, and I would recommend that the standard be lowered from 15 hands to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$, for I believe we miss a great many really first-class horses by keeping the standard up. There are other points too in favor of the small horse; in travelling they are much easier on themselves, require less food, and I think they can be purchased cheaper. Of course there are some stout horses required for the heavy weights of the Force, and as I believe it is your intention to make team horses of the heaviest of the saddle horses, as they are required, there can be no mistake made in buying some big horses.

I would recommend that, say eight of the heaviest of the saddle horses of each division be broken to harness so that in case of emergency they could be used, and if carefully handled the breaking would not hurt them for the work they were originally at. Our best saddle horses come from British Columbia and Oregon. This is due to the fact that the breeders in the above mentioned countries have been using thoroughbred stallions with the native mares for a much greater length of time than the breeders in Montana and Alberta, but judging by the number of thoroughbred horses that have been brought into the Territories the past year for use on the ranches it will not be long until the horses bred in this country will be equal to any in the world.

The team horses are principally from the east and the great fault with them is they are too heavy for anything like fast work this can be said especially of those purchased in 1886, and there are times when this is a very serious fault, but as we gradually draw on the ranks for our team horses this fault will be rectified.

In purchasing horses I think the best time would be in the fall of the year, by so doing it would give them a better chance to fill out, as the work in winter is not as hard as it is in the summer, or what would perhaps be better buy in the spring and let them run on the range until the fall, we would then have more to pick from.

The horse shoes mostly used by the Force are I believe known as the Montreal shoe, and there have been a great many complaints made against them, the principal one being that they break very easy and in a number of cases I have known them to break the same day they were put on. Lately, however, we have been using a shoe known as the Rhode Island pattern, so far they have proved satisfactory.

If not out of place I would like to say a word or two *re* the Hutchings saddle, made in Winnipeg. I consider this a good serviceable saddle for the Force, having practically tested it, and for work in those districts requiring double cincha saddles it is particularly well adapted. The manufacturer seems to have taken every pains to equal at least the San Francisco saddle of Main and Winchester, with two of the best trees in use in the United States, the Goodell and Viscilia. I consider for Police service that durability and lightness have been combined in the Hutchings saddle, and would recommend that they be adopted throughout the Force and thus place us in a more independent position as to our own market in such an important part of our equipage, than being as heretofore solely dependent on the American manufacture which might be closed to us with fatal results.

The fodder supplied the Force at the different posts I have visited is of first class quality, the oats this year being especially good, and are superior to any I have seen raised in the east.

The drugs supplied the veterinary department are first class in every particular, and so far have heard no complaints.

The veterinary instruments purchased in Toronto are also first class, and are equally as good as those of English manufacture, the cost being a little over one-half of those purchased in England.

I enclose you a list of horses that have died the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. BURNETT, V.S.,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

To the Commissiener
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

RECAPITULATION of cases disposed of in the North-West Territories, from the 1st December, 1886, to 30th November, 1887.

Case.	Regina.	Prince Albert.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Macleod.	Total.
Assault.....	11	3	2	6	2	5	15	44
Larceny.....	16		1	6	3	6	6	39
Illegal possession of liquor.....	8	1	5	3	23	2	22	64
Selling intoxicants.....	7	1	1		5	3	7	24
Non-payment of wages.....	1		1	5	15			22
Murder.....	5					2		7
Shooting with intent to kill.....	1							1
Larceny from the person.....	1						1	2
Gambling.....	7				2			9
Creating disturbance.....	9	3		2	1		2	17
Deserting employment.....	1				2			3
Attempting to murder.....	1							1
Accessory do.....	1							1
Horse stealing.....	5				1	1	2	9
Lunatics.....	6					1	3	11
Cruelty to animals.....	1				1			2
Vagrancy.....	3	1	4		5		1	14
Trespass.....	3							3
Receiving stolen property.....	1						1	2
Indecent assault.....	1				1			2
Malicious injury to cattle.....	1			1				2
Threatening to shoot.....	1							1
Drunk.....			6	3	10		28	47
Drunk and disorderly.....	1		5		1	2		9
Drunk and using obscene language.....			2					2
Disturbing public worship.....	1							1
Killing cattle.....		1			2			3
Selling intoxicants to Indians.....		1					1	2
Miscellaneous.....	9		2		12	3	13	39
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	2							2
Threatening language.....	1							1
Setting fire to prairie.....	1			1				2
Perjury.....	1							1
Forgery.....	1				5			6
Having stolen property in possession.....	1						2	3
Having N.-W. M. P. property in unlawful possession.....			1					1
Malicious injury to property.....				1				1
Libel.....					2			2
Importing liquor.....					2		1	3
Embezzlement.....					1		1	2
Wounding.....					1			1
House-breaking.....					1			1
Keeping a gambling house.....					1		2	3
Theft.....						2		2
Having an illicit still in possession.....						2		2
Concerned in manufacture of illicit liquor.....							1	1
Arson.....							2	2
Smuggling.....								
Total.....	109	11	30	28	102	29	113	422

Return of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1886, and 30th November, 1887.

Date of Summons or Arrests.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By Whom Tried.
1886.									
Dec. 11	The Queen	Alex. Belgarde	Larceny	1886.	15 months hard labor	Dismissed.	No	Regina.	H. Richardson, S.M.
do 11	do	Chas. McDougall	Illegal possession of liquor.	do 17	do	do	do	do	do
do 19	do	Harry Webber	Larceny	do 28	do	Discharged.	do	do	do
do 22	do	R. E. Hall	Selling intoxicants	do 28	Fined \$50 and costs	do	do	Wolseley	T. O. Bray, J.P.
do 1	J. Lemeburner	Wm. Peters	Assault	do 28	do \$4	do	do	Qu'Appelle.	G. S. Davidson, J.P.
1887.									
Jan. 6	Wm. Williamson	C. H. Westbrook	Malicious injury to a dog	Jan. 6	Fined \$5 and costs	do	do	Moosomin	J. Hewgill, J.P.
do 12	The Queen	H. Ireton	Selling intoxicants	do 13	do \$50	do	do	do	Supt. Gagnon, T. O.
do 12	do	S. L. Emanuel	do	do 13	do	Dismissed.	do	do	Dunn, J.P., J. Daniels, J.P., and J. Hewgill, J.P.
do 12	do	J. Cook	do	do 13	Fined \$50 and costs	do	do	do	J. Hewgill, J.P.
do 12	do	Wm. Hamilton	do	do 13	Fined \$50 and costs	do	do	do	J. Hewgill, J.P.
do 15	J. W. Leamy	S. Wilson	Falsefying voters' list	Feb. 1	do	Dismissed	do	Whitewood	R. Casgrain, J.P.
do 17	S. Wilson	J. W. Leamy	Retaining money, property of School trustees	do 1	do	do	do	do	do
do 27	The Queen	S. Wilson	Larceny from the person	do 1	do	Acquitted	Yes	do	Judge Richardson.
Feb. 13	Chas. Taylor	A. Laroque	No. - payment of wages	do 14	Judgment for \$16.	do	No.	Qu'Appelle	R. Smith, J.P.
do 14	The Queen	E. W. Smith	Illegal possession of liquor.	do 14	Fined \$50 and costs	do	do	Whitewood.	T. Casgrain, J.P.
do 19	do	S. Wilson	Selling intoxicants	do 25	do	Dismissed.	do	do	M. Blythe, J.P.
Mar. 2	Mary A. Buckland	Jos. Buckland	Assault	Mar. 3	Fined \$1.	do	do	Moosejaw	R. C. Alexander, J.P.
do 11	The Queen	Dressy Man	Murder	do 11	do	Acquitted	Yes	Regina	Judge Richardson.
do 22	Robt Shore	Simeon Guion	Larceny	do 11	do	Case withdrawn	No.	Fort Qu'Appelle.	R. R. Smith, J.P.
do 2	The Queen	Louis Guion	do	April 4	do	Discharged	do	Qu'Appelle.	G. S. Davidson, J.P.
do 3	do	Annie Lewis	do	do 4	Fined \$10 and costs	do	do	do	A. McLean, J.P.
do 7	do	Day Thunder	Shooting at with intent to murder.	do 18	3 years in penitentiary	Pleaded guilty	do	Regina	Judge Richardson.
do 9	Const. Johnson	R. Smith	Gambling	do 11	Fined \$2 and costs	do	do	Qu'Appelle.	G. S. Davidson, J.P.
do 9	do	J. Scott	do	do 11	do	do	do	do	do
do 9	do	J. Talbot	do	do 11	do	do	do	do	do
do 9	do	Wm. Emmand	do	do 11	do	do	do	do	do

[illegible]

Return of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest. Summons	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried	By whom Tried.
1887.									
July 14	Const. Austen ...	Harry Smith	Drunk and creating a disturbance.	July 15	Fined \$5 and costs	.....	No.	Whitewood.	J. G. Lyons, J.P.
do 25	J. W. Larry	Samuel Wilson	Trespass.	do 25	do \$50 do ...	.....	do	do	do
do 26	do	Jas. Taylor	do	do 25	do \$30 do ...	.....	do	do	do
do 3	The Queen	Thos. Turner	Receiving stolen property	do 26	.....	Discharged.	do	do	do
do 3	Edith Biggins	J. Hudson	Indecent assault	do 19	.....	do	do	Moosomin	Judge Wetmore.
Aug. 1	The Queen	Henry Miller	Drunk and creating disturbance.	Aug. 2	Fined \$5 and costs	.....	do	Regina	Supt. R. B. Deane and Hy. Lejeune, J.P.
do 1	do	Arthur O'Kell	Using unlicensed billiard table.	do 27	.....	Dismissed	.....	do	do
do 13	do	Louis Curry	Dangerous lunatic	do 27	.....	Committed to Selkirk Asylum by the Lt-Governor	.....	.....	.....
do 18	do	S. J. Emanuels	Illegal possession of intoxicants.	do 22	Fined \$50 and costs	Confirmed on appeal.	.....	Moosomin	Supt. Deane and J. Daniels, J.P.s.
do 20	do	Chas. Irving	do	do 22	do	Committed to Selkirk Asylum by the Lt-Governor	.....	do	do
do 26	do	Geo. Childs	Dangerous lunatic	do 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 18	do	Wm. Wait	Illegal possession of intoxicants.	do 18	Fined \$50 and costs	.....	No.	Moosomin	Morrison, J.P.
do 3	Jas. O. Straudio	Chu-Sus-Kie	Trespass.	do 3	.....	Settled out of court	.....	.....	.....
do 2	S. Wilson	J. W. Larry	Assault.	do 3	Fined \$5 and costs	.....	No.	Whitewood	Chas. Marshallsay, J.P.
do 6	do	J. McCool	Refusing to hand over money of school board	do 6	do \$1 do ...	.....	do	do	J. G. Lyons, J.P.
do 11	J. W. Larry	H. W. Bulmer	Maliciously injuring cattle	do 11	.....	Dismissed	do	do	Chas Marshallsay, J.P.
Sept. 8	Const. Brown	Thos. Crapper	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	Sept. 9	Fined \$1 and costs	.....	do	Regina	Supt. R. B. Deane and Hy. Lejeune, J.P.
do 8	The Queen	A. Lachyur	Threatening to shoot	do 9	Bound over to keep the peace.	.....	.....	Moosomin	J. Butler, J.P.
do 11	do	A. E. Lyons	Horse stealing	Oct. 14	.....	Acquitted.	Yes	do	Judge Wetmore.
do 21	do	Lionel Daintree	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do 14	.....	do	do	Whitewood	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North West Territories—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Dec. 27	The Queen	Martin Oleson ..	Vagrancy	Dec. 30	3 mos. imprisonment, hard labor	Man incapable of taking care of himself.	No.	Prince Albert.	O. F. Young, J.P., and A. B. Perry, J.P.
1887.				1887.					
Jan. 1	do	A. H. Clark	Having intoxicating liquor illegally in his possession.	Jan. 5	Dismissed .....	.....	do	do	O. F. Young, J.P.
do	Geo. Anderson ..	James Fraser	Assault	do	Fined \$5 and costs	.....	do	do	A. B. Perry, J.P.
June 28	Thos. Orsam	Harold Ross	do	June 30	.....	Prosecution withdrawn, costs paid by prosecutor.	do	do	O. F. Young, J.P.
July 1	Kegina	Jas. Tompkins ..	Creating disturbance by being drunk.	July 2	Fined \$3 and costs	Fine paid	do	do	O. F. Young, J.P., and A. B. Perry, J.P.
do	do	Wm. Tompkins ..	do	do	do	do	do	do	A. B. Perry, J.P.
do	do	Charles Williams ..	do	do	do	do	do	do	O. F. Young, J.P.
do	M. H. Riggs	Thomas Kier	Assault	do	Fined \$15 and costs	do	do	do	O. F. Young, J.P.
Sept. 22	The Queen	Robt. Isbester ..	Selling an intoxicant to Indians.	Sept. 23	Case dismissed .....	.....	do	do	A. B. Perry, J.P.
Oct. 7	do	Jno. A. Mathieson	Illegal cattle killing	Oct. 8	1 month's imprisonment.	Committed for trial Oct. '86, and admitted to bail.	do	do	Judge Maguire.
Nov. 23	do	Thomas Taylor ..	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Nov. 24	Fined \$500 and costs or 6 mos. imprisonment with hard labor.	Fine paid	do	do	A. B. Perry, J.P.
1886.									
Dec. 20	do	John Ferguson ..	Vagrancy	Dec. 20	1 month hard labor.	.....	do	Medicine Hat	Insp. Norman and T. Tweed, J.P.'s.
do	do	Thos. Rasin	Intoxicants in possession.	do	\$100 or 2 months.	Fine paid	do	Maple Creek	Supt. J. H. Meltruee.
do	do	M. McDonald ..	Drunk and disorderly, and resisting arrest.	do	\$10 or 1 month ..	.....	do	Medicine Hat	Insp. Norman and T. Tweed, J.P.'s.
do	do	David Forth	Vagrancy	do	1 month hard labor	Judgments suspended, 48 hours allowed to get employment.	do	do	do

do	31	do	do	Jas. Webster	do	do	do	31	do	...	Judgment suspended, pending character from Mr. Shields.	do	do	...	do
1887.								1887.							
Jan. 3	— Brown	Thorold Peterson	Abusive language	Jan. 3	do	do	do	do	do	...	Prosecution failed to appear.	do	do	...	do
do	10	The Queen	W. Lyons	do	10	\$5 or 1 month	do	do	do	...	Fine paid	do	do	...	Insp. Norman and W. T. Finlay, J.P's.
do	10	Agnes Whyman	Henry Yates	do	10	do	do	do	do	...	Settled out of court	do	do	...	do
Feb. 7	The Queen	Fred. English	Disposing stolen property	Mar. 7	1 month imprisonment, hard labor	do	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Maple Creek & F. Farquhar, J.P's
Mar. 5	do	James Wise	Drunk	do	5	Cationed and dismissed.	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Insp. Norman and T. Tweed, J.P's.
Apr. 15	do	Peter Smith	Vagrancy	April 15	do	do	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Insp.'s Norman and Moodie.
do	27	As-te-mi-ah	Joining-the-sky	do	27	1 month hard labor	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Maple Creek Supt. J. H. McIlree.
May 10	The Queen	Michael O'Brien	Drunk	May 10	\$5 or 7 days	do	do	do	do	...	Fine paid	do	do	...	Maple Creek Supt. J. H. McIlree.
June 4	do	Frank Oole	Drunk and obscene language	June 4	\$10 or 14 days	do	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Insp. Moodie and T. Tweed, J.P's.
July 12	do	F. L. Marriott	Drunk and firing rifle in street	July 12	Committed for trial	do	do	do	do	...	Released by Judge Macleod.	do	do	...	Maple Creek Insp. Moodie and F. Farquhar, J.P's.
do	23	Thos. Ireland	Drunk and obscene language	do	23	Dismissed	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Maple Creek Insp. Moodie and W. T. Finlay, J.P's.
Aug. 1	do	Annie Moran	Drunk and obscene language	Aug. 1	\$15 or 1 month hard labor	do	do	do	do	...	Imprisoned	do	do	...	Insp. Moodie and W. T. Finlay, J.P's.
do	1	do	do	do	1	\$15 or 14 days	do	do	do	...	Fine paid	do	do	...	do
do	3	The Queen	Francis Labelle	do	3	\$20 or 1 month imprisonment	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Maple Creek Insp. Moodie and W. T. Finlay, J.P's.
do	4	do	Gulet Lemire	do	4	\$10 or 1 month hard labor	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Swift Our Supt. J. K. Illre and W. T. Knight.
do	6	do	James Farley	do	6	\$50 or 3 months imprisonment	do	do	do	...	Imprisoned	do	do	...	Maple Creek Supt. J. H. M. Illre.
Sept. 2	do	Kyran Kelly	Having N-W. Mounted Police property unlawfully in possession	Spt. 2	\$25 and costs or 1 month	do	do	do	do	...	Fine paid	do	do	...	Maple Creek Insp. Moodie and T. Tweed.
do	2	do	Assault	do	2	\$10 and costs or 14 days	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	do
do	6	Thomas Ireland	Liquor on premises	do	6	\$200 and costs or 6 months	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Insp. Moodie.
Oct. 19	do	James Lang	Drunk and disorderly	Oct. 19	\$10 and costs or 14 days	do	do	do	do	...	do	do	do	...	Insp. Moodie and W. F. Finlay.
do	27	J. C. A. McBae	Selling liquor	do	27	Dismissed	do	do	do	...	Insufficient evidence	do	do	...	do
do	27	M. O'Brien	Drunk and disorderly and liquor in possession unlawfully	do	27	\$100 or 3 months hard labor	do	do	do	...	Imprisoned	do	do	...	Insp. Moodie.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By Whom Tried.
1887.				1887.					
Nov. 11	The Queen.....	D. M. Learner....	Liquor illegally in pos- session.	Nov. 11	\$200 or 3 months hard labor.	Fined paid.....	No.	Medicine Hat	Insp. J. D. Moodie, J. P.
do 11	do	Wm. Jordan.....	do	do	Acquittal.....	No evidence	do	do	do
do 9	do	John Cain.....	Drunk.....	Nov. 9	\$15 or 1 month hard labor.	Fine paid.....	do	do	Insp. Moodie and W. F. Finlay
1886.				1886.					
Dec. 4	do	C. S. Clair.....	Assault	Dec. 10	Fined \$5 and costs	Fine paid.....	do	Battleford	Supt. Cotton.
do 27	do	T. Stevenson ...	Larceny	do 27	.....	Committed for trial by Supt. Cotton; admitted to bail; bail estreated.	do	do	do
1887.				1887.					
Jan. 25	do	Rabbit.....	Maiming ox.....	.....	Dismissed	With caution.....	do	do	do
Feb. 18	do	J. Stevenson ...	Larceny	July 13	1 month imprison- ment hard labor.	Committed for trial by Supt. Cotton.	do	do	Judge McGuire.
Mar. 18	do	T. Clouston.....	Possession of intoxicating liquor.	.....	Dismissed	Insufficient evi- dence.	do	do	Supt. Cotton.
do 22	do	Wm. Frank.....	Larceny	July 13	2 months imprison- ment hard labor	Committed for trial by Supt. Cotton	do	do	Judge McGuire.
do 24	do	J. Tomkins	Assault.....	Mar. 24	Fined \$10 and costs or 30 days impris- onment hard la- bor.	Fine paid.....	do	do	do
do 24	do	J. McNab.....	do	do 24	Fined \$5 and costs or 20 days im- prisonment hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do 25	do	J. Daniels	Larceny	do 30	Dismissed.....	Insufficient evi- dence.	do	do	do
Apr. 25	do	Manikanowew ...	Assault.....	Apr. 26	8 days imprison- ment hard labor.	.....	do	do	Supt. Gagnon.
June 1	do	P. Atkinson.....	Creating disturbance ...	June 2	Reprimanded.....	.....	do	do	do
do 1	do	J. Anderson	do	do 2	do .....	.....	do	do	do

do	21	do	L. Goulet.....	Drunk	do	21	Dismissed.....	Insufficient evidence.	do	...	do
July	5	do	L. Dubois.....	Larceny	July	13	1 month imprison- ment hard labor.	Committed for trial by Supt. Gagnon	do	...	Judge McGuire.
do	5	do	do	do	do	13	do	do	do	...	do
do	2	do	Manikanowew ..	Assault.....	Aug. 3	1	month imprison- ment.	do	do	...	Supt. Gagnon.
do	3	do	G. Lee.....	do	do	3	Fined \$2 and costs	Fine paid	do	...	Supt. Cotton and Gagnon.
Sept. 10	do	do	W. Williams	Possession of intoxicat- ing liquor.	Sept. 10	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months im- prisonment.	do	do	do	...	Supt. Cotton.
do	17	do	Old Bones	Drunk	do	20	21 days imprison- ment.	do	do	...	Supt. Cotton and W. J. Scott, J.P.
do	17	do	Woman-who-sits during-the-day	do	do	20	Dismissed	To appear when called on.	do	...	do
do	19	do	W. Frank.....	Possession of intoxicat- ing liquor.	do	22	do	Insufficient evi- dence.	do	...	Supt. Cotton.
Oct. 5	do	do	A. Nolin	Setting fire to prairie....	do	6	do	do	do	...	do
do	14	J. Henault	G. F. Tupper.....	Claim of wages.....	Sept. 17	Verdict for com- plainant.	Settled out of court	do	do	...	do
do	15	J. Ferguson	J. Lamoureux.....	do	do	17	Verdict for defend- ant.	do	do	...	do
do	15	T. Holland	do	do	Oct. 17	do	do	do	do	...	do
Nov. 26	J. McGinnis	do	D. L. Clink.....	do	Nov. 26	do	do	do	do	...	do
do	21	J. Dawson.....	J. Bird	do	do	28	Verdict for com- plainant.	do	do	...	do
do	24	The Queen.....	B. Sayer.....	Malicious injury to pro- perty.	do	28	Dismissed.....	Insufficient evi- dence.	do	...	do
Dec. 6	H. S. Cayley	do	W. Baillie.....	Criminal libel	Dec. 16	Dismissed	do	do	Calgary	Judge Rouleau.	
do	7	The Queen.....	"Lake Reiser," Blackfoot In- dian.	Killing cattle.....	do	16	do	do	do	...	do
do	9	H. S. Cayley.....	T. B. Braden.....	Criminal libel	do	16	do	do	do	...	do
do	14	H. S. Blondin.....	J. McIntosh	Fraudulently issuing a cheque.	do	14	Dismissed. Prose- cutor to pay costs	Costs paid	do	...	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	17	G. T. Leaper.....	H. S. Cayley.....	Non-payment of wages...	do	17	Defendant to pay \$21 and costs on or before 20th inst., or distress to be levied or not sufficient dis- tress, 10 days hard labor.	Wages and costs paid 12th Jan., 1887.	do	...	do
do	18	H. D. Johnson...	W. Roberts	Assault	do	18	Fined \$10 and costs or 14 days im- prisonment hard labor.	Fine and costs paid	do	...	do

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886					
Dec. 20	G. Leathers	Stimpson & Mc- Dermid.	Non-payment of wages...	Dec. 20	Defendant to pay \$38 and \$19.70 costs.	Wages and costs paid.	.....	Calgary.....	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 20	Perry Jeffers.....	do ..	do	do	Defendant to pay \$18.30 and \$19.70 costs.	do	...	do	do
do 22	A. Lajoie.	N. Blacke	do	do	Defendant to pay \$16 and costs.	do	...	do	do
1887. Jan. 10	J. O. Metcalf ...	Thos. Willing...	do	Jan. 10	Judgm't for Plain- tiff for \$80 and costs to be paid in 30 days, if mort- gage of team of horses belonging to H. Evans is good, if not good then Plaintiff to proceed to judg- ment.	Settled; costs paid	.....	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 11	Caldwell & Heenan.	James Rudd.....	Deserting employment ...	do 11	Judgm't for Plain- tiff \$23 33 and costs, or 1 month hard labor.	Judgment and costs paid.	.....	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do 11	do ...	Jonathan Crooks	do	do 11	Judgm't for Plain- tiff \$22.33 and costs, or 1 month hard labor.	do	...	do	do
do 14	The Queen.....	George Tozer....	Selling liquor.....	do 14	Fined \$200 and costs, or 6 mos imprisonment hard labor.	Fine and costs paid	.....	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do 3	S. W. Shaw	Soules, McInnes & G. Hughes.	Cattle breaking fence and damaging hay.	do 3	Judgment for De- fendants. Both	Costs paid .....	.....	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.

do	14	C. F. Harris ...	D. Clark.....	Non-payment of wages...	do	14	Parties pay costs. Judgm't for Plain- tiff \$38.50 and costs.	\$38.50 and costs paid.	do	.....	do	.....
do	17	Daniel Toomey	John Tait	do	do	17	J. Tait went to British Columbia Judgm't for Plain- tiff \$30 and costs or 1 month im- prisonment hard labor.	J. Tait went to British Columbia Judgm't and costs paid.	do	.....	do	.....
do	20	F. W. Fraser	D. Clark.....	do	do	21	Defendant to pay \$45 on or before 12th inst.; if not paid, distress to be made on goods of defendant; should not suffi- cient distress be found to cover amount of claim, defendant to be imprisoned for 15 days.	Wages, \$45, paid..	Calgary	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.	.....
Feb.	8	T. B. McLean....	W. E. Bowen	Non-payment of wages...	Feb	9	Case dismissed, prosecutor fail- ing to appear.	.....	do	.....	J. D. Moodie, J. P.	.....
do	14	J. M. Robertson	J. Goss	Inciting T. Goss to shoot a cow.	do	14	Fined \$10 & costs or 1 months hard labor.	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J.P., and J. D. Moodie, J.P.	.....
do	14	do	T. Goss	Shooting a cow	do	14	Notice of appeal ...	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J. P.	.....
do	11	The Queen.....	J. Buchanan.....	Drunk.	do	15	Costs paid.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....
do	22	do	M. O'Brien	Importing liquor.....	do	23	Notice of appeal ...	.....	do	.....	W. D. Antrobus, J. P.	.....
do	22	C. Campbell and the Queen.	J. S. Ingram.....	Creating a disturbance...	do	23	Costs paid.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....
do	17	The Queen.....	I. J. Looney.....	Vagrancy	do	17	Notice of appeal ...	.....	do	.....	.....	.....
do	26	do	Angus Shaw	Liquor on premises	Mar.	26	Notice of appeal; conviction quashed.	.....	do	.....	J. D. Moodie, J. P., and G. A. Stewart, J.P.	.....
do	26	do	F. McClelland...	Selling liquor.	do	5	Notice of appeal; appeal dismissed 12th July, 1887; Judge Rouleau.	.....	do	.....	J. D. Moodie, J. P.	.....

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.
1887.				1887.					
Mar. 14	G. D. Smyth.....	J. L. Lamont....	Non-payment of wages...	Mar. 14	Defendant to pay \$60.50 and \$8.50 costs	Judgment and costs paid.	.....	Calgary.....	Insp. J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do	G. Hamilton.....	Jarratt and Cushing.	do	do	Defendant to pay \$60 and costs on or before 19th March.	Notice of appeal; conviction quashed 21st April, '87; Judge Rouleau.	.....	do	do
do	The Queen.....	Carl Sonnett....	Vagrancy	do	22 14 days imprisonment, hard labor.	.....	.....	do	do
do	D. Sullivan.....	A. Ferland.....	Non-payment of wages...	do	29 Dismissed without costs.	.....	.....	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
April 1	Frank Hilton.....	Allen Smith.....	do	April 4	Defendant to pay \$35.75 and costs.	Judgment and costs paid.	....	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.
do	W. D. Oreighton	W. Jackson.....	Resisting the law.....	do	5 Dismissed .....	.....	.....	do	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.
do	The Queen	John Burrows...	Liquor in possession.....	do	6 Dismissed on permits being produced to cover.	.....	.....	do	do
do	do	J. T. Rea	do	do	6 do	.....	.....	do	do
do	do	E. Corming.....	do	do	6 Dismissed .....	.....	.....	do	do
do	do	R. Ogburn	Selling liquor.....	do	30 do	.....	.....	do	do
May 25	do	L. & G. Stedman	Larceny	do	27 do	.....	.....	do	do
do	do	T. Campbell	Defraud	do	30 Dismissed for want of evidence.	.....	.....	do	do
June 1	John A. Shields.	J. O. M. Davis...	Abuse.....	June 1	Defendant to pay 1 month's wages, \$35, with costs of prosecution, to be paid forthwith, or in default distress to be levied on his goods and chattels, and in default of suffi-	Notice of appeal Conviction quashed, 12th April, 1887. Judge Rouleau.	....	Calgary	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.

do	30	Thos. Eban	Jno. Carson, <i>alias</i> "Black Jack."	Purchasing horse known to be stolen	July 1	ent, distress 2 weeks' imprison- ment in N.W.M. P. guard room. Plaintiff is here- by discharged from his engage- ment	.....	do	.....	do
July	11	Regina	Ogburn & Mc- Donald.	Liquor in possession	do 16	Dismissed. Prose- cutor failing to appear.	.....	do	.....	C. Constantine, J.P.
do	18	do	P. Doyle	do	do 21	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	.....	do	.....	do
do	18	do	J. A. Bileau	do	do 21	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	22	Chas. Delbridge.	D. Clarke and D. McKenzie.	Non-payment of wages..	do 22	\$103 and \$3.50 costs to be levied on de- fendants' goods & chattels, and in default of suffi- cient distress the defendants to be imprisoned for 1 month. Time for payment, July 30, 1887.	.....	do	.....	do
Aug.	4	T. A. McLean....	W. Gray	Embezzlement	Aug. 11	Dismissed. Prose- cutor failed to appear.	.....	do	.....	do
do	20	The Queen	Clement Böhmer	Liquor in possession	do 20	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	.....	do	.....	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do	22	do	John McDonald..	do	do 22	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	22	do	W. C. Miller	Importing liquor into North-West Territories	do 22	do	.....	do	.....	do
do	22	do	John McNeil	Liquor in possession	do 24	Dismissed. Permit produced to cov- er.	.....	do	.....	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest. or Summons	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried	By whom Tried.
1887.				1887.					
Aug. 23	The Queen.....	John Allen.....	Gambling.....	Aug. 25	Dismissed.....	.....	.....	Calgary.....	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.
do 24	do	T. Sirrett.....	Liquor in possession.....	do 25	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Fine and costs paid	.....	do	do
do 22	do	W. Bethune.....	do	do 27	Dismissed.....	.....	.....	do	do
do 24	do	Ogburn & Mc- Donald.	do	do 25	Fined \$300 and costs or 6 months imprisonment, hard labor.	Notice of appeal...	.....	do	do
do 24	do	do	do	do 24	Dismissed. Charge not proven.	.....	.....	do	do
do 24	Military Coloni- zation Co.	"Bear Door," Gree Indian.	Theft of a horse.....	do 29	Dismissed.....	.....	.....	do	do
do 27	The Queen.....	T. Sirrett.....	False information.	do 29	Adjudged a lunatic awaiting Lieut. Governor's plea- sure.	Released by order of Lieut-Gover- nor.	.....	do	do
do 29	do	Susan Godin.....	Lunatic	do 29	Adjudged a lunatic awaiting Lieut. Governor's plea- sure.	.....	.....	do	do
Sept. 2	do	John McIlvie.....	Keeping billiard tables without a license.	Sept. 2	Dismissed on li- cense being paid	.....	.....	do	do
do 10	do	Ogburn & Mc- Donald.	Liquor in possession ...	do 10	Ogburn fined \$400 and costs or 6 mos hard labor; McDonald fined \$5.00 and costs or 6 mos. hard la- bor.	Notice of appeal; appeal heard and judgment reserv- ed. 24th Nov, 1887. Judge Wet- more.	.....	do	do
do 10	do	Keshan & Sea- bury.	do	do 10	Fined \$200 each and costs or 6 mos. hard labor each.	do .....	.....	do	do
do 10	do	Pat. McNulty.....	Selling liquor.....	do 10	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	Notice of appeal...	.....	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories--Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By Whom Tried.
1887.				1886.					
Mar. 24	The Queen.....	R. McKinstry....	Vagrancy	Mar. 24	2 mos. imprisonment with hard labor.	.....	...	Calgary ...	G. O. King, J.P.
June 27	do	Wm. Lewis	Liquor in his possession.	June 27	Fined \$50.....	.....	...	do	do
Aug. 17	do	J. Outier.....	Cruelty to animals	Aug. 17	do \$5 and costs	.....	...	do	do
do 17	J. Barnes. ..	W. Blomefield....	Non-payment of wages...	do 17	Dismissed with costs.	.....	...	do	do
do 17	The Queen	F. Wayne.....	Theft.....	.....	.....	.....	...	do	do
do 18	do	J. Wright.....	do	Aug. 18	1 month imprisonment hard labor.	.....	...	do	do
Sept. 9	do	J. Chapman.....	Breach of the peace.	Sept. 9	Bound over, \$200 or 6 months.	.....	...	do	do
Aug. 7	do	D. McPherson....	Disorderly	Aug. 7	Fined \$2 and costs	.....	...	Banff	C. Constantine, J.P.
do 17	O. Raven.....	E. P. Stanton....	Drunk.....	do 17	do 5 do .....	.....	...	do	do
do 17	do	W. P. Byers	do	do 17	do 5 do .....	.....	...	do	do
do 17	do	John Shaw	do	do 17	do 5 do .....	.....	...	do	do
Sept. 6	The Queen.....	M. McLean	Liquor in possession	Sept. 6	do 50 and costs	.....	...	do	do
do 17	do	J. McManis	do	do 17	do 100 and costs or 3 mos.	.....	...	do	do
do 16	O. Raven	W. H. Davis.....	Drunk.....	do 16	Fined \$5 and costs	.....	...	do	do
do 16	O. Raven.....	T. Fishburn	do	do 16	Fined \$5 and costs	.....	...	do	do
do 24	A. Leacock.	O. Fitzgibbon....	do	do 24	do \$5 do .....	.....	...	do	do
do 30	W. McMahon	W. Weston	do	do 30	do \$2 do .....	.....	...	do	do
Oct. 28	The Queen.....	O. Kenny	Liquor in possession	Oct. 28	Fined \$200 & costs or 6 months hard labor.	.....	...	do	do
Nov. 16	O. Raven.....	A. McLeod	Gambling.	Nov. 16	Fined \$5 and costs	.....	...	do	do
do 19	do	J. Peacock	Drunk	do 19	do \$5 do .....	.....	...	do	do
do 19	do	Ed. Ronche.....	do	do 19	do \$5 do .....	.....	...	do	do
1886.				1886.					
Dec. 15	John Norris.	Jean	Dangerous lunatic	Dec. 31	Dismissed.....	.....	No..	Fort Saskatchewan.	Supt. Griesbach, J.P.

1887.					1887.					chewan.	
Jan. 12	Wm. McKay	Francois Emlyn.	Stealing	May	3 6 months imprisonment, hard labor	Committed for trial by Supt. Griesbach.	Yes	Edmonton...	Judge Rouleau.		
do 12	do	Charles Emlyn..	do	do	3 3 months imprisonment, hard labor	do	do	do	do		
Feb. 26	The Queen..	Joseph Chabot..	Drunk and disorderly....	March	3 Fined \$5 and costs	Paid	No.	do	Supt. Griesbach and Wm. Anderson, J.P's.		
do 27	do	Daniel McRae...	Having part of an illicit still in his possession.	do	2 do \$200 do ...	do	do	do	Supt. Griesbach, J.P.		
March 2	do	Gyprien Conan..	Concerned in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.	do	4 Dismissed	do	do	do	do		
do 3	do	Francis Provost.	Having an illicit still in his possession.	do	4 Fined \$400 & costs	Paid	do	do	do		
do 3	do	do	Concerned in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.	do	4 do \$100 do ...	do	do	do	do		
do 3	do	Thos. Labelle....	Having intoxicating liquor illegally in his possession.	do	4 do \$100 do ...	do	do	do	do		
do 3	do	William Gerow..	do	do	4 Fined \$200 & costs or 3 months hard labor.	Imprisoned	do	do	do		
do 8	do	Narcisse St. Jean	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	10 Fined \$200 & costs	Appealed and won by St. Jean.	do	do	do		
do 9	do	Daniel E. Noyes.	do	do	10 Dismissed	do	do	do	do		
do 9	do	William Connors	do	do	10 Fined \$150 & costs	Paid	do	do	do		
do 23	Jas. McDonald...	Joseph and Wm Leennie.	Stealing	do	24 Committed for trial	Dismissed by Judge Rouleau.	do	do	do		
April 29	The Queen..	Larceny	do	April 30	do	Sent to Calgary....	do	Red Deer...	R. W. McClellan.		
May 4	J. G. Ottawell...	Assault	do	May 6	Dismissed with costs.	do	do	Fort Saskatchewan.	Supt Griesbach, J.P.		
do 25	Pat'k Kennedy .	Edmund Juneau	Non-payment of wages....	do 20	Settled in court....	do	do	Edmonton ...	do		
June 16	Regina	Wm. Calder	Drunk and disorderly....	June 17	Fined \$5 and costs	Paid	do	do	Supt. Griesbach and J. A. Macdougall, J.P's.		
do 22	W. S. Robertson.	F. Oliver	Killing and wounding fowls.	do 23	do \$10 do ...	do	do	do	Supt Griesbach, J.P.		
July 11	John Graham...	Robert Toane..	Aggravated assault	July 15	do \$30 do ...	do	do	do	Supt. Griesbach and M. McCauley, J.P.		
do 11	do	James Port	do	do 15	do \$20 do ...	do	do	do	do		
do 11	do	Joseph Toane....	do	do 16	do \$20 do ...	do	do	do	do		
Aug. 12	Louis Gladu	Joseph Mongeau	Felony	Aug. 19	3 mos. hard labor.	do	do	do	J. A. Macdougall and M. McCauley, J.P's.		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories.—Continued.

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1887.				1887.					
Aug. 25	The Queen.....	Cecil & Michael Coutoreille.	Murder	Sept. 29	Committed for trial	Tried by Judge Rouleau and sentenced each to 6 years hard labor. Cecil Coutoreille escaped while en route to Stony Mountain. Michael Coutoreille sent to Stony Mountain.	Yes	Edmonton...	Supt. Griesbach, J.P., and Judge Rouleau.
Oct. 12	James McDonald	Michael Vivien...	Stealing fence rails	Oct. 13	1 month hard labor.	.....	No.	do	J. A. Macdougall and M. McCauley, J.P's.
do 22	The Queen.....	Joseph Morgeau	Stealing shackle key	do 27	6 months hard labor.	.....	do	do	J. A. Macdougall and Insp. Casey, J.P's.
do 28	James Haly	Peter Johnston..	Horse stealing	do 29	Dismissed .....	.....	do	Red Deer....	J. Gatz, J.P.
do 28	Robt. McKernon.	W. A. Byers	Assault and battery.....	do 28	Fined \$1 and costs	.....	do	Edmonton...	J. A. Macdougall and Insp. Casey, J.P's.
do 29	W. A. Byers	Robt. McKernon.	Using abusive and obscene language.	do 29	do \$2 do ..	.....	do	do	do do
Dec. 1	The Queen	P. Wynne	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	Dec. 1	4 mos. hard labor..	.....	No.	Macleod	Supt. Neale and Dr. Kennedy.
do 2	do	Running Coyote, Blood.	Creating disturbance	do 2	14 days hard labor	.....	do	do	do
do 4	do	John Smith.....	Putting out poison.....	do 20	\$10 and costs or 10 days hard labor.	.....	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do 4	do	M. Shear	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 4	\$400 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	.....	do	do	do
do 7	do	E. Brisebois	Drunk	do 7	Fined \$10 or 10 days hard labor.	.....	do	do	Supt. Neale and Supt. Steele.
do 13	do	Ponius Pilate, Blood.	Arson	do 13	Acquitted .....	.....	do	do	Supt. Neale.

do	13	do	G. L. Southwick	Having Post Office keys	do	15	Discharged.	.....	do	Lethbridge..	do
do	18	do	A. La Chappelle	in possession, Having intoxicants in possession.	do	18	Acquitted	.....	do	Macleod.....	do
do	20	do	Soldier Boy,	Larceny	do	27	Committed and acquitted.	.....	do	do	Col. Macleod, S.M.
do	20	do	O. Bryer	Drunk	do	22	Acquitted	.....	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	22	Old Woman,	J. Connelly.....	Assault.....	do	22	Discharged.	.....	do	do	do
do	27	The Queen.	T. Miles.....	Lunacy.....	do	31	do	.....	do	do	Inspector Likely.
1887.					1887.						
Jan. 3	do	.....	M. Welsh.....	Having intoxicants in possession.	Jan. 5	Acquitted	.....	.....	do	do	Supt. Steele.
do	3	do	do	do	do	5	\$200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	.....	do	do	do
do	10	do	A. J. Bragg	do	do	11	Discharged.	.....	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	10	do	F. Westrop.	do	do	11	do	.....	do	do	do
do	10	Big Plume, Pie- gan.	Cochrane, D. J.	Assault	do	17	Committed and ac- quitted.	.....	do	do	Col. Macleod, S.M.
do	10	do	Dixon, J	do	do	17	do	.....	do	do	do
do	15	The Queen.....	A. Roulean	Creating disturbance....	do	15	1 month hard labor	.....	do	do	Supt. Neale and Supt. Steele.
do	19	do	F Pace	Having Intoxicants in possession.	do	19	\$50 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor.	Appealed.	do	do	Inspector Likely.
do	19	do	A. LaChappelle.	do	do	19	Discharged.	.....	do	do	do
1886.					1886.						
Dec. 6	do	.....	J. Hebert.....	Drunk.....	Dec. 8	\$15 or 2 mos. hard labor.	.....	.....	do	Lethbridge..	Supt. Steele and Insp. Likely.
do	20	do	M. Holway.....	Receiving stolen goods..	do	24	Discharged.	.....	do	do	Insp. Likely.
1887.					1887.						
Jan. 17	do	.....	The Bee, Blood...	Larceny	Jan. 17	Committed.	.....	.....	do	do	Supt. Steele.
do	17	do	Shoots Well, Blood.	do	do	17	do	.....	do	do	do
Feb. 24	D. B. Craig.....	.....	E. McConnell.....	Assault.....	Feb. 24	\$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor	.....	.....	do	Macleod.....	Supt. Neale.
do	25	do	do	Drawing and pointing pistol.	do	25	\$5 and costs or 30 days hard labor.	.....	do	do	do
do	26	The Queen.....	J. Burgoyne	Having intoxicants in possession.	do	26	\$200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	.....	do	Lethbridge	Supt. Steele.
do	26	do	A. Grant	do	do	26	do	.....	do	do	do
do	26	do	W. E. Outhbert.	do	do	28	do	Appealed.	do	do	do
do	26	do	Tate	Keeping gambling house.	do	26	Dismissed.	.....	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Arrest. or Summons	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried	By whom Tried.
1886.				1886.					
Mar. 27	The Queen.	J. O'Connor	Smuggling	Mar. 27	Discharged	Warrant not served	No.	Macleod	Dr. Kennedy.
do	do	G. Wentworth	Having intoxicants in possession.	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	Keeping gambling house	do	do	do	do	do	do
April 27	Alie, A.	C. Brier	Assault	April 28	\$15 and costs or 1 month hard labor	do	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	do	do	Having intoxicants in possession.	May 3	\$300 and costs or 4 mos. hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	The Queen.	do	Drunk	do	\$10 and costs or 7 days hard labor.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and Dr. Kennedy.
May 9	do	J. Connelly	do	do	\$5 or 7 days hard labor.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and Supt. Steele.
do	do	F. Johnstone	do	do	\$5 or 10 days hard labor.	do	do	do	Commissioner Herchmer.
do	do	F. Heney	do	June 1	\$20 or 1 month hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	do	C. Brier	do	do	\$20 or 1 month hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	do	The Dog, Blood.	Horse stealing	May 17	5 year's penal servitude.	do	do	do	Hon. Justice Macleod.
do	do	Big Rib, Blood.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
June 1	do	W. Wagner	Drunk	June 1	\$10 or 20 days hard labor.	do	do	do	Com. Herchmer.
do	do	G. Sheppard	Having intoxicants in possession.	do	\$200 and costs or 4 mos. hard labor.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	do	Long Cross,	In possession of stolen property.	do	Acquitted.	do	do	do	do
do	do	Calf Shield,	Drunk	do	15 10 days hard labor	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and J. Grier, J. P.
do	do	W. Smart.	Unlawful use of fire arms	do	Dismissed	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and Dr. Kennedy.
do	do	S. Butard.	Assault.	do	do	do	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	do	do	do	do	Bound over to keep the peace for 6 months.	do	do	do	do

do	24	Piegan Woman, Blood.	do	do	do	21 \$20 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and W. Pocklington, J.P.
do	24	The Queen.	do	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do	25 Dismissed.	do	do	do	do
do	24	Eagle Rib, Blood.	R. K. Richards.	Assault.	do	25 \$20 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	24	The Queen.	Piegan Woman, Blood.	Drunk	do	25 3 mos. hard labor.	do	do	do	do
do	25	do	WolfScratching, Blood.	do	do	25 1 month do	do	do	do	do
do	28	do	B. Ford.	Smuggling.	do	Case disposed of at Calgary.	do	do	do	Hon. Justice R. leau.
July	1	do	F. Smart.	Selling intoxicants	July 11	Dismissed.	do	do	do	Supt Neale.
do	2	do	A. Anderton	do	do 11	do	do	do	do	do
do	4	J. O'ally.	W. Smith.	Assault and vagrancy	do 13	do	do	do	do	do
do	13	M. Hall.	Hal, J.	Assault.	do 14	do	do	do	do	Dr. Kennedy.
do	21	G. Levasseur.	A. Chadwick.	Fraud	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	29	M. Palmer	A. Bald.	Assault.	Aug. 2	Defendant warned to leave settlement.	do	do	do	do
Aug.	1	R. Oliphsham	May-a-chit, Piegan.	do	do	21 month hard labor	do	do	do	Supt Neale.
do	5	The Queen.	W. Belgarde	Drunk.	do	11 \$20 or 30 days hard labor.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and Dr. Kennedy.
do	1	do	J. E. Keely.	Lunacy	do	1 Detained.	do	Lethbridge	do	Inspector Likely.
do	4	do	G. Fishman.	do	do 4	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	B. Bohne.	Selling intoxicants.	do 9	Dismissed.	do	do	do	do
do	12	do	W. Stewart.	Drunk.	do 13	Admonished.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	13	do	One Rider, Blood	Killing cattle.	do 16	Discharged.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and Dr. Kennedy.
do	19	do	Indian.	Larceny	do 20	do	do	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	19	do	do	do	do 20	do	do	do	do	do
do	30	do	Mrs. Chase	Drunk.	do 30	\$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor	do	do	do	do
Sept.	1	do	J. Burgess	do	Sept. 1	do	do	do	do	Supt. Macdonell and Insp. Likely.
do	11	E. J. Morris	W. Barnes	Assault and larceny	do 15	Discharged.	do	do	do	Dr. Kennedy.
do	12	The Queen.	E. J. Morris	Drunk	do 15	\$25 and costs or 30 days hard labor.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale and Dr. Kennedy.
do	15	do	J. Adamson.	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 15	\$200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	15	do	J. Anderson	do	do 15	Acquitted.	do	do	do	do
do	16	do	H. Harrison	Drunk	do 16	\$1 and costs	do	do	do	Supts Gagnon and Neale
do	16	do	J. McDonald	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 16	Acquitted.	do	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do	19	White Beaver, Blood.	WolfWing, Blood	Assault.	do	19 5 days hard labor.	do	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Penalty.	Remarks.	If tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	By Whom Tried.
1887.				1887.					
Sept. 19	The Queen.....	Wolf Wing, Blood	Drunk.....	Oct.	19 10 days hard labor	.....	No.	Macleod ...	Supts Neale and Gagnon.
do 22	do	Kunning Funny, Blood.	do	do	22 10 do	.....	do	do	do
do 22	do	Eagle Rib alias Chief Eagle.	Obstructing police.....	do	6 3 mos. hard labor.	.....	do	do	Hon. Justice Macleod.
do 22	do	Blue Owl and Eptah, Blood	.....	.....	.....	Warrant not served	.....	.....	.....
do 22	do	"Calf Tail," Blood.	Obstructing police.....	Oct.	6 Acquitted .....	.....	No.	Macleod.....	Hon. Justice Macleod.
do 22	do	"Lizard Hips," Blood.	do	Sept.	22 do	.....	do	do	Supt Gagnon.
do 26	do	A. LaChappelle.	Drunk.....	do	26 \$10 and costs or 14 days hard labor.	.....	do	do	Supt Neale and F. Champness, J.P.
do 27	do	J. Bradley	Having intoxicants in possession.	Oct.	4 Discharged.....	.....	do	do	Supt. Neale.
do 28	do	"Woman Child," Blood.	Drunk	Sept.	28 8 days hard labor.	.....	do	Lethbridge..	Supt. Macdonnell and Insp. Likely.
do 28	do	"Mad Chief," Blood.	do	do	28 do	.....	do	do	do
do 13	do	G. Anderson.....	Having and selling intoxicants	Oct.	5 Discharged .....	.....	do	Macleod.....	Hon. Justice Macleod.
do 13	do	M. St. Goddard.	do	do	5 do	.....	do	do	do
Oct. 3	do	"Weasel Fat," Blood.	Possession of stolen property.	.....	.....	Warrant not served	.....	.....	.....
do 11	P. Grier	D. Allison	Assault	Oct.	11 \$5 and costs or 10 days hard labor.	.....	No	Macleod	Supt. Neale.
do 12	The Queen.....	"Iron Pipe," Blood.	Drunk	do	12 8 days hard labor.	.....	do	Lethbridge..	Supt. Macdonnell and Insp. Likely.
do 12	do	"Long Wing," Blood.	do	do	12 do	.....	do	do	do
do 17	do	T. Boyce	Indecent exposure.....	do	17 \$5 and costs or 1 month hard labor	do	do	do

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